

RESULTS FROM THE 2016 NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH: DETAILED TABLES

PREVALENCE ESTIMATES, STANDARD ERRORS, *P* VALUES, AND SAMPLE SIZES

- Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables – 1.1 to 1.116**
- Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables – 2.1 to 2.57**
- Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables – 3.1 to 3.33**
- Section 4: Incidence Tables – 4.1 to 4.13**
- Section 5: Substance Use Disorder and Treatment Tables – 5.1 to 5.54**
- Section 6: Miscellaneous Tables – 6.1 to 6.90**
- Section 7: Trend Tables – 7.1 to 7.40**
- Section 8: Adult Mental Health Tables – 8.1 to 8.85**
- Section 9: Youth Mental Health Tables – 9.1 to 9.15**
- Section 10: Adult Mental Health Trend Tables – 10.1 to 10.41**
- Section 11: Youth Mental Health Trend Tables – 11.1 to 11.6**
- Section 12: Sample Size and Population Tables – 12.1 to 12.9**

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Introduction

Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables is a collection of tables presenting national estimates from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).¹ These tables present information for youths aged 12 to 17 and adults 18 or older (separately and combined) on drug, alcohol, and tobacco use, as well as substance use disorder (SUD) (also referred to as dependence or abuse), risk and availability of substance use, treatment, health topics, and alcohol consumption.² For youths, additional topics include youth experiences and measures on mental health service utilization, major depressive episode (MDE), and treatment for depression (among youths with MDE). For adults, additional topics include measures on any mental illness (AMI), serious mental illness (SMI), AMI excluding SMI, mental health service utilization (i.e., treatment or counseling for mental health issues), suicidal thoughts and behaviors, MDE, treatment for depression (among adults with MDE), and serious psychological distress (SPD). Measures such as the co-occurrence of mental disorders with substance use or with SUDs also are presented for both adults and youths. Measures of these behaviors and characteristics are presented by a variety of demographic, geographic, and other variables. The estimates in the tables include prevalence rates of the behaviors, numbers of persons engaging in these behaviors, and other measures. A small number of measures are no longer comparable with measures from previous years, but the 2-year trend table format was retained in the detailed tables in order to help illustrate this lack of comparability.

A summary report, *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*, accompanies these detailed tables.³ In that report, information on key definitions (i.e., see the glossary in its Section D) can be found for many of the measures and terms used in these detailed tables and in other 2016 NSDUH documents, along with further analytic details on these measures (see its Section B in particular) and the survey. Where relevant, the glossary provides cross-references between terms and specific question wording for clarity.

In addition to these detailed tables, three first findings reports (FFRs) from the 2016 NSDUH that are focused on key substance use and mental health indicators, receipt of services for substance use and mental health issues among adults, and risk and protective factors and initiation of substance use are scheduled to be made available online in September 2017 at <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

¹ Starting with the 2015 NSDUH, the detailed tables are a combination of the prior detailed tables and the mental health detailed tables. For information on mapping current sections back to pre-2015 sections, refer to the Table Numbering Section of the 2016 detailed tables' introduction at <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.

² Starting with the 2016 NSDUH, the detailed tables include measures for past year and past month misuse of opioids (heroin use or pain reliever misuse) and opioid use disorder. For more information on potential measurement issues for pain relievers, see Sections B.4.1 and B.4.2 in Section B of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

³ See the reference in footnote 2.

SURVEY DESIGN

A coordinated sample design was developed for the 2014 through 2017 NSDUHs. It is a state-based design with an independent, multistage area probability sample within each state and the District of Columbia. As a result, states are viewed as the first level of stratification. Each state is further stratified into approximately equally populated state sampling regions (SSRs). Creation of each year's multistage area probability sample then involves selecting census tracts within each SSR, census block groups within census tracts, and area segments (i.e., a collection of census blocks) within census block groups. Finally, dwelling units (DUs) are selected within segments, and within each selected DU, up to two residents who are at least 12 years old are selected for interviewing.

This partitioning of states divided the United States into a total of 750 SSRs, which results in 750 degrees of freedom for most national estimates presented in these detailed tables. Estimates for mean age of first use (AFU) and average number of days used are the exception. These estimates are treated differently because of the possibility of smaller sample sizes; therefore, they potentially belong to fewer variance estimation strata, and cell-specific degrees of freedom are used. For more information on degrees of freedom, see Section 6 of the 2015 NSDUH statistical inference report.⁴

The coordinated design for 2014 through 2017 includes a 50 percent overlap in third-stage units (area segments) within each successive 2-year period from 2014 through 2017. The designed overlap slightly increases the precision of estimates of year-to-year trends because of the expected small but positive correlation resulting from the overlapping area segments between successive survey years. The design also allocates more interviews to the largest 12 states (compared with the 1999 to 2013 design). Making the sample sizes more proportional to the state population sizes improves the precision of NSDUH estimates.

Starting in 2014, the allocation of the sample by age group changed. In the 2005 through 2013 NSDUHs, the sample was allocated equally between three age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older. Starting in 2014, the allocation of the NSDUH sample became 25 percent for adolescents aged 12 to 17, 25 percent for adults aged 18 to 25, and 50 percent for adults aged 26 or older. The sample of adults aged 26 or older was further divided into three subgroups: aged 26 to 34 (15 percent), aged 35 to 49 (20 percent), and aged 50 or older (15 percent). These age allocation changes were designed to reflect more closely the actual population distributions by state and age group, so that the precision of estimates overall and for older age groups could be improved.

BREAKS IN TRENDS DUE TO QUESTIONNAIRE AND OTHER CHANGES

NSDUH has undergone changes over the years in order to improve the quality of its data and to address the changing needs of policymakers and researchers with regard to substance use and mental health issues. These changes affect the level of comparability across years, and many times cause breaks in trends. Information pertaining to some of the more major changes over the

⁴ Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological resource book (Section 13, Statistical inference report)*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

years as they pertain to the detailed tables are summarized below. For more detailed information on these revisions and revisions that do not pertain to the detailed tables, see Sections B and C of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.⁵

2016 Changes and Impact

Changes to Specific Prescription Drugs

To account for changing popularity and availability of specific prescription drugs, the survey has been designed to allow for the addition and removal of specific prescription drugs from year to year.⁶ These specific prescription drugs were further categorized into subtypes and presented as such in the detailed tables. The following specific prescription drugs from 2015 were removed because they had been discontinued or were reported infrequently in the 2015 data: Roxicet[®], Actiq[®], buspirone, hydroxyzine, meprobamate, and Ritalin[®] SR. Additionally, buprenorphine plus naloxone was added to the prescription pain relievers section. The impact of these changes was evaluated, and it was determined that the removal and addition of these drugs did not change the comparability of the subtype or overall pain reliever estimates presented in the detailed tables.

The any past year use of prescription pain reliever response option for Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4 was modified to clarify that this drug was not the same as over-the-counter Tylenol[®] in order to reduce potential confusion between these two similarly sounding drug names. As expected, there was a reduction in reports of using Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4. The impact assessment confirmed that codeine products were not comparable between 2015 and 2016, but the overall pain relievers category remained comparable. The lack of comparability for codeine products has been noted in the detailed tables that present estimates for prescription pain relievers, opioids, and prescription psychotherapeutics.

Changes to Education Measures

In 2016, the question about current school enrollment was reworded to clarify the question for younger respondents. Instead of asking "Are you now attending or are you currently enrolled in school?" the question was revised to say "Do you go to school?" The revised question also instructs respondents to answer "yes" if they were "on holiday or break from school, such as spring break or summer vacation, but plan to return when the break is over." A decrease in the percentage of adolescents aged 12 to 17 who reported currently being enrolled in school was seen between 2015 and 2016. The current school enrollment data are used in the creation of the college enrollment estimates, which for the 2016 detailed tables are considered comparable based on an impact assessment.

Additionally, text defining what is included in the term "school" was added for consistency to a different current school enrollment question asked specifically of youths. These current enrollment data are used to subset the student characteristic, adult involvement, and

⁵ See the reference in footnote 2.

⁶ Any specific drug added or removed from the survey affects the drug screener questions and the main drug module questions.

youth perceptions' tables in Section 3 of the detailed tables. After an assessment analysis, it was determined that the additional text had a negligible effect on the resulting data.

Changes to Driving Under the Influence Measures

Starting with the 2016 NSDUH, respondents who reported past year alcohol use or selected illicit drug use were asked individual questions about driving under the influence of each substance they indicated using. The selected illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine. Previously, questions about driving under the influence of illicit drugs did not specify individual drugs and were asked of past year users of illicit drugs including prescription psychotherapeutics. After analyzing the 2016 estimates for driving under the influence and comparing the results with the 2015 estimates, it was determined that breaks in trends occurred for all measures of driving under the influence, including the measure of driving under the influence of alcohol, only because of associated context effects from other changes in this section. (A context effect may be said to take place when the response to a question is affected by information that is not part of the question itself.)

Changes to OxyContin® and Oxycodone Product Estimates

Starting with the 2016 NSDUH, OxyContin® and Oxycodone estimates in the pain reliever subtype detailed tables are based on the imputation-revised OxyContin® use and misuse variables. In the 2015 detailed tables, these estimates were based on the edited OxyContin® use and misuse variables. As a result, the 2015 estimates in the 2016 detailed tables may not match those presented in the 2015 detailed tables. Although the estimates based on the edited OxyContin® use and misuse variables are not incorrect, the estimates based on the imputation revised OxyContin® use and misuse variables are recommended.

Changes to Standard Error Estimates

As with previous detailed tables, a "mixed" method approach for calculating standard errors was implemented in the 2016 detailed tables. Standard errors for controlled domains are calculated assuming no sampling error while standard errors for uncontrolled domains are calculated directly in SUDAAN®.⁷ Controlled domains are domains where the weight calibration process forces the domain size estimates to match their respective U.S. Census Bureau population estimates. For more information on calculating standard errors in the detailed tables and controlled domains, see Section 5 of the 2015 NSDUH statistical inference report.⁸ In the 2015 detailed tables numbered 1.28 to 1.87, some three-way interactions were inadvertently treated as controlled domains. Per NSDUH standard practices for detailed tables, three-way interactions should be treated as uncontrolled. These three-way interactions were treated as uncontrolled in the 2016 detailed tables numbered 1.29 to 1.66; therefore, the standard errors of the total estimates for the non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black categories may be different from those presented in the 2015 detailed tables.

⁷ See the following reference: RTI International. (2012). *SUDAAN®*, Release 11.0 [computer software]. Research Triangle Park, NC: Author.

⁸ See the reference in footnote 4.

2015 NSDUH Redesign Changes and Impact

The NSDUH questionnaire underwent a partial redesign in 2015. The prescription drug questions for pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives were redesigned to shift the focus from lifetime misuse to past year misuse. Additionally, questions were added about any past year prescription drug use, rather than just misuse. A separate section with methamphetamine questions was added, replacing the methamphetamine questions that were previously asked within the context of prescription stimulants. Substantial changes were also made to questions about smokeless tobacco, binge alcohol use, inhalants, and hallucinogens.

These changes led to breaks in the comparability of 2015 estimates with estimates from prior years. Consequently, these changes affected overall summary measures, such as any illicit drug use, and other measures, such as initiation, SUDs, and substance use treatment. Additionally, certain demographic items were changed as part of the partial redesign. Employment questions were moved from the computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) section to the audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) section of the questionnaire. Education questions were updated, and new questions were added on disability, English-language proficiency, sexual orientation of adults, and military families.

Due to the breaks in comparability, many estimates from years prior to 2015 have been noted in the detailed tables as not comparable due to methodological changes. These include measures of overall illicit drug use; use of hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine; misuse of psychotherapeutics; binge and heavy alcohol use overall and among females; smokeless tobacco use; and substance use treatment. Additionally, 2015 estimates by education and current employment have been noted as not comparable with prior years. Other topics, such as the mental health topics, did not undergo major changes and therefore are considered comparable.

Any use of prescription drugs includes both use as directed by a doctor and misuse. Misuse includes use in any way not directed by a doctor, including (a) use without a prescription of one's own; (b) use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told to take a medication; or (c) use in any other way that was not directed by a doctor. Starting in 2015, the detailed tables no longer use the term "nonmedical use" and instead use the term "misuse." For more specific information about each of the 2015 NSDUH changes, see Section C of the *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.⁹

Starting with the 2015 NSDUH, there was a change in the focus of the questions for specific prescription psychotherapeutic drugs. The focus shifted from lifetime use of all respondents to use more than 12 months ago among respondents who last misused any prescription psychotherapeutic drug in any of the four categories (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives). This shift appeared to cause an underreporting of lifetime prescription drug misuse compared with prior years. This underreporting might be because respondents are no longer presented with examples of drugs that formerly were available by prescription in the United States but are no longer available and because many fewer questions ask about lifetime

⁹ Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

use. These respondents who did not report misuse that occurred more than 12 months ago would be misclassified as still being "at risk" for initiation of misuse of prescription drugs in that psychotherapeutic category (i.e., individuals who initiated misuse more than 12 months ago are no longer at risk for initiation). For this reason, starting with the 2015 detailed tables, percentages for initiation of misuse of psychotherapeutic drugs among individuals who were at risk for initiation are not shown. The tables also do not show estimates for lifetime psychotherapeutic drug use. For more specific information about each of the 2015 changes, see Sections B.4.1 and B.4.2 in Section B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.¹⁰

In order to evaluate the changes from the 2015 redesign, a 12-month questionnaire redesign impact assessment was completed.¹¹ Analyses were conducted on a subset of variables associated with the detailed tables to check for potential trend breaks, including the risk and availability measures. After significant differences between 2015 and previous years were found for 16 of 17 raw risk and availability variables during an initial analysis, logistic regression models were run on dichotomous recodes. All of the perceived great risk of harm associated with the substance use measures yielded a significant increase in 2015 compared with previous years. Extreme weights and missingness rates were investigated to ensure that these were not the cause of the difference. It was determined that these measures are not comparable for years prior to 2015.

Previous Mental Health Changes and Impact

Because of additional survey improvements and questionnaire changes to the mental health sections between 2002 and 2012, it is not possible to assess long-term trends for all of the mental health issues. A summary of the changes is described below, but for more detailed information on revisions, see Sections B.4.6 and B.4.7 in Section B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.¹²

In 2012, revisions were made to the 2008 to 2011 past year AMI and SMI estimates. Past year mental illness estimates for 2008 through 2011 found in mental health detailed tables and reports published prior to 2012 were based on a prediction model for mental illness developed using the 2008 clinical data from the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS). An improved model was used for estimates starting in 2012. For the 2012, 2013, and 2014 mental health detailed tables and the 2015 and 2016 detailed tables, the 2012 to 2016 estimates and the previous 2008 to 2011 estimates are based on the 2012 model.

It is recommended that the mental illness variables derived from the 2012 model not be used when analyzing variables for past year suicidal thoughts, past year MDE, the Kessler-6 (K6) mental disorder scale, or the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) scale, and it is also recommended that the mental illness variables derived from the 2012 model not be used when analyzing other closely linked variables (including past year

¹⁰ See the reference in footnote 2.

¹¹ See the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). *2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Resource Book (Section 15, 2015 Questionnaire Redesign Impact Assessment, final report, Volumes 1 and 2)*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

¹² See the reference in footnote 2.

suicide attempts, past year suicide plans, medical treatment for suicide attempts, lifetime MDE, SPD, or components used in the K6 or WHODAS scales). For detailed information on model revisions to the mental illness items, see Section B.4.7 in Section B of *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.¹³ As with the mental illness estimates based on the 2008 model, the mental illness estimates based on the 2012 model are not comparable with SMI estimates produced from NSDUH data prior to 2004, and SMI estimates were not produced from 2004 to 2007; thus, long-term trend estimates are not available for SMI.

Because of the 2008 questionnaire revisions to the mental health module, several estimates in 2008 (MDE and past 12-month SPD) were affected by context effects. However, an adjustment for the questionnaire changes was applied to estimates of MDE for 2005 to 2008. For more detailed information, see Section B.4.8 in Section B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.¹⁴ Therefore, long-term trend estimates for these two measures are available from 2005 through 2016. No additional questionnaire changes from 2009 to 2016 have led to changes in these adult measures. Moreover, no questionnaire changes have been implemented that affected the adult mental health service utilization questions; therefore, estimates of mental health service utilization presented in these detailed tables reflect trends from 2002 to 2016. The only exceptions are estimates that combine mental health data with other topics that are considered not comparable.

No questionnaire revisions affected MDE for youths aged 12 to 17; thus, long-term trend estimates are available from 2004 through 2016. However, revisions to the youth mental health service utilization module of the 2009 NSDUH questionnaire resulted in new estimates and a discontinuation of trends for several items on the source of mental health services. New questions regarding the receipt of mental health services from juvenile justice sources were added in 2009, and questions regarding services from educational sources were revised and are not comparable with estimates prior to 2009.

Changes to Previously Published 2006 to 2010 Estimates

During regular data collection and processing checks for the 2011 NSDUH, data errors were identified. These errors affected the data for Pennsylvania (2006 to 2010) and Maryland (2008 and 2009). Cases with erroneous data were removed from the data files, and the remaining cases were reweighted to provide representative estimates. The errors had minimal impact on the national estimates and no effect on direct estimates for the other 48 states and the District of Columbia. In reports where model-based small area estimation (SAE) techniques are used, estimates for all states may be affected, even though the errors were concentrated in only two states. In reports that do not use model-based estimates, the only estimates appreciably affected are estimates for Pennsylvania, Maryland, the mid-Atlantic division, and the Northeast region.

The 2016 detailed tables and 2016 FFRs do not include state-level, model-based, or division-level estimates. However, the 2016 detailed tables do include estimates for the Northeast region. Estimates based on 2006 to 2010 data may differ from previously published estimates. Tables and estimates based only on data since 2011 are unaffected by these data

¹³ See the reference in footnote 2.

¹⁴ See the reference in footnote 2.

errors. All affected tables (i.e., tables with estimates based on 2006 to 2010 data) contain a note to indicate this to the user.

Caution is advised when comparing data from older reports with data from more recent reports that are based on corrected data files. As discussed above, comparisons of estimates for Pennsylvania, Maryland, the mid-Atlantic division, and the Northeast region are of most concern, while comparisons of national data or data for other states and regions are essentially still valid. The Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ) within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) does not recommend making comparisons between unrevised 2006 to 2010 estimates and estimates based on data for 2011 and subsequent years for the areas of greatest concern.

New 2002 Baseline

Methodological differences implemented in the 2002 NSDUH affected the comparability of the 2002 estimates with prior surveys. Some of the changes included the addition of a \$30 incentive, a change in the survey name from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) to the current name, and updated population data from the 2000 decennial census being incorporated into the sample weights. Because of these improvements in the 2002 NSDUH, the 2002 data constitute a new baseline for tracking trends in substance use and other measures. Therefore, estimates from the 2002 through 2016 surveys should not be compared with estimates from the 2001 or earlier surveys to examine changes over time. In addition to the 2002 baseline change, the aforementioned 2015 and 2016 changes may also constitute a new baseline for various measures.

Methodology changes throughout NSDUH's history make it difficult to assess long-term trends from tables presenting data from 1971 to 2016. However, it is instructive to compare NSDUH estimates from 1971 to 2016 by "piecing together" the data from time periods for which data are comparable. Specifically, valid trend comparisons can be made for 1971 to 1998, 1999 to 2001, and 2002 to 2016. With this approach, comparisons between 1998 and 1999, and between 2001 and 2002, should be made with caution because they are potentially biased due to changes in methods. Nevertheless, when these data are combined in a single presentation, it often becomes clear that the effects of the changes in methods are small compared with the major shifts in substance use prevalence that have occurred over the past five decades.

TABLE PRESENTATION

Although the majority of the detailed tables present estimates from the 2015 and 2016 NSDUHs, some tables include only estimates from the 2016 NSDUH. Additionally, due to the 2016 questionnaire changes, two tables presenting estimates for driving under the influence of various substances are formatted to present 2 years of data, but all of the 2015 estimates are noted as being not comparable ("nc") or not reported ("nr"). The tables are formatted to allow the ability to present 2 years of estimates in subsequent years when more data are available. As more comparable years of data become available, multiyear trend tables for both measures that had a break in trend in 2015 due to the redesign and the driving under the influence measures mentioned earlier will be added. Also included are a number of tables that present data from prior surveys in the series, including a section of tables presenting data mainly from 2002 to

2016 or 2008 to 2016, with a few tables with data with various years starting from 2004 to 2009 and a couple of tables presenting data from 1971 to 2016. The following sections provide information on how the tables are organized, the types of tables that are available, information about specific indicators used for the 2016 detailed tables, information on missingness, information on the impact of rounding on estimates presented in the tables, and how totals are to be interpreted within the tables.

Table Numbering

The detailed tables are numbered using a three-part numbering scheme (e.g., 1.15A). The first part of the table number (1.15A) is the subject matter section to which a particular table belongs. The second part (1.15A) is the number of the table within a particular section. The third part (1.15A) is a table type indicator, an alphabetic letter appended to the table number. Each table number, as explained below, has multiple table types. Tables are numbered sequentially within each subject matter section. Identical tables across years may not be assigned the same table number each year.

In 2014, there were two sets of detailed tables—the detailed tables and the mental health detailed tables. The 2014 detailed tables included eight sections, and the 2014 mental health detailed tables contained three sections. A crosswalk has been included below that shows the detailed tables by section in the 2014 detailed tables and the sections within the 2015 and 2016 detailed tables.

2014 Table Section	2015 and 2016 Table Section
Detailed Tables	
Sections 1 to 7	Sections 1 to 7
Section 8 (Sample Size and Population Tables)	Section 12
Mental Health Detailed Tables	
Section 1 (Adult Mental Health 2-Year Tables)	Section 8
Section 1 (Adult Mental Health Multiyear Trend Tables)	Section 10
Section 2 (Youth Mental Health 2-Year Tables)	Section 9
Section 2 (Youth Mental Health Multiyear Trend Tables)	Section 11
Section 3 (Sample Size and Population Tables)	Section 12

The 12 subject matter sections and the number of tables per section in 2016 are as follows:

Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables – 1.1 to 1.116

Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables – 2.1 to 2.57

Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables – 3.1 to 3.33

Section 4: Incidence Tables – 4.1 to 4.13

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Section 12: Sample Size and Population Tables – 12.1 to 12.9

Table Types and Purpose

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

Table Type	Purpose of the Table
A	Presents estimates of the numbers of persons exhibiting the specified behavior or characteristic (e.g., substance use) in the populations described by the column and row headings.
B	Presents estimates of the percentages of persons exhibiting the specified behavior or characteristic (e.g., substance use) in the populations described by the column and row headings.
C	Presents the standard error associated with each of the estimates in the "A" tables.
D	Presents the standard error associated with each of the estimates in the "B" tables.
N	Presents the number of cases in the specified NSDUH sample with the characteristics defined by the column and row headings.
P	Presents the <i>p</i> values from tests of the statistical significance of differences between columns in the "B" tables.

The majority of tables within the detailed tables contain five table types (A, B, C, D, and P) as defined above. Note that table type N is used exclusively within Section 12 to display the sample size counts. Also, table type P is excluded from sets of tables where no significance testing is performed between 2016 and previous years. This includes tables that show only a single year of data and tables where all of the pre-2016 NSDUH estimates are deemed not comparable (i.e., estimates replaced with "nc" as defined below) or are not reported (i.e., estimates replaced with "nr" as defined below) within a table. Exceptions to this organization are noted as follows:

- Section 3 (Risk and Protective Factor Tables) includes tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced ([Tables 3.22 to 3.33](#)). These tables present estimates for the 2016 NSDUH only; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable.
- Section 4 (Incidence Tables) contains both tables for which only table types A and C are produced and tables for which only table types B, D, and P are produced. Specifically, one subset of tables ([Tables 4.9 to 4.12](#)) includes table types A and C. This subset of tables presents the number of past year initiates in table type A and the associated

standard errors in table type C. The remaining Section 4 tables include only table types B, D, and P. [Tables 4.1 to 4.8](#) present numbers and percentages of past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors for each of these estimates in table type D, and *p* values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P. [Table 4.13](#) presents the mean age for past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors in table type D, and *p* values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P.

- Section 5 (Substance Use Disorder and Treatment Tables) includes one subset of tables for which table type A contains both numbers and percentages, where the percentages are repeated in the B table and another subset of tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced. Specifically, one subset of tables ([Tables 5.42 to 5.45, 5.47 and 5.48, and 5.50 and 5.51](#)) presents estimates among all persons and percentages among persons who needed treatment in the type A tables, where the percentages are repeated in the B tables. The other subset of tables ([Tables 5.53 and 5.54](#)) present estimates for the 2016 NSDUH only; thus, these are not trend tables, so significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable.
- Section 6 (Miscellaneous Tables) contains both tables for which estimates are repeated in the A and B tables and tables for which only table types A, B, C, and D are produced. Specifically, one subset of tables ([Tables 6.1 to 6.8](#)) repeats the estimates for the average number of days used in the A and B tables and in the C and D tables. The other subset of tables ([Tables 6.84 and 6.85](#)) includes only table types A, B, C, and D. These tables present estimates for driving under the influence of alcohol or selected illicit drugs, which are unavailable or not comparable with estimates from 2015; thus, significance tests between years are not relevant and table type P is not applicable.
- Section 7 (Trend Tables) contains one subset of tables for which only table types B and D are produced and one subset of tables for which only table types B, D, and P are produced. Specifically, one subset of tables ([Tables 7.39 and 7.40](#)) are multiyear tables that present estimated percentages for 1971 to 2016 in table type B and associated standard errors in table type D. The estimated total number of users and associated standard errors are not presented, nor are between-year significance tests implemented; thus, table types A, C, and P are not used. The other subset of tables ([Table 7.33](#)) includes multiyear tables that involve only table types B, D, and P. [Table 7.33](#) presents the mean age at first substance use for past year initiates in table type B, associated standard errors for each of these estimates in table type D, and *p* values from tests of statistical differences between years in table type P.
- Section 12 (Sample Size and Population Tables) contains only table types A, C, and N. Population counts, standard errors, and sample sizes are displayed in table types A, C, and N, respectively. Percentages of the population and associated standard error tables are not provided in this section.

Table Indicators

Each 2016 detailed table, including those for all of the above table types, contains the following definitional footnote, regardless of whether any or all of the indicators were used in the table:

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

The "* = low precision" portion of the footnote indicates an estimate is being suppressed (i.e., not shown) due to low precision.

The "-- = not available" portion of the footnote indicates that for the given year, the questions used to produce the estimates were not available. For example, prior to 2016, respondents were not asked about specifically driving under the influence of marijuana. Thus, for 2015 and earlier years, those estimates are shown with the "--" notation.

The "da = does not apply" portion of the footnote indicates that the question or estimate does not apply to a certain group. For example, in pregnancy tables, the trimester estimates are shown as "da" for overall females and nonpregnant females, and in the incidence tables that show numbers in thousands and percentages in the same table, the *p* values for the numbers in thousands are replaced with "da" because the detailed tables only show *p* values of tests of differences of percentages.

The "nc = not comparable due to methodological changes" portion of the footnote indicates that estimates for the measure do exist for prior years, but they are no longer comparable with the current year estimate. For example, illicit drug use estimates are available for all years in the detailed tables, but the 2015 and 2016 estimates are not comparable with the 2002 through 2014 estimates due to questionnaire changes. Thus, the 2014 and prior year estimates are shown with the "nc" notation.

The "nr = not reported due to measurement issues" portion of the footnote indicates that the estimate could be calculated based on available data but is not calculated due to potential measurement issues. For example, lifetime use of prescription pain relievers for 2015 and 2016 is shown as "nr" because the questionnaire was changed to focus on past year misuse of pain relievers rather than lifetime past year use of pain relievers, and there appears to be an underestimate of lifetime pain reliever use compared with prior years.

For more information on how low precision is defined and further details on the changes noted above, see Section B.2.2 in Section B and Section C of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.¹⁵

Additionally, all type A and B detailed tables where significance testing was performed between years contain the following footnotes, regardless of whether any differences were significant:

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹⁵ See the reference in footnote 2.

Tables where significance testing was not performed between years, such as those with only a single year or single group of combined years or those with no comparable estimates for years prior to 2016, do not contain these footnotes.

Missingness

Some measures are not defined for all respondents and have missing data. In the detailed tables, a footnote or note is included to alert a user to the fact that missing data were excluded from the analysis. For the 2016 NSDUH, an investigation was completed to look at missing data rates in the 2016 detailed tables. The investigation was done for all new 2016 measures and existing measures where there was a break in a trend. For other measures, the results from the 2014 and 2015 investigations were assumed to still hold. That is, missing data were not a concern for most topics. Similar results were found in 2016. However, a few items did have a slightly higher rate of missing data (e.g., items on perceived availability of various illicit drugs and items on the source of prescription drugs obtained for most recent use). Specifically, less than 5 percent of the risk, availability, and protective factor subpopulations evaluated in 2016 had both weighted and unweighted missingness rates above 5 percent. The highest weighted rate of numerator missingness was 7.8 percent. These percentages were similar to the results for the risk, availability, and protective factor measures from the 2015 investigation. The exclusion of respondents with missing data induces a negative bias for estimates of population totals and may induce a bias in either direction for estimates of population means and proportions. For more information, see Chapter 4 of the 2015 NSDUH statistical inference report.¹⁶

Rounding and Effect on Significance Testing

Prevalence estimates in the form of percentages are presented rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, and total estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand. Due to this rounding, prevalence estimates of 0.0 percent and total estimates of 0 are displayed in the tables. These estimates are rounded down from a percentage < 0.05 percent or < 50 , respectively, and do not represent an absence of persons displaying a particular characteristic. Nonrounded estimates of zero are suppressed.

Testing between two prevalence estimates can indicate significant differences involving estimates that appear identical when rounded but are actually different. Note that similar results can be seen in the average age-at-first-use estimates and the estimates for the average number of days used, which are also rounded to the nearest tenth, and the total estimates. For example, in [Table 1.14B](#), the estimate for past month heroin use among females aged 12 or older was 0.1 percent for both 2015 and 2016 and was indicated as significantly different. Although the rounded estimates appear the same, the unrounded estimates were 0.066 percent for 2015 and 0.129 percent for 2016. Another example in [Table 7.3B](#), a trend table in the 2016 detailed tables, shows how seemingly identical estimates from previous years can differ in significance when each is compared against the current year estimate. The estimate for past month crack use among people aged 12 or older was 0.1 percent for 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015, but only the 2011 estimate was significantly different from the 2016 estimate of 0.2 percent. Although the rounded estimates for 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015 appeared to be the same, the

¹⁶ See reference in footnote 4.

unrounded estimates were 0.145 percent for 2008, 0.149 percent for 2010, 0.089 percent for 2011, 0.144 percent for 2013, 0.134 percent for 2014, and 0.147 percent for 2015; moreover, each of these estimates had varying standard errors that affected the testing. Note that differences in precision can also cause seemingly identical (or identical) previous year estimates to differ in significance when compared with the current year estimate.

Definitions of Totals

Totals are defined in different ways within the detailed tables. Totals can refer to the estimated number of persons with a specific characteristic, as shown in detailed table type A and displayed in number of thousands. For example, in [Table 2.2](#), the total estimated population of persons aged 12 to 17 who used cigarettes in the past year in 2016 was approximately 1,785,000 and shown as 1,785. Totals can also be presented in the table rows or columns, either as a total of a subgroup category or listed as the "Total Population." If the estimate is a total of a subgroup category (e.g., total of gender), the estimate is the total number of both males and females combined. Instances where measures have missing data may cause the subcategories to not add up to a total and are noted in the tables. If the estimate is shown as the "Total Population" on the row, then that estimate is usually included as a reference for tables with a nonstandard denominator. This total population estimate is normally the number being used in the nonstandard denominator to allow users to easily see that estimate without having to switch tables. For example, in [Table 8.53](#), the total population row for table type A shows the estimated number of persons who fit the criteria in the columns, which are the table denominators (i.e., 11,769,000 adults reported a perceived unmet need for mental health services in the past year for 2016), and this number is used as the denominator in all the reason estimates.

LOCATING A TABLE

The detailed tables consist of prevalence estimates (table types A and B), standard errors and *p* values (table types C, D, and P), and sample sizes (table type N). The tables (all types) are organized by subject matter sections. A total of 12 subject matter sections are available for 2016, and a pair of methods can be used to locate and access a table of interest within the PDF version of the detailed tables.

Subject Matter Sections

If a user knows which of the 12 subject matter sections is of interest, then he or she can click directly on the bookmark for that subject matter section. This will take the user to the index of tables for that section. This index can be used to identify the group of tables in which the desired table is likely to be located. Clicking on the appropriate link will take the user directly to the first table in the specified group where he or she then can scroll through the tables to locate the table of interest. The group links will provide the user access to the prevalence estimate tables. To access the corresponding standard error and *p* value tables, a user must click on the "SE" link associated with that group link.

Note that the table numbers and sections differ from previous years. The 2014 mental health detailed tables contained three sections. Section 1 of the 2014 mental health detailed tables is now equivalent to Sections 8 and 10 of the 2015 and 2016 detailed tables; 2014's

Section 2 is equivalent to Sections 9 and 11 of the 2015 and 2016 detailed tables; and 2014's Section 3 (the sample size and population tables) is now included in Section 12 of the 2015 and 2016 detailed tables.

The 12 subject matter sections are as follows:

Index of Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables (1.1 to 1.116)

Index of Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables (2.1 to 2.57)

Index of Section 3: Risk and Protective Factor Tables (3.1 to 3.33)

Index of Section 4: Incidence Tables (4.1 to 4.13)

Index of Section 5: Substance Use Disorder and Treatment Tables (5.1 to 5.54)

Index of Section 6: Miscellaneous Tables (6.1 to 6.90)

Index of Section 7: Trend Tables (7.1 to 7.40)

Index of Section 8: Adult Mental Health Tables (8.1 to 8.85)

Index of Section 9: Youth Mental Health Tables (9.1 to 9.15)

Index of Section 10: Adult Mental Health Trend Tables (10.1 to 10.41)

Index of Section 11: Youth Mental Health Trend Tables (11.1 to 11.6)

Index of Section 12: Sample Size and Population Tables (12.1 to 12.9)

Reference Tools

If a user needs more detailed information on which subject matter section to enter, he or she can click on the "Reference Tools" bookmark to learn about various other tools available for locating a specific table of interest. These tools include a key to selected variables and a list of tables. For information on key definitions (i.e., the glossary) for many of the measures and terms used in the detailed tables, see Section D of the 2016 methodological summary and definitions report.¹⁷

The key to selected variables defines key topics (e.g., demographics) used throughout the 2016 detailed tables. As mentioned earlier, the glossary defines and cross-references many key measures used in the 2016 detailed tables and the 2016 FFRs. Both the key and the glossary may be helpful when used in conjunction with the table index in identifying tables that contain information for selected measures. However, not all measures and terms listed in the key and the glossary are specifically mentioned in the table index. The list of tables can be used to identify a specific table for one of the subject matter sections. Once the desired table has been located using the reference tools, the user then should follow the directions provided earlier in the section on the "Subject Matter Sections" to access the table.

Note that once a group of prevalence estimate tables is accessed, there is no direct link to the corresponding standard error and *p* value tables (and vice versa). If the user wishes to see the corresponding prevalence estimate, standard error and *p* value, or sample size and population

¹⁷ See the reference in footnote 2.

tables, it will be necessary first to click on the appropriate subject matter bookmark, then to select the new group that contains the table of interest.

Index of Section 1 Tables: Illicit Drug Use (1.1 to 1.116)

Illicit Drug Use Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 7¹
Lifetime, past year, and past month illicit drug use, by selected age categories and gender	1.1 to 1.14	SE	Yes
Selected illicit drugs, by detailed age categories	1.15 to 1.27	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics, by selected age categories	1.28	SE	Yes
Selected illicit drugs, by demographic characteristics	1.29 to 1.66		
Illicit drugs	1.29 to 1.31	SE	Yes
Marijuana	1.32 to 1.34	SE	Yes
Cocaine	1.35 to 1.37	SE	Yes
Crack	1.38 to 1.40	SE	Yes
Hallucinogens	1.41 to 1.43	SE	Yes
Inhalants	1.44 to 1.46	SE	Yes
Methamphetamines	1.47 to 1.49	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics	1.50 to 1.52	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of pain relievers	1.53 to 1.55	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of tranquilizers	1.56 to 1.58	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of stimulants	1.59 to 1.61	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of sedatives	1.62 to 1.64	SE	Yes
Misuse of opioids	1.65 and 1.66	SE	Yes
Selected illicit drugs, by geographic and socioeconomic characteristics	1.67 to 1.95		
Illicit drugs	1.67 and 1.68	SE	Yes
Marijuana	1.69 and 1.70	SE	Yes
Cocaine	1.71 and 1.72	SE	Yes
Crack	1.73	SE	Yes
Hallucinogens	1.74	SE	Yes
Inhalants	1.75 and 1.76	SE	Yes
Methamphetamines	1.77 and 1.78	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics	1.79 to 1.81	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of pain relievers	1.82 to 1.84	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of tranquilizers	1.85 to 1.87	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of stimulants	1.88 to 1.90	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of sedatives	1.91 to 1.93	SE	Yes
Misuse of opioids	1.94 and 1.95	SE	Yes
Specific lifetime hallucinogen, inhalant, needle, heroin, and other drug use, by selected age categories	1.96	SE	Yes

See note at end of table.

(continued)

Index of Section 1 Tables: Illicit Drug Use (1.1 to 1.116) (continued)

Illicit Drug Use Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 7¹
Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes, by selected age categories	1.97 to 1.116		
Any use/misuse of pain relievers	1.97 to 1.101	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of tranquilizers	1.102 to 1.106	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of stimulants	1.107 to 1.111	SE	Yes
Any use/misuse of sedatives	1.112 to 1.116	SE	Yes

¹"Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 1 is also found in Section 7, but the Section 7 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

Index of Section 2 Tables: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use (2.1 to 2.57)

Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 7¹
Lifetime, past year, and past month tobacco product and alcohol use, by selected age categories and gender	2.1 to 2.14	SE	Yes
Selected tobacco product and alcohol use, by detailed age categories	2.15 to 2.20	SE	Yes
Selected tobacco product and alcohol use, by demographic characteristics	2.21 to 2.37		
Tobacco products	2.21 to 2.23	SE	Yes
Cigarettes	2.24 to 2.26	SE	Yes
Smokeless tobacco	2.27 to 2.29	SE	Yes
Cigars	2.30 to 2.32	SE	Yes
Alcohol	2.33 to 2.37	SE	Yes
Selected tobacco product and alcohol use, by geographic and socioeconomic characteristics	2.38 to 2.49		
Tobacco products	2.38 and 2.39	SE	Yes
Cigarettes	2.40 and 2.41	SE	Yes
Smokeless tobacco	2.42 and 2.43	SE	Yes
Cigars	2.44 and 2.45	SE	Yes
Alcohol	2.46 to 2.49	SE	Yes
Underage and legal drinkers' alcohol use, by demographic characteristics	2.50 to 2.53	SE	Yes
Underage and legal drinkers' alcohol use, by geographic and socioeconomic characteristics	2.54 to 2.57	SE	Yes

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 2 is also found in Section 7, but the Section 7 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

Index of Section 3 Tables: Risk and Protective Factors (3.1 to 3.33)

Risk and Protective Factor Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 7 ¹
Perceived risk and availability of substances	3.1 to 3.8		
Perceived risk and availability, by selected age categories	3.1 and 3.2	SE	No
Perceived risk and availability, by specific substance use initiation	3.3	SE	No
Perceived risk, by demographic and geographic characteristics	3.4 to 3.7	SE	No
Perceived availability, by demographic and geographic characteristics	3.8	SE	No
Risk and protective factors, by demographic and geographic characteristics	3.9 to 3.21		
Disapproval of substance use behavior	3.9 to 3.11	SE	Yes
Prevention programs/messages	3.12 and 3.13	SE	Yes
Delinquent behavior	3.14 and 3.15	SE	No
Youth behaviors	3.16	SE	No
Religious beliefs	3.17	SE	No
Parental involvement in specific behaviors	3.18	SE	No
Student characteristics	3.19	SE	Yes
Adult involvement in specific school-related behaviors	3.20	SE	No
Substance use of students in grade level	3.21	SE	No
Past month substance use and risk and protective factors	3.22 to 3.33		
Substance use, by perceived risk and availability of substances	3.22 and 3.23	SE	No
Perceived availability, by substance use	3.24 to 3.28	SE	No
Substance use, by disapproval of substance use behavior	3.29 and 3.30	SE	No
Substance use, by prevention programs/messages and delinquent behavior	3.31	SE	No
Substance use, by selected youth behavior, religious beliefs, and parental involvement in specific behaviors	3.32	SE	No
Substance use, by student characteristics, adult involvement in specific school-related behaviors, and substance use of students in grade level	3.33	SE	No

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 3 is also found in Section 7, but the Section 7 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

Index of Section 4 Tables: Incidence (4.1 to 4.13)

Incidence Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 7¹
Past year initiation of substance use	4.1 to 4.13		
Initiation of selected substances among persons aged 12 or older, persons at risk for initiation, and past year users, by selected age categories and gender	4.1 to 4.3	SE	Yes
Initiation among selected age categories, persons at risk for initiation, ² and past year users	4.4 to 4.8	SE	Yes
Initiation among persons aged 12 or older, by gender	4.9	SE	Yes
Initiation among persons aged 12 or older who initiated use prior to a selected age, by gender	4.10 and 4.11	SE	No
Initiation among persons aged 12 to 49, by gender	4.12	SE	No
Mean age at first substance use among past year initiates aged 12 to 49, by gender	4.13	SE	Yes

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 4 is also found in Section 7, but the Section 7 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

² Due to measurement issues, At Risk for Initiation is not estimated for misuse of prescription drugs. See Section B of the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

Index of Section 5 Tables: Substance Use Disorder and Treatment (5.1 to 5.54)

Substance Use Disorder and Treatment Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 7¹
Substance use disorder	5.1 to 5.9	SE	Yes
Received substance use treatment	5.10 to 5.20		
Treatment, by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	5.10 to 5.15	SE	No
Type of treatment	5.16	SE	
Specific substance for last or current treatment	5.17	SE	No
Location of treatment	5.18 to 5.20	SE	No
Received substance use treatment at a specialty facility	5.21 to 5.35		
Treatment, by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	5.21 to 5.26	SE	No
Type of treatment	5.27	SE	No
Specific substance for last or current treatment	5.28	SE	No
Location of treatment	5.29 to 5.31	SE	No
Source of payment for last or current treatment	5.32 to 5.34	SE	No
Treatment, by substance use disorder	5.35	SE	No
Received substance use treatment at any location or a specialty facility	5.36 to 5.41		
Type of treatment	5.36	SE	No
Type of treatment at specialty/nonspecialty facility	5.37 to 5.40	SE	No
Treatment, by substance use disorder	5.41	SE	No
Needed and received treatment or perceived need for treatment and made effort to get treatment	5.42 to 5.54		
Illicit drug	5.42 to 5.46	SE	No
Alcohol	5.47 to 5.49	SE	No
Substance (illicit drug or alcohol)	5.50 to 5.52	SE	No
Reasons for not receiving substance use treatment	5.53 and 5.54	SE	No

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 5 is also found in Section 7, but the Section 7 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

Index of Section 6 Tables: Miscellaneous (6.1 to 6.90)

Miscellaneous Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 7¹
Frequency of use/misuse and average number of days used	6.1 to 6.8	SE	Yes
Prescription psychotherapeutic any use/misuse, by substance use	6.9 to 6.13	SE	No
Illicit drugs, by cigarette use	6.14 to 6.18	SE	No
Illicit drugs, by alcohol use	6.19 to 6.23	SE	No
Illicit drugs among alcohol users	6.24	SE	No
Drugs used with or within 2 hours of alcohol use	6.25	SE	No
Illicit drugs, by cigarette and alcohol use	6.26 to 6.31	SE	No
Tobacco product and alcohol, by cigarette use	6.32 to 6.36	SE	No
Tobacco product, by alcohol use	6.37 to 6.41	SE	No
Illicit drugs or alcohol, by demographic characteristics	6.42	SE	No
Opioid use disorder and opioid misuse	6.43 and 6.44	SE	Yes
Prior year and past year marijuana use status, by selected age categories and gender	6.45	SE	No
Nicotine (cigarette) dependence	6.46 to 6.50	SE	Yes
Substance use disorder, by age at first use and demographic characteristics	6.51 and 6.52	SE	Yes
Source for most recent prescription psychotherapeutic misuse (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives)	6.53 to 6.60	SE	No
Reasons for prescription psychotherapeutic drug misuse	6.61 and 6.62	SE	No
Social context, location, and source of underage drinking	6.63 and 6.64	SE	Yes
Pregnancy	6.65 to 6.69	SE	No
College enrollment	6.70 to 6.83	SE	No
Driving under the influence	6.84 and 6.85	SE	No
Probation and parole/supervised release	6.86 to 6.90	SE	Yes

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 6 is also found in Section 7, but the Section 7 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

Index of Section 7 Tables: Trends (7.1 to 7.40)

Substance Use Trend Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding 2-Year Table(s) Available in Sections 1-6¹
Multiyear trends	7.1 to 7.40		
Substance use	7.1 to 7.25		
Lifetime, past year, and past month illicit drug use, by selected age categories	7.1 to 7.15	SE	Yes
Past month tobacco product and alcohol use, by selected age categories and gender	7.16 to 7.20	SE	Yes
Daily marijuana use and average number of days used, by selected age categories	7.21	SE	Yes
Daily cocaine use and average number of days used, by selected age categories	7.22	SE	Yes
Daily cigarette use and smoked one or more packs a day, by selected age categories	7.23	SE	Yes
Daily alcohol use and average number of days used, by selected age categories	7.24	SE	Yes
Lifetime, past year, and past month alcohol use, by underage drinkers and gender	7.25	SE	Yes
Risk and protective factors	7.26 and 7.27		
Disapproval of substance use behavior among persons aged 12 to 17	7.26	SE	Yes
Prevention programs/messages among persons aged 12 to 17	7.27	SE	Yes
Past year initiation of substance use	7.28 to 7.33		
Initiation among selected age categories	7.28 to 7.32	SE	Yes
Mean age at first substance use among past year initiates aged 12 to 49	7.33	SE	Yes
Substance use disorder among selected age categories	7.34 to 7.38	SE	Yes
1971-2016 past month marijuana and past year cocaine use, by selected age categories	7.39 and 7.40	SE	Yes

NOTE: Estimates for 2002-2016 are presented in these tables unless otherwise noted above.

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 7 is also found in Sections 1 through 6, but the Section 1 to 6 table(s) may not include all of the estimates.

Index of Section 8 Tables: Adult Mental Health (8.1 to 8.85)

Adult Mental Health Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 10 ¹
Mental illness	8.1 to 8.32		
Any mental illness (AMI), by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.1 to 8.3	SE	Yes
Serious mental illness (SMI), by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.4 to 8.6	SE	Yes
Levels of mental illness, by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.7 and 8.8	SE	Yes
Illicit drug use, by level of mental illness	8.9	SE	No
Prescription psychotherapeutic drug use/misuse, by level of mental illness, major depressive episode (MDE), and suicidal behavior	8.10 to 8.19	SE	No
Tobacco and alcohol use, by level of mental illness	8.20	SE	No
Levels of mental illness with substance use disorder (SUD)	8.21 to 8.24	SE	Yes
Co-occurring SUD and AMI, by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.25 and 8.26	SE	No
Co-occurring SUD and SMI, by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.27 and 8.28	SE	No
Co-occurring SUD and AMI excluding SMI, by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.29 and 8.30	SE	No
AMI and SMI, by probation or parole/supervised release and demographic characteristics	8.31 and 8.32	SE	Yes
Mental health services	8.33 to 8.55		
Mental health services, by level of mental illness and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.33 to 8.37	SE	Yes
Substance use treatment at a specialty facility and/or mental health services, by AMI, SMI, and selected age categories	8.38	SE	No
Types of mental health services, by level of mental illness	8.39 and 8.40	SE	Yes
Location of mental health services, by level of mental illness	8.41	SE	Yes
Types and locations of mental health services, by level of mental illness	8.42	SE	Yes
Substance use treatment at a specialty facility and/or mental health services, by SUD and level of mental illness	8.43	SE	No
Types of mental health services, by selected age categories	8.44	SE	Yes

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Index of Section 8 Tables: Adult Mental Health (8.1 to 8.85) (continued)

Adult Mental Health Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 10¹
Location of outpatient mental health services, by selected age categories	8.45	SE	Yes
Sources of payment for outpatient mental health services, by selected age categories	8.46	SE	No
Perceived unmet need for mental health services, by receipt of services and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.47 to 8.52	SE	Yes
Reasons for not receiving mental health services, by receipt of treatment	8.53 to 8.55	SE	Yes
Major depressive episode (MDE)	8.56 to 8.65		
MDE and receipt of treatment for depression, by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics	8.56 to 8.59	SE	Yes
Substance use, by MDE	8.60	SE	No
SUD, by level of mental illness, MDE, and suicidal behavior	8.61	SE	Yes
Type of professional seen	8.62 and 8.63	SE	No
Type of treatment received for depression, by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics	8.64	SE	No
Substance use treatment at a specialty facility and/or mental health services, by SUD and MDE	8.65	SE	No
Suicide	8.66 to 8.83		
Suicidal behavior and treatment, by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	8.66 to 8.75	SE	Yes
Suicidal behavior, by substance use	8.76	SE	Yes
Serious thoughts of suicide, by probation or parole/supervised release status	8.77 and 8.78	SE	Yes
Suicidal behavior and treatment, level of mental illness, MDE, and mental health services, by college enrollment	8.79 to 8.81	SE	No
Suicidal behavior with mental health and substance use measures	8.82 and 8.83	SE	No
Serious psychological distress (SPD)	8.84 and 8.85		
Past month SPD, by detailed age categories and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics	8.84 and 8.85	SE	Yes

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 8 is also found in Section 10, but the Section 10 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

Index of Section 9 Tables: Youth Mental Health (9.1 to 9.15)

Youth Mental Health Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding Multiyear Trend Table(s) Available in Section 11 ¹
Mental health services	9.1 to 9.5		
Source of services, by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	9.1 to 9.3	SE	Yes
Reasons for receiving most recent services	9.4	SE	Yes
Number of visits or overnight stays	9.5	SE	No
Major depressive episode (MDE)	9.6 to 9.15		
MDE and receipt of treatment for depression, by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics	9.6 to 9.8	SE	Yes
Substance use, by MDE	9.9	SE	No
MDE, by substance use disorder (SUD) and demographic characteristics	9.10	SE	No
SUD, by MDE and demographic characteristics	9.11	SE	No
Co-occurring SUD and MDE, by demographic characteristics	9.12	SE	No
Type of professional seen	9.13	SE	No
Type of treatment received for depression, by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics	9.14	SE	Yes
Substance use treatment at a specialty facility and/or mental health services, by SUD, MDE, and selected age categories	9.15	SE	No

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 9 is also found in Section 11, but the Section 11 table(s) may not include all of the estimates. Note that the matching estimate(s) may be from a total row or column, and there is not necessarily a one-to-one corresponding trend table.

Index of Section 10 Tables: Adult Mental Health Trends (10.1 to 10.41)

Adult Mental Health Trend Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding 2-Year Table(s) Available in Section 8¹
Multiyear trends	10.1 to 10.41		
2008-2016 mental illness	10.1 to 10.5		
Any mental illness (AMI), by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	10.1 and 10.2	SE	Yes
Serious mental illness (SMI), by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	10.3 and 10.4	SE	Yes
AMI excluding SMI, by demographic characteristics	10.5	SE	Yes
Mental health services	10.6 to 10.29		
2002-2016 mental health services, by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	10.6 and 10.7	SE	Yes
2008-2016 mental health services with levels of mental illness, by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	10.8 to 10.14	SE	Yes
2008-2016 prescription medication as type of mental health service, by AMI, SMI, and selected age categories	10.15	SE	Yes
2002-2016 types of mental health services, by selected age categories	10.16	SE	Yes
2008-2016 types of mental health services with AMI or SMI, by selected age categories	10.17 and 10.18	SE	Yes
2002-2016 location of outpatient mental health services	10.19	SE	Yes
2008-2016 location of outpatient mental health services with AMI or SMI	10.20 and 10.21	SE	Yes
2002-2016 number of mental health services, by selected age categories	10.22	SE	Yes
2008-2016 number of mental health services with AMI or SMI, by selected age categories	10.23 and 10.24	SE	Yes
2002-2016 perceived unmet need for mental health services, by demographic characteristics	10.25	SE	Yes
2008-2016 perceived unmet need for mental health services, by AMI, SMI, and selected age categories	10.26	SE	Yes

See notes at end of table.

(continued)

Index of Section 10 Tables: Adult Mental Health Trends (10.1 to 10.41) (continued)

Adult Mental Health Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding 2-Year Table(s) Available in Section 8¹
2002-2016 mental health services with perceived unmet need, by selected age categories	10.27	SE	No
2008-2016 mental health services with levels of mental illness and perceived unmet need, by selected age categories	10.28 and 10.29	SE	No
Major depressive episode (MDE)	10.30 to 10.32		
2005-2016 MDE, by demographic characteristics	10.30	SE	Yes
2009-2016 MDE and receipt of treatment for depression, by demographic characteristics	10.31 and 10.32	SE	Yes
Suicidal behavior	10.33 to 10.39		
2008-2016 suicidal behavior, by detailed age categories and demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics	10.33 to 10.39	SE	Yes
Serious psychological distress (SPD)	10.40 and 10.41		
2008-2016 past month SPD, by demographic characteristics	10.40	SE	Yes
2005-2016 past year SPD, by demographic characteristics	10.41	SE	No

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 10 is also found in Section 8, but the Section 8 table(s) may not include all of the estimates.

Index of Section 11 Tables: Youth Mental Health Trends (11.1 to 11.6)

Youth Mental Health Trend Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table	Corresponding 2-Year Table(s) Available in Section 9 ¹
Multiyear trends	11.1 to 11.6		
2002-2016 sources of mental health services	11.1	SE	Yes
2004-2016 major depressive episode (MDE), by demographic characteristics	11.2	SE	Yes
2004-2016 receipt of treatment for depression with MDE, by demographic characteristics	11.3	SE	Yes
2004-2016 type of treatment received for depression with MDE	11.4	SE	Yes
2006-2016 MDE with severe impairment, by demographic characteristics	11.5	SE	Yes
2006-2016 receipt of treatment for depression with MDE with severe impairment, by demographic characteristics	11.6	SE	Yes

¹ "Yes" indicates that at least one estimate from the table(s) in Section 11 is also found in Section 9, but the Section 9 table(s) may not include all of the estimates.

Index of Section 12 Tables: Sample Size and Population Estimates (12.1 to 12.9)

Sample Size and Population Table	Table Number	Link to Corresponding Standard Error (SE) Table
Detailed age categories and demographic characteristics	12.1 to 12.3	SE
Geographic, socioeconomic, and health characteristics	12.4 and 12.5	SE
Selected age categories and gender (2002-2016)	12.6	SE
Pregnancy	12.7	SE
College enrollment	12.8	SE
Probation and parole/supervised release	12.9	SE

Reference Tools

To assist a user in locating a specific table of interest within the *Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables*, reference tools have been developed. Note that the following tools are provided solely for guidance when examining the 2016 detailed tables because there are no hyperlinks within these tools that lead directly to the detailed tables:

- a key to selected variables;
- Key Definitions for the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (i.e., the glossary);
- List of Tables: Prevalence Estimates and Sample Sizes - Table Types A, B, and N; and
- List of Tables: Standard Errors and *P* Values - Table Types C, D, and P.

Hyperlinks that lead directly to the tables can be found under the "Tables" bookmark. How to locate a table by selecting the "Tables" bookmark is explained in the "Locating a Table" section of the introduction.

Using the Key to Selected Variables. The key to selected variables defines key demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic and health characteristics used throughout the 2016 detailed tables. For example, a user interested in information about the prevalence of illicit drug use by level of education can first review the key to selected variables and see that education is categorized as a demographic characteristic. Next, a user can determine, by looking at the bookmarks for the subject matter sections, that tables pertaining to illicit drug use can be found in Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables. By selecting this bookmark, the user will be taken to the table index for the illicit drug use tables. Now the user can scan the links to learn that data on the prevalence of illicit drug use by demographic characteristics are located in the group of tables numbered 1.29 to 1.31. Selecting the link to the left of the table numbers will take the user directly to the first table in the specified group.

Using the Key Definitions for the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. The glossary defines and cross-references commonly used measures and terms in the 2016 detailed tables and the 2016 first findings reports.¹ For example, a user interested in information about the prevalence of alcohol use measures by demographic characteristics can first review the alcohol use entry in the glossary to see a cross-reference of additional selected alcohol use measures included in the tables and reports from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. After reviewing the definitions for the various measures, the user can select measures of interest (e.g., "binge use of alcohol"). Next, a user can determine, by looking at the bookmarks for the subject matter sections, that tables pertaining to alcohol use can be found in Section 2: Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use Tables. By selecting this bookmark, the user will be taken to the table index for tobacco product and alcohol use tables. Now the user can scan the links to

¹ The glossary is available online as Section D of the following report: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

learn that data on the prevalence of alcohol use by demographics are located in the group of tables numbered 2.33 to 2.37. Selecting the link to the left of the table numbers will take the user directly to the first table in the specified group where the user can scroll through the tables to locate the table(s) pertaining to the prevalence of "binge use of alcohol" by demographic characteristics (Table 2.36).

Using the List of Tables. The list of tables for both prevalence estimates and sample sizes (table types A, B, and N) and standard errors and p values (table types C, D, and P) can be used to identify a specific table for one of the subject matter sections. For example, a user interested in information about the prevalence of past month illicit drug use among youths aged 12 or 13 can review the list of tables in Section 1: Illicit Drug Use Tables and identify Table 1.3B as the table of interest.

Key to Selected Variables

The following key defines selected demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic and health characteristic variables used throughout the *Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables*. This key may be helpful when used in conjunction with the index of tables in identifying tables that contain information for these selected characteristics. However, not all variables listed below are specifically mentioned in the index of tables.¹

Demographic Characteristics

Standard Age Categories: 12 or Older, 12-17, 18 or Older, 18-25, 26 or Older, 26-49, 50 or Older

Detailed Age Categories: 12 or Older, 12, 13, 12-13, 12-14, 12-17, 14, 14-15, 15, 15-17, 16, 16-17, 17, 18, 18 or Older, 18-20, 18-25, 19, 20, 21, 21-25, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 or Older, 26-29, 26-34, 26-44, 26-49, 30-34, 35 or Older, 35-39, 35-49, 40-44, 45-49, 50 or Older, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 or Older

Underage/Legal Drinking Age Categories: 12-20, 21 or Older

Driving Under the Influence Age Categories: 16 or Older, 16-20, 16-25, 21-25, 26 or Older

Gender: Male, Female

Hispanic Origin and Race: Not Hispanic or Latino White, Not Hispanic or Latino Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native, Not Hispanic or Latino Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino Two or More Races, Hispanic or Latino, Not Hispanic or Latino

Gender/Race/Hispanic Origin: Male White Not Hispanic, Female White Not Hispanic, Male Black Not Hispanic, Female Black Not Hispanic, Male Hispanic, Female Hispanic

Education: Less Than High School, High School Graduate, Some College or Associate's Degree, College Graduate (Note: This variable is defined for adults aged 18 or older.)

Current Employment: Full-Time, Part-Time, Unemployed, Other (including students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons,

¹ Definitions for many of the measures and terms used in the detailed tables and reports from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) are available online in Section D of the following report: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

or other persons not in the labor force)
(Note: This variable is defined for adults aged 18 or older.)

Family Income: Less Than \$20,000; \$20,000-\$49,999; \$50,000-\$74,999; \$75,000 or More

Geographic Characteristics

Region: Northeast, Midwest, South, West

County Type:² Large Metro counties; Small Metro counties; Nonmetro, including urbanized counties, less urbanized counties, or completely rural counties

Socioeconomic and Health Characteristics

Poverty Level: Three categories for poverty level are defined relative to the poverty threshold: less than 100 percent, 100 to 199 percent, 200 percent or more

Health Insurance: Private Health Insurance, Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Other (including Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or other type), No Coverage

Overall Health: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair/Poor

² The county type measures used in the 2016 detailed tables were defined using the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes, which differ from the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes that were used to define county type in NSDUHs prior to 2015 due to the use of different census data and changes to the statistical area definition. Therefore, the county type estimates presented in the 2015 and 2016 detailed tables are not comparable with county type estimates presented in prior detailed tables. More details about county type are available online in Section B.4.5 of the following report: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological summary and definitions*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/>

LIST OF TABLES

Table

- 1.1A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.1B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.2A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.2B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.3A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.3B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.4A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.4B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.5A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.5B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.6A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.6B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.7A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.7B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.8A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.8B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.9A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.9B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.10A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.10B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.11A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.11B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.12A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.12B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.13A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.13B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.14A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.14B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.15A Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.15B Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.16A Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.16B Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.17A Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.17B Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.18A Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.18B Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.19A Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.19B Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.20A Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.20B Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.21A Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.21B Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.22A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.22B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.23A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.23B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.24A Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.24B Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.25A Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.25B Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.26A Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.26B Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.27A Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.27B Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.28A Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.28B Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.29A Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.29B Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.30A Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.30B Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.31A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.31B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.32A Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.32B Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.33A Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.33B Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.34A Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.34B Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.35A Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.35B Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.36A Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.36B Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.37A Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.37B Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.38A Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.38B Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.39A Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.39B Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.40A Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.40B Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.41A Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.41B Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.42A Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.42B Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.43A Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.43B Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.44A Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.44B Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.45A Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.45B Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.46A Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.46B Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.47A Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.47B Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.48A Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.48B Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.49A Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.49B Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.50A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.50B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.51A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.51B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.52A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.52B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.53A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.53B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.54A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.54B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.55A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.55B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.56A Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.56B Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.57A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.57B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.58A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.58B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.59A Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.59B Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.60A Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.60B Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.61A	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.61B	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.62A	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.62B	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.63A	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.63B	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.64A	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.64B	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.65A	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.65B	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.66A	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.66B	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.67A	Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.67B	Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.68A	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.68B	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.69A	Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.69B	Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.70A	Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.70B	Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.71A	Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.71B	Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.72A	Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.72B	Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.73A Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.73B Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.74A Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.74B Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.75A Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.75B Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.76A Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.76B Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.77A Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.77B Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.78A Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.78B Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.79A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.79B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.80A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.80B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.81A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.81B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.82A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.82B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.83A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.83B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.84A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.84B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.85A	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.85B	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.86A	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.86B	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.87A	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.87B	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.88A	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.88B	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.89A	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.89B	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.90A	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.90B	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.91A	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.91B	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.92A	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.92B	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.93A	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.93B	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.94A	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.94B	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.95A	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.95B	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.96A	Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.96B	Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.106A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 26 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.106B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 26 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.107A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.107B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.108A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 to 17, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.108B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 to 17, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.109A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.109B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.110A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 to 25, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.110B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 to 25, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.111A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 26 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.111B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 26 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.112A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.112B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.113A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 to 17, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.113B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 to 17, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.114A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.114B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.115A	Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.115B	Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.116A	Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.116B	Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.1A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.1B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.2A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.2B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.3A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.3B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.4A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.4B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.5A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.5B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.6A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.6B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.7A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.7B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.8A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.8B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.9A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.9B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.10A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.10B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.11A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.11B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.12A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.12B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.13A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.13B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.14A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.14B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.15A	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.15B	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.16A	Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.16B	Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.17A	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.17B	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.18A	Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.18B	Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.19A	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.19B	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.20A	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.20B	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.21A	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.21B	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.22A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.22B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.23A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.23B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.24A	Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.24B	Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.25A	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.25B	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.26A	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.26B	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.27A	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.27B	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.28A	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.28B	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.29A	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.29B	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.30A	Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.30B	Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.31A	Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.31B	Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.32A	Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.32B	Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.33A	Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.33B	Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.34A	Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.34B	Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.35A	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.35B	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.36A	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.36B	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.37A	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.37B	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.38A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.38B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.39A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.39B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.40A	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.40B	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.41A	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.41B	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.42A	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.42B	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.43A	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.43B	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.44A	Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.44B	Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.45A	Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.45B	Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.46A	Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.46B	Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.47A	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.47B	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.48A	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.48B	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.49A	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.49B	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.50A	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.50B	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.51A	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.51B	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.52A	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.52B	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.53A	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.53B	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.54A	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.54B	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.55A	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.55B	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.56A	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.56B	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.57A	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.57B	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 3.1A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.1B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.2A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.2B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.3A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.3B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.4A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.4B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.5A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.5B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.6A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.6B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.7A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.7B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.8A Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.8B Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.9A Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.9B Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.10A Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.10B Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.11A Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.11B Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 3.12A Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.12B Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.13A Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.13B Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.14A Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.14B Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.15A Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.15B Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.16A Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.16B Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.17A Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.17B Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.18A Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.18B Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.19A Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.19B Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.20A Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.20B Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.21A Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.21B Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.22A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.22B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors: Percentages, 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

3.23A	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.23B	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Percentages, 2016
3.24A	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.24B	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016
3.25A	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.25B	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016
3.26A	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.26B	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016
3.27A	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.27B	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016
3.28A	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.28B	Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016
3.29A	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.29B	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Percentages, 2016
3.30A	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.30B	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Percentages, 2016
3.31A	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.31B	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Percentages, 2016
3.32A	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.32B	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Percentages, 2016
3.33A	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
3.33B	Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Percentages, 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 4.1B Past Year Initiation of Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use, and Past Year Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.2B Past Year Initiation of Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Cigarette Use, and Past Year Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.3B Past Year Initiation of Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Alcohol Use, and Past Year Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.4B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.5B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, Persons Aged 12 to 17 at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.6B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Persons Aged 18 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.7B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25, Persons Aged 18 to 25 at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.8B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older, Persons Aged 26 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.9A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.10A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 18, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.11A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 21, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.12A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.13B Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: 2015 and 2016
- 5.1A Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.1B Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.2A Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.2B Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.3A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.3B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

5.4A	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.4B	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.5A	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.5B	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.6A	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.6B	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.7A	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.7B	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.8A	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.8B	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.9A	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.9B	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.10A	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.10B	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.11A	Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.11B	Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.12A	Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.12B	Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.13A	Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.13B	Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.14A	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.14B	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.15A	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.15B	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

5.16A	Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.16B	Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.17A	Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.17B	Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.18A	Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.18B	Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.19A	Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.19B	Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.20A	Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.20B	Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.21A	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.21B	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.22A	Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.22B	Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.23A	Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.23B	Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.24A	Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.24B	Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.25A	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.25B	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.26A	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.26B	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.27A Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.27B Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.28A Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.28B Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.29A Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.29B Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.30A Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.30B Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.31A Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.31B Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.32A Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.32B Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.33A Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.33B Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.34A Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.34B Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.35A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.35B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.36A Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.36B Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.37A Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.37B Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.38A Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.38B Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.39A Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.39B Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.40A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.40B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.41A Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.41B Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.42A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.42B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.43A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.43B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.44A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.44B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.45A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.45B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.46A Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.46B Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.47A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.47B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.48A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.48B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.49A Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.49B Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.50A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.50B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.51A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.51B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.52A Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.52B Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.53A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 5.53B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Percentages, 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.54A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 5.54B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Percentages, 2016
- 6.1A Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.1B Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.2A Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.2B Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.3A Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.3B Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.4A Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.4B Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.5A Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.5B Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.6A Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.6B Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.7A Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.7B Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.8A Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.8B Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.9A Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.9B Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.10A Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.10B Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.11A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.11B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.12A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.12B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.13A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.13B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.14A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.14B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.15A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.15B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.16A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.16B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.17A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.17B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.18A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.18B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.19A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.19B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.20A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.20B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.21A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.21B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.22A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.22B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.23A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.23B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.24A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.24B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.25A Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.25B Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.26A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.26B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.27A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.27B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.28A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.28B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.29A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.29B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.30A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.30B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.31A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.31B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.32A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.32B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.33A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.33B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.34A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.34B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.35A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.35B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.36A	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.36B	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.37A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.37B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.38A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.38B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.39A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.39B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.40A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.40B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.41A	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.41B	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.42A	Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.42B	Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.43A	Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.43B	Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.44A	Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.44B	Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.45A	Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.45B	Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.46A	Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.46B	Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.47A	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.47B	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.48A	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.48B	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.49A	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.49B	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.50A	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.50B	Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.51A	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.51B	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.52A	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.52B	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.53A	Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.53B	Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.54A	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.54B	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.55A	Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.55B	Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.56A Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.56B Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.57A Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.57B Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.58A Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.58B Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.59A Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.59B Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.60A Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.60B Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.61A Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.61B Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.62A Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.62B Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.63A Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.63B Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.64A Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.64B Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.65A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.65B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.66A Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.66B Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.67A Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.67B Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.68A Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.68B Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.69A Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.69B Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.70A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.70B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.71A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.71B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.72A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.72B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.73A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.73B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.74A Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.74B Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.75A Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.75B Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.76A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.76B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.77A	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.77B	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.78A	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.78B	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.79A	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.79B	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.80A	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.80B	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.81A	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.81B	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.82A	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.82B	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.83A	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.83B	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.84A	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.84B	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.85A	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.85B	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.86A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.86B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.87A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.87B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.88A	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.88B	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.89A	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.89B	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.90A	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.90B	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
7.1A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.1B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.2A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.2B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.3A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.3B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.4A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.4B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.5A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.5B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.6A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.6B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.7A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.7B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.8A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.8B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.9A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.9B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.10A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.10B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.11A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.11B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.12A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.12B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.13A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.13B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 7.14A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.14B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.15A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.15B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.16A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.16B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.17A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.17B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.18A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.18B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.19A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.19B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.20A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.20B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.21A Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.21B Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.22A Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.22B Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.23A Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.23B Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

7.24A	Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016
7.24B	Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016
7.25A	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.25B	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.26A	Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.26B	Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.27A	Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.27B	Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.28A	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.28B	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.29A	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.29B	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.30A	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.30B	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.31A	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.31B	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.32A	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.32B	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.33B	Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2002-2016
7.34A	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.34B	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.35A	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.35B	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.36A	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.36B	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

7.37A	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.37B	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.38A	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.38B	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016
7.39B	Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 1971-2016
7.40B	Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 1971-2016
8.1A	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.1B	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.2A	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.2B	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.3A	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.3B	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.4A	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.4B	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.5A	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.5B	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.6A	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.6B	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.7A	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.7B	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.8A	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.8B	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.9A	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.9B	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.10A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.10B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.11A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.11B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.12A Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.12B Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.13A Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.13B Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.14A Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.14B Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.15A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.15B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.16A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.16B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.17A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.17B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.18A Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.18B Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.19A Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.19B Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.20A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.20B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.21A Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.21B Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.22A Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.22B Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.23A Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.23B Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.24A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.24B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.25A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.25B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.26A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.26B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.27A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.27B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.28A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.28B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.29A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.29B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.30A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.30B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.31A Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.31B Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.32A Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.32B Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.33A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.33B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.34A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.34B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.35A Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.35B Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.36A Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.36B Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.37A Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.37B Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.38A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.38B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.39A Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.39B Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.40A Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.40B Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.41A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.41B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.42A Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.42B Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.43A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.43B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.44A Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.44B Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.45A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.45B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.46A Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.46B Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.47A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.47B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.48A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.48B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.49A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.49B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.50A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.50B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.51A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.51B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.52A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.52B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.53A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.53B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.54A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.54B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.55A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.55B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.56A Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.56B Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.57A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.57B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.58A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.58B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.59A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.59B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.60A Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.60B Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.61A Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.61B Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.62A Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.62B Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.63A Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.63B Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.64A Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.64B Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.65A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.65B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.66A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.66B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.67A Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.67B Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.68A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.68B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.69A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.69B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.70A Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.70B Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.71A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.71B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.72A Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.72B Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.73A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.73B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.74A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.74B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.75A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.75B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.76A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.76B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.77A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.77B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.78A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.78B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.79A Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.79B Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.80A Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.80B Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.81A Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.81B Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.82A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.82B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.83A Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.83B Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

8.84A	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.84B	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.85A	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.85B	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.1A	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.1B	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.2A	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.2B	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.3A	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.3B	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.4A	Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.4B	Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.5A	Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.5B	Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.6A	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.6B	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.7A	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.7B	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 9.8A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.8B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.9A Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.9B Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.10A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.10B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.11A Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.11B Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.12A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.12B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.13A Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.13B Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.14A Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.14B Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.15A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.15B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 10.1A Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.1B Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

10.2A	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.2B	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.3A	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.3B	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.4A	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.4B	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.5A	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.5B	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.6A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.6B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2002-2016
10.7A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.7B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2002-2016
10.8A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.8B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.9A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.9B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.10A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.10B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.11A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.11B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.12A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.12B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.13A	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.13B	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 10.14A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.14B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.15A Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.15B Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.16A Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 10.16B Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 10.17A Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.17B Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.18A Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.18B Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.19A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 10.19B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 10.20A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.20B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.21A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.21B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.22A Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 10.22B Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016
- 10.23A Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.23B Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

10.24A	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.24B	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.25A	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.25B	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2002-2016
10.26A	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.26B	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.27A	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.27B	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016
10.28A	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.28B	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.29A	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.29B	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.30A	Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016
10.30B	Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2005-2016
10.31A	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016
10.31B	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2009-2016
10.32A	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016
10.32B	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2009-2016
10.33A	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.33B	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.34A	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.34B	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

10.35A	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.35B	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.36A	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.36B	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.37A	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.37B	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.38A	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.38B	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.39A	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.39B	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.40A	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.40B	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016
10.41A	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016
10.41B	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2005-2016
11.1A	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
11.1B	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016
11.2A	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016
11.2B	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2004-2016
11.3A	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016
11.3B	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2004-2016
11.4A	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016
11.4B	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Percentages, 2004-2016
11.5A	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016
11.5B	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2006-2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

11.6A	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016
11.6B	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2006-2016
12.1A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: 2015 and 2016
12.1N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: 2015 and 2016
12.2A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.2N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.3A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.3N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.4A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.4N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.5A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.5N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.6A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Youth and Adult Demographic Characteristics: 2002-2016
12.6N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Youth and Adult Demographic Characteristics: 2002-2016
12.7A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status and Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.7N	Survey Sample Size for Female Respondents Aged 15 to 44 by Pregnancy Status and Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.8A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.8N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.9A	Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.9N	Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES

Table

- 1.1C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.1D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.1P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.2C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.2D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.2P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.3C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.3D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.3P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.4C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.4D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.4P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.5C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.5D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.5P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.6C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.6D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.6P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.7C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.7D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.7P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.8C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.8D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.8P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.9C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.9D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.9P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.10C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.10D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.10P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.11C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.11D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.11P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.12C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.12D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.12P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.13C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.13D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.13P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.14C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.14D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.14P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.15C	Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.15D	Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.15P	Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.16C	Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.16D	Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.16P	Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.17C	Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.17D	Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.17P	Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.18C Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.18D Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.18P Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.19C Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.19D Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.19P Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.20C Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.20D Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.20P Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.21C Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.21D Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.21P Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.22C Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.22D Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.22P Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.23C Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.23D Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.23P Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.24C Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.24D Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.24P Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.25C Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.25D Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.25P Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.26C Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.26D Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.26P Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.27C Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.27D Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.27P Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.28C Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.28D Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.28P Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.29C Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.29D Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.29P Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.30C Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.30D Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.30P Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.31C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.31D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.31P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.32C Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.32D Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.32P Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.33C Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.33D Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.33P Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.34C Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.34D Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.34P Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.35C Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.35D Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.35P Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.36C Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.36D Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.36P Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.37C Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.37D Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.37P Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.38C Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.38D Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.38P Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.39C Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.39D Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.39P Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.40C Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.40D Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.40P Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.41C Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.41D Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.41P Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.42C Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.42D Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.42P Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.43C Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.43D Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.43P Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.44C Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.44D Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.44P Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.45C Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.45D Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.45P Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.46C Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.46D Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.46P Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.47C Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.47D Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.47P Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.48C Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.48D Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.48P Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.49C Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.49D Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.49P Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.50C	Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.50D	Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.50P	Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.51C	Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.51D	Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.51P	Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.52C	Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.52D	Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.52P	Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.53C	Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.53D	Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.53P	Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.54C	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.54D	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.54P	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.55C	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.55D	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.55P	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.56C	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.56D	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.56P	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.57C	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.57D	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.57P	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.58C	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.58D	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.58P	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.59C	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.59D	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.59P	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.60C	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.60D	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.60P	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.61C	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.61D	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.61P	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.62C	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.62D	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.62P	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.63C	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.63D	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.63P	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.64C	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.64D	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.64P	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.65C	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.65D	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.65P	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.66C	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.66D	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.66P	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.67C Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.67D Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.67P Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.68C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.68D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.68P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.69C Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.69D Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.69P Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.70C Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.70D Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.70P Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.71C Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.71D Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.71P Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.72C Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.72D Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.72P Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.73C Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.73D Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.73P Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.74C Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.74D Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.74P Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.75C Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.75D Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.75P Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.76C Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.76D Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.76P Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.77C Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.77D Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.77P Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.78C Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.78D Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.78P Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.79C Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.79D Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.79P Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.80C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.80D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.80P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.81C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.81D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.81P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.82C	Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.82D	Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.82P	Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.83C	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.83D	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.83P	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.84C	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.84D	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.84P	Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.85C	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.85D	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.85P	Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.86C	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.86D	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.86P	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.87C	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.87D	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.87P	Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.88C	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.88D	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.88P	Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

1.89C	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.89D	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.89P	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.90C	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.90D	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.90P	Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.91C	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.91D	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.91P	Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.92C	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.92D	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.92P	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.93C	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.93D	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.93P	Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.94C	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.94D	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.94P	Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.95C	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.95D	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.95P	Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
1.96C	Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
1.96D	Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
1.96P	Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 1.115C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.115D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.115P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 1.116C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 1.116D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 1.116P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.1C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.1D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.1P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.2C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.2D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.2P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.3C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.3D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.3P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.4C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.4D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.4P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.5C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.5D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.5P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.6C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.6D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.6P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.7C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.7D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.7P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.8C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.8D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.8P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.9C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.9D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.9P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.10C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.10D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.10P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.11C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.11D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.11P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.12C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.12D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.12P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.13C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.13D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.13P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.14C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.14D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.14P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.15C	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.15D	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.15P	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.16C	Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.16D	Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.16P	Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.17C	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.17D	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.17P	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.18C	Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.18D	Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.18P	Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.19C	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.19D	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.19P	Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.20C	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.20D	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.20P	Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.21C	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.21D	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.21P	Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.22C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.22D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.22P	Tobacco Product Use in Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.23C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.23D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.23P	Tobacco Product Use in Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.24C	Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.24D	Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.24P	Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.25C	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.25D	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.25P	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.26C	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.26D	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.26P	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.27C	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.27D	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.27P	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.28C	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.28D	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.28P	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.29C	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.29D	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.29P	Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.30C	Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.30D	Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.30P	Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.31C	Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.31D	Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.31P	Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.32C	Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.32D	Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.32P	Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.33C	Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.33D	Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.33P	Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

2.34C	Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.34D	Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.34P	Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.35C	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.35D	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.35P	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.36C	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.36D	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.36P	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.37C	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.37D	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.37P	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.38C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.38D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.38P	Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.39C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.39D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.39P	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.40C	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.40D	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.40P	Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
2.41C	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
2.41D	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
2.41P	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 2.42C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.42D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.42P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.43C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.43D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.43P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.44C Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.44D Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.44P Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.45C Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.45D Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.45P Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.46C Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.46D Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.46P Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.47C Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.47D Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.47P Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.48C Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.48D Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.48P Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.49C Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.49D Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.49P Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 2.50C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.50D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.50P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.51C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.51D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.51P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.52C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.52D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.52P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.53C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.53D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.53P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.54C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.54D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.54P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.55C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.55D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.55P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.56C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.56D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.56P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 2.57C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 2.57D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 2.57P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 3.1C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.1D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.1P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.2C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.2D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.2P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.3C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.3D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.3P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.4C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.4D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.4P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.5C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.5D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.5P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.6C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.6D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.6P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 3.7C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.7D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.7P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.8C Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.8D Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.8P Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.9C Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.9D Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.9P Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.10C Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.10D Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.10P Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.11C Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.11D Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.11P Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.12C Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.12D Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.12P Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 3.13C Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.13D Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.13P Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.14C Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.14D Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.14P Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.15C Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.15D Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.15P Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.16C Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.16D Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.16P Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.17C Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.17D Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.17P Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.18C Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.18D Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.18P Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.19C Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.19D Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.19P Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 3.20C Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.20D Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.20P Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.21C Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 3.21D Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 3.21P Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 3.22C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.22D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.23C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.23D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.24C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.24D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.25C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.25D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.26C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.26D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.27C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.27D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.28C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.28D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.29C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.29D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 3.30C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.30D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.31C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.31D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.32C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.32D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 3.33C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 3.33D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 4.1D Past Year Initiation of Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use, and Past Year Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.1P Past Year Initiation of Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use, and Past Year Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 4.2D Past Year Initiation of Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Cigarette Use, and Past Year Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.2P Past Year Initiation of Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Cigarette Use, and Past Year Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 4.3D Past Year Initiation of Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Alcohol Use, and Past Year Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.3P Past Year Initiation of Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Alcohol Use, and Past Year Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 4.4D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.4P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 4.5D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, Persons Aged 12 to 17 at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.5P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, Persons Aged 12 to 17 at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 4.6D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Persons Aged 18 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.6P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Persons Aged 18 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 4.7D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25, Persons Aged 18 to 25 at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.7P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25, Persons Aged 18 to 25 at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 to 25: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 4.8D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older, Persons Aged 26 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 4.8P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older, Persons Aged 26 or Older at Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 26 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 4.9C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.10C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 18, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.11C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 21, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.12C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 4.13D Standard Errors of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: 2015 and 2016
- 4.13P *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.1C Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.1D Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.1P Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.2C Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.2D Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.2P Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.3C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.3D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.3P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.4C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.4D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.4P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.5C Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.5D Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.5P Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.6C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.6D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.6P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.7C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.7D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.7P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.8C Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.8D Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.8P Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.9C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.9D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.9P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.10C Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.10D Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.10P Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

5.11C	Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.11D	Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.11P	Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
5.12C	Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.12D	Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.12P	Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
5.13C	Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.13D	Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.13P	Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
5.14C	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.14D	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.14P	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
5.15C	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.15D	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.15P	Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
5.16C	Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.16D	Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.16P	Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
5.17C	Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
5.17D	Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
5.17P	Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.18C Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.18D Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.18P Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.19C Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.19D Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.19P Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.20C Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.20D Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.20P Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.21C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.21D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.21P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.22C Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.22D Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.22P Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.23C Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.23D Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.23P Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.24C Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.24D Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.24P Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.25C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.25D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.25P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.26C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.26D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.26P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.27C Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.27D Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.27P Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.28C Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.28D Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.28P Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.29C Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.29D Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.29P Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.30C Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.30D Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.30P Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.31C Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.31D Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.31P Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.32C Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.32D Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.32P Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.33C Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.33D Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.33P Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.34C Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.34D Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.34P Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.35C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.35D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.35P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.36C Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.36D Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.36P Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.37C Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.37D Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.37P Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.38C Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.38D Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.38P Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.39C Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.39D Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.39P Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.40C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.40D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.40P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.41C Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.41D Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.41P Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.42C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.42D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.42P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.43C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.43D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.43P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.44C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.44D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.44P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.45C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.45D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.45P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.46C Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.46D Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.46P Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.47C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.47D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.47P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.48C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.48D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.48P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.49C Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.49D Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.49P Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.50C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.50D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.50P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.51C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.51D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.51P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.52C Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 5.52D Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 5.52P Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 5.53C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 5.53D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 5.54C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016
- 5.54D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016
- 6.1C Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.1D Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.1P Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.2C Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.2D Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.2P Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.3C Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.3D Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.3P Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.4C Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.4D Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.4P Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.5C Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.5D Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.5P Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.6C Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.6D Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.6P Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.7C Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.7D Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.7P Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.8C Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.8D Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.8P Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.9C Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.9D Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.9P Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.10C Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.10D Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.10P Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.11C Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.11D Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.11P Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.12C Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.12D Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.12P Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.13C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.13D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.13P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.14C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.14D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.14P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.15C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.15D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.15P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.16C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.16D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.16P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.17C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.17D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.17P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.18C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.18D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.18P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.19C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.19D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.19P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.20C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.20D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.20P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.21C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.21D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.21P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.22C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.22D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.22P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.23C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.23D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.23P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.24C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.24D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.24P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.25C Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.25D Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.25P Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.26C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.26D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.26P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.27C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.27D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.27P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.28C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.28D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.28P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.29C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.29D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.29P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.30C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.30D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.30P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.31C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.31D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.31P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.32C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.32D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.32P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.33C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.33D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.33P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.34C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.34D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.34P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.35C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.35D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.35P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.36C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.36D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.36P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.37C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.37D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.37P	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.38C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.38D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.38P	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.39C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.39D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.39P	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.40C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.40D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.40P	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.41C	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.41D	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.41P	Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.42C	Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.42D	Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.42P	Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.43C	Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.43D	Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.43P	Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.44C	Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.44D	Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.44P	Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.45C Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.45D Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.45P Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.46C Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.46D Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.46P Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.47C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.47D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.47P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.48C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.48D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.48P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.49C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.49D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.49P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.50C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.50D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.50P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.51C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.51D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.51P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.52C	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.52D	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.52P	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.53C	Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.53D	Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.53P	Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.54C	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.54D	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.54P	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.55C	Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.55D	Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.55P	Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.56C	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.56D	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.56P	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.57C	Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.57D	Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.57P	Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.58C	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.58D	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.58P	Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.59C Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.59D Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.59P Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.60C Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.60D Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.60P Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.61C Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.61D Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.61P Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.62C Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.62D Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.62P Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.63C Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.63D Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.63P Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.64C Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.64D Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.64P Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.65C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.65D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.65P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.66C Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.66D Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.66P Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.67C Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.67D Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.67P Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.68C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.68D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.68P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.69C Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.69D Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.69P Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.70C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.70D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.70P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.71C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.71D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.71P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.72C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.72D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.72P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.73C	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.73D	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.73P	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.74C	Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.74D	Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.74P	Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.75C	Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.75D	Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.75P	Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.76C	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.76D	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.76P	Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.77C	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.77D	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.77P	Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.78C	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.78D	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.78P	Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.79C	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.79D	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.79P	Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.80C	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.80D	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.80P	Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.81C	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.81D	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.81P	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

6.82C	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.82D	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.82P	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.83C	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.83D	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.83P	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.84C	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.84D	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.85C	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.85D	Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.86C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.86D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.86P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.87C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.87D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.87P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
6.88C	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
6.88D	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
6.88P	Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 6.89C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.89D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.89P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 6.90C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 6.90D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 6.90P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 7.1C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.1D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.1P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.2C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.2D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.2P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.3C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.3D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.3P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.4C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.4D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.4P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.5C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.5D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.5P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.6C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.6D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.6P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

7.7C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.7D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.7P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.8C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.8D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.8P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.9C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.9D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.9P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.10C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.10D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.10P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.11C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.11D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.11P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.12C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.12D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.12P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.13C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.13D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.13P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.14C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.14D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.14P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.15C	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.15D	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.15P	Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 7.16C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.16D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.16P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.17C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.17D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.17P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.18C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.18D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.18P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.19C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.19D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.19P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.20C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.20D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.20P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.21C Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.21D Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.21P Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.22C Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.22D Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.22P Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 7.23C Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.23D Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.23P Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.24C Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.24D Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016
- 7.24P Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.25C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.25D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.25P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.26C Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.26D Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.26P Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.27C Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.27D Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.27P Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.28C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.28D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.28P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 7.29C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 7.29D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 7.29P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

7.30C	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.30D	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.30P	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.31C	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.31D	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.31P	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.32C	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.32D	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.32P	Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.33D	Standard Errors of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2002-2016
7.33P	<i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.34C	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.34D	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.34P	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.35C	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.35D	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.35P	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.36C	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.36D	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.36P	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.37C	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.37D	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.37P	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
7.38C	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
7.38D	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
7.38P	Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

7.39D	Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 1971-2016
7.40D	Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 1971-2016
8.1C	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.1D	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.1P	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.2C	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.2D	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.2P	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.3C	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.3D	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.3P	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.4C	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.4D	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.4P	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.5C	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.5D	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.5P	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.6C	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.6D	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.6P	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.7C	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.7D	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.7P	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.8C	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.8D	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.8P	Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.9C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.9D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.9P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.10C Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.10D Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.10P Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.11C Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.11D Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.11P Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.12C Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.12D Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.12P Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.13C Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.13D Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.13P Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.14C Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.14D Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.14P Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.15C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.15D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.15P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.16C Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.16D Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.16P Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.17C Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.17D Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.17P Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.18C Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.18D Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.18P Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.19C Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.19D Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.19P Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.20C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.20D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.20P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

8.21C	Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.21D	Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.21P	Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.22C	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.22D	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.22P	Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.23C	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.23D	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.23P	Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.24C	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.24D	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.24P	Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.25C	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.25D	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.25P	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.26C	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.26D	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.26P	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.27C	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.27D	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.27P	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.28C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.28D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.28P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.29C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.29D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.29P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.30C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.30D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.30P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.31C Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.31D Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.31P Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.32C Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.32D Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.32P Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.33C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.33D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.33P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.34C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.34D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.34P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.35C Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.35D Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.35P Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.36C Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.36D Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.36P Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.37C Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.37D Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.37P Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.38C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.38D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.38P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.39C Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.39D Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.39P Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.40C Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.40D Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.40P Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.41C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.41D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.41P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.42C Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.42D Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.42P Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.43C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.43D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.43P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.44C Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.44D Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.44P Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.45C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.45D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.45P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.46C Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.46D Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.46P Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.47C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.47D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.47P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.48C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.48D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.48P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.49C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.49D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.49P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.50C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.50D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.50P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.51C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.51D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.51P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.52C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.52D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.52P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.53C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.53D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.53P Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.54C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.54D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.54P Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.55C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.55D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.55P Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.56C Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.56D Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.56P Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.57C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.57D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.57P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.58C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.58D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.58P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.59C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.59D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.59P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.60C Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.60D Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.60P Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.61C Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.61D Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.61P Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 8.62C Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.62D Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.62P Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.63C Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.63D Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.63P Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.64C Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.64D Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.64P Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.65C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.65D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.65P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.66C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.66D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.66P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.67C Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.67D Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.67P Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 8.68C Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 8.68D Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 8.68P Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

8.69C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.69D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.69P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.70C	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.70D	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.70P	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.71C	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.71D	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.71P	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.72C	Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.72D	Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.72P	Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.73C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.73D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.73P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.74C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.74D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.74P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.75C	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.75D	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.75P	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

8.76C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.76D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.76P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.77C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.77D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.77P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.78C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.78D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.78P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.79C	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.79D	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.79P	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.80C	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.80D	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.80P	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.81C	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.81D	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.81P	Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

8.82C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.82D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.82P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.83C	Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.83D	Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.83P	Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.84C	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.84D	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.84P	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
8.85C	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
8.85D	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
8.85P	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.1C	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.1D	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.1P	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.2C	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.2D	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.2P	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.3C	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.3D	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.3P	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 9.4C Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.4D Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.4P Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 9.5C Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.5D Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.5P Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 9.6C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.6D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.6P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 9.7C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.7D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.7P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
- 9.8C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
- 9.8D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
- 9.8P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

9.9C	Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.9D	Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.9P	Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.10C	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.10D	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.10P	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.11C	Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.11D	Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.11P	Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.12C	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.12D	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.12P	Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.13C	Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.13D	Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.13P	Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
9.14C	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.14D	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.14P	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

9.15C	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016
9.15D	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016
9.15P	Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015
10.1C	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.1D	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.1P	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.2C	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.2D	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.2P	Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.3C	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.3D	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.3P	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.4C	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.4D	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.4P	Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.5C	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.5D	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.5P	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.6C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.6D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
10.6P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
10.7C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.7D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
10.7P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

10.8C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.8D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.8P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.9C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.9D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.9P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.10C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.10D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.10P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.11C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.11D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.11P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.12C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.12D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.12P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.13C	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.13D	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.13P	Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- 10.14C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.14D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.14P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
- 10.15C Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.15D Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.15P Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
- 10.16C Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 10.16D Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 10.16P Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 10.17C Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.17D Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.17P Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
- 10.18C Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.18D Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.18P Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
- 10.19C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
- 10.19D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
- 10.19P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
- 10.20C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
- 10.20D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
- 10.20P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

10.21C	Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.21D	Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.21P	Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.22C	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.22D	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
10.22P	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
10.23C	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.23D	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.23P	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.24C	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.24D	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.24P	Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.25C	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.25D	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
10.25P	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
10.26C	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.26D	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.26P	Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

10.27C	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
10.27D	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
10.27P	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
10.28C	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.28D	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.28P	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.29C	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.29D	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.29P	Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.30C	Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016
10.30D	Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2005-2016
10.30P	Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2005-2015
10.31C	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016
10.31D	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2009-2016
10.31P	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2009-2015
10.32C	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016
10.32D	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2009-2016
10.32P	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2009-2015
10.33C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.33D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.33P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

10.34C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.34D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.34P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.35C	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.35D	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.35P	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.36C	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.36D	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.36P	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.37C	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.37D	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.37P	Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.38C	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.38D	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.38P	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.39C	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.39D	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.39P	Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.40C	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016
10.40D	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016
10.40P	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015
10.41C	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016
10.41D	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2005-2016
10.41P	Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2005-2015

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

11.1C	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016
11.1D	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016
11.1P	Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015
11.2C	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016
11.2D	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2004-2016
11.2P	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2004-2015
11.3C	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016
11.3D	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2004-2016
11.3P	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2004-2015
11.4C	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016
11.4D	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Standard Errors of Percentages, 2004-2016
11.4P	Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2004-2015
11.5C	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016
11.5D	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2006-2016
11.5P	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2006-2015
11.6C	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016
11.6D	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2006-2016
11.6P	Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: <i>P</i> Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2006-2015
12.1C	Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: 2015 and 2016
12.2C	Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.3C	Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016
12.4C	Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 12.5C | Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016 |
| 12.6C | Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Youth and Adult Demographic Characteristics: 2002-2016 |
| 12.7C | Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status and Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: 2015 and 2016 |
| 12.8C | Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016 |
| 12.9C | Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016 |

Table 1.1A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	130,610	130,628	47,730	48,501	27,080 ^a	28,564
Marijuana	117,865	118,524	36,043 ^a	37,570	22,226 ^b	23,981
Cocaine	38,744	38,880	4,828	5,071	1,876	1,874
Crack	9,035	8,776	833	882	394	432
Heroin	5,099	4,981	828	948	329	475
Hallucinogens	40,915	41,490	4,692	4,903	1,240	1,390
LSD	25,324	25,861	1,535 ^b	1,896	352	374
PCP	6,323	6,450	120	103	25	21
Ecstasy	18,328	18,459	2,560	2,485	557	619
Inhalants	25,765 ^a	24,404	1,759	1,660	527	600
Methamphetamine	14,511	14,533	1,713 ^a	1,391	897 ^a	667
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	18,942	18,671	6,365	6,207
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	12,462 ^a	11,517	3,775	3,350
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	6,050	6,060	1,874	1,953
Stimulants	nr	nr	5,251	5,647	1,653	1,735
Sedatives	nr	nr	1,511	1,531	446	497
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	12,693 ^a	11,824	3,963	3,649

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.1B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	48.8	48.5	17.8	18.0	10.1 ^a	10.6
Marijuana	44.0	44.0	13.5	13.9	8.3 ^b	8.9
Cocaine	14.5	14.4	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.7
Crack	3.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Heroin	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	15.3	15.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5
LSD	9.5	9.6	0.6 ^b	0.7	0.1	0.1
PCP	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	6.8	6.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	9.6 ^a	9.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Methamphetamine	5.4	5.4	0.6 ^a	0.5	0.3 ^a	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	7.1	6.9	2.4	2.3
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	4.7 ^a	4.3	1.4	1.2
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	nr	nr	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.6
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	4.7 ^a	4.4	1.5	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.2A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	6,297 ^b	5,737	4,346 ^b	3,941	2,193 ^a	1,959
Marijuana	3,912	3,676	3,137	2,982	1,752	1,609
Cocaine	208	212	153	136	53	28
Crack	12	17	5	11	1	3
Heroin	35	32	21	13	5	3
Hallucinogens	760	674	523	456	121	114
LSD	329	288	251	204	53	42
PCP	60	38	34	18	9	5
Ecstasy	357	288	201	177	33	29
Inhalants	2,271 ^a	2,065	684 ^a	554	175	149
Methamphetamine	71	69	40	32	13	9
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	1,464	1,317	492 ^a	389
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	969	881	276	239
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	394	434	162	121
Stimulants	nr	nr	491	427	117	92
Sedatives	nr	nr	102	100	21	23
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	980	891	277	241

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.2B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	25.3 ^b	23.0	17.5 ^b	15.8	8.8 ^a	7.9
Marijuana	15.7	14.8	12.6	12.0	7.0	6.5
Cocaine	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
Crack	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.5
LSD	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2
PCP	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	9.1 ^a	8.3	2.7 ^a	2.2	0.7	0.6
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	5.9	5.3	2.0 ^a	1.6
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	3.9	3.5	1.1	1.0
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.5
Stimulants	nr	nr	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.4
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	3.9	3.6	1.1	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.3A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	959 ^a	820	536	443	206	158
Marijuana	196	160	134	132	66	59
Cocaine	9	5	6	3	4	*
Crack	*	2	*	2	*	*
Heroin	0	2	*	2	*	*
Hallucinogens	89	65	69	37	21	11
LSD	37 ^b	5	30 ^b	2	9	2
PCP	18	2	13	1	5	*
Ecstasy	12	12	7	7	1	1
Inhalants	622	530	264	200	80	55
Methamphetamine	3	6	2	1	*	*
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	174	156	70	53
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	149	127	64	50
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	18	20	9	2
Stimulants	nr	nr	11	17	3	3
Sedatives	nr	nr	8	13	1	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	149	129	64	50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.3B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	12.2 ^a	10.5	6.8	5.7	2.6	2.0
Marijuana	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*
Crack	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
Heroin	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
Hallucinogens	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
LSD	0.5 ^b	0.1	0.4 ^b	0.0	0.1	0.0
PCP	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	*
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	7.9	6.8	3.4	2.5	1.0	0.7
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.7
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.1	0.2	0.0	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.4A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	2,036	1,899	1,336	1,282	622	578
Marijuana	1,128	1,145	926	954	492	458
Cocaine	29	52	23	33	6	9
Crack	2	3	*	1	*	1
Heroin	6	10	6	2	2	*
Hallucinogens	176	166	129	118	29	36
LSD	67	62	46	48	9	12
PCP	18	10	8	5	*	2
Ecstasy	79	89	57	60	13	7
Inhalants	849	776	250	216	54	42
Methamphetamine	12	14	8	9	1	3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	425	413	143	133
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	304	303	85	76
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	98	129	33	38
Stimulants	nr	nr	115	121	37	34
Sedatives	nr	nr	29	34	11	13
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	306	305	85	76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.4B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	23.6	22.1	15.5	14.9	7.2	6.7
Marijuana	13.1	13.3	10.7	11.1	5.7	5.3
Cocaine	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Crack	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*
Hallucinogens	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.4
LSD	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.0
Ecstasy	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	9.8	9.0	2.9	2.5	0.6	0.5
Methamphetamine	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	4.9	4.8	1.7	1.5
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	3.5	3.5	1.0	0.9
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.4
Stimulants	nr	nr	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	3.5	3.5	1.0	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.5A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	3,303 ^a	3,018	2,474 ^a	2,217	1,364	1,224
Marijuana	2,589 ^a	2,372	2,077	1,895	1,194	1,092
Cocaine	171	154	123	100	43	19
Crack	11	12	5	7	1	2
Heroin	29	19	15	9	3	3
Hallucinogens	495	443	325	302	72	68
LSD	225	221	174	155	35	28
PCP	24	26	13	12	4	3
Ecstasy	265 ^a	187	137	110	20	22
Inhalants	800	760	169	138	41	51
Methamphetamine	57	49	30	21	12	6
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	865	748	279 ^a	203
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	516	452	127	112
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	278	285	120	80
Stimulants	nr	nr	364	289	77	55
Sedatives	nr	nr	65	53	10	9
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	525	456	128	115

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.5B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	39.4 ^b	35.7	29.5 ^b	26.2	16.3 ^a	14.5
Marijuana	30.9 ^a	28.0	24.8 ^a	22.4	14.2	12.9
Cocaine	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2
Crack	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	5.9	5.2	3.9	3.6	0.9	0.8
LSD	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.3
PCP	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	3.2 ^a	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.3
Inhalants	9.5	9.0	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.6
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	10.3 ^a	8.8	3.3 ^a	2.4
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	6.2	5.3	1.5	1.3
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	3.3	3.4	1.4	0.9
Stimulants	nr	nr	4.3	3.4	0.9	0.7
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	6.3	5.4	1.5	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.6A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	124,313	124,891	43,384	44,559	24,887 ^b	26,605
Marijuana	113,952	114,847	32,906 ^a	34,588	20,474 ^b	22,373
Cocaine	38,535	38,668	4,675	4,936	1,822	1,847
Crack	9,022	8,759	828	871	393	429
Heroin	5,064	4,950	807	934	325	471
Hallucinogens	40,155	40,816	4,169	4,447	1,118	1,276
LSD	24,994	25,573	1,284 ^b	1,692	299	332
PCP	6,262	6,412	86	85	17	17
Ecstasy	17,971	18,171	2,359	2,308	524	590
Inhalants	23,494	22,339	1,076	1,106	352	451
Methamphetamine	14,440	14,464	1,673 ^a	1,360	885 ^a	658
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	17,478	17,354	5,873	5,818
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	11,492 ^a	10,635	3,499	3,111
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	5,656	5,626	1,712	1,832
Stimulants	nr	nr	4,760 ^a	5,220	1,536	1,643
Sedatives	nr	nr	1,409	1,431	425	474
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	11,712	10,933	3,686	3,408

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.6B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	51.2	51.1	17.9	18.2	10.2 ^a	10.9
Marijuana	46.9	47.0	13.6 ^a	14.1	8.4 ^b	9.1
Cocaine	15.9	15.8	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.8
Crack	3.7	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Heroin	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	16.5	16.7	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.5
LSD	10.3	10.5	0.5 ^b	0.7	0.1	0.1
PCP	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	7.4	7.4	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	9.7 ^a	9.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Methamphetamine	5.9	5.9	0.7 ^a	0.6	0.4 ^a	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	7.2	7.1	2.4	2.4
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	4.7 ^a	4.3	1.4	1.3
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	nr	nr	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.7
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	4.8 ^a	4.5	1.5	1.4

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.7A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	20,083 ^a	19,469	13,102	13,034	7,797	8,012
Marijuana	18,392	17,897	11,246	11,401	6,921	7,184
Cocaine	4,074	3,901	1,876	1,919	580	552
Crack	531 ^b	387	109	90	39	15
Heroin	616	539	217	227	88	88
Hallucinogens	6,486 ^b	5,940	2,453	2,388	636	668
LSD	2,691	2,884	979 ^a	1,161	219	209
PCP	267	235	32	15	2	*
Ecstasy	4,561 ^b	4,018	1,422 ^a	1,223	307	303
Inhalants	3,463	3,387	487	485	126	121
Methamphetamine	1,135 ^b	836	329	265	128 ^a	65
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	5,330	5,026	1,766	1,600
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	2,979 ^b	2,454	829 ^b	631
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	1,874	1,844	582	536
Stimulants	nr	nr	2,537	2,578	757	767
Sedatives	nr	nr	265	256	86	50
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	3,029 ^b	2,516	880 ^b	688

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.7B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	57.5	56.3	37.5	37.7	22.3	23.2
Marijuana	52.7	51.8	32.2	33.0	19.8	20.8
Cocaine	11.7	11.3	5.4	5.6	1.7	1.6
Crack	1.5 ^b	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Heroin	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	18.6 ^a	17.2	7.0	6.9	1.8	1.9
LSD	7.7	8.3	2.8 ^a	3.4	0.6	0.6
PCP	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	*
Ecstasy	13.1 ^b	11.6	4.1 ^a	3.5	0.9	0.9
Inhalants	9.9	9.8	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
Methamphetamine	3.3 ^b	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.4 ^a	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	15.3	14.5	5.1	4.6
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	8.5 ^b	7.1	2.4 ^b	1.8
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	5.4	5.3	1.7	1.5
Stimulants	nr	nr	7.3	7.5	2.2	2.2
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	8.7 ^b	7.3	2.5 ^b	2.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.8A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	6,717	6,441	4,916	4,969	2,921	3,032
Marijuana	6,029	5,787	4,378	4,423	2,661	2,762
Cocaine	887	874	563	608	166	150
Crack	93	70	29	30	9	2
Heroin	128	113	50	53	14	14
Hallucinogens	1,781	1,593	1,015	1,000	256	278
LSD	834	902	420 ^a	548	109	86
PCP	70	45	15	5	1	*
Ecstasy	1,120 ^b	883	541	455	106	108
Inhalants	1,123	1,029	218	227	59	57
Methamphetamine	255	192	104	91	41	19
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	1,825	1,861	606	602
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	954	835	235	213
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	679	757	216	209
Stimulants	nr	nr	894	998	302	317
Sedatives	nr	nr	111	83	24	16
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	966	852	242	227

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.8B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	51.7	50.6	37.8	39.1	22.5	23.8
Marijuana	46.4	45.5	33.7	34.8	20.5	21.7
Cocaine	6.8	6.9	4.3	4.8	1.3	1.2
Crack	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Heroin	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	13.7	12.5	7.8	7.9	2.0	2.2
LSD	6.4	7.1	3.2 ^a	4.3	0.8	0.7
PCP	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	*
Ecstasy	8.6 ^b	6.9	4.2	3.6	0.8	0.8
Inhalants	8.6	8.1	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.4
Methamphetamine	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	14.0	14.6	4.7	4.7
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	7.3	6.6	1.8	1.7
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	5.2	6.0	1.7	1.6
Stimulants	nr	nr	6.9	7.8	2.3	2.5
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	7.4	6.7	1.9	1.8

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.9A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	13,366	13,028	8,186	8,065	4,877	4,980
Marijuana	12,363	12,111	6,868	6,979	4,260	4,422
Cocaine	3,186	3,027	1,313	1,311	414	402
Crack	438 ^a	317	81	60	30	13
Heroin	488	425	167	173	74	74
Hallucinogens	4,705 ^a	4,347	1,438	1,388	380	389
LSD	1,857	1,982	560	613	111	123
PCP	197	189	17	10	*	1
Ecstasy	3,440 ^a	3,134	882	768	201	195
Inhalants	2,340	2,358	269	259	66	65
Methamphetamine	879 ^b	643	226	173	87	46
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	3,505 ^a	3,166	1,160	998
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	2,026 ^b	1,619	594 ^b	417
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	1,195	1,087	366	327
Stimulants	nr	nr	1,643	1,580	455	450
Sedatives	nr	nr	155	172	61	33
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	2,063 ^b	1,664	638 ^b	461

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.9B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	61.0	59.6	37.4	36.9	22.3	22.8
Marijuana	56.4	55.4	31.3	31.9	19.4	20.2
Cocaine	14.5	13.9	6.0	6.0	1.9	1.8
Crack	2.0 ^a	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Heroin	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	21.5 ^a	19.9	6.6	6.4	1.7	1.8
LSD	8.5	9.1	2.6	2.8	0.5	0.6
PCP	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	*	0.0
Ecstasy	15.7 ^a	14.3	4.0	3.5	0.9	0.9
Inhalants	10.7	10.8	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3
Methamphetamine	4.0 ^b	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	16.0 ^a	14.5	5.3 ^a	4.6
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	9.2 ^b	7.4	2.7 ^b	1.9
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	5.5	5.0	1.7	1.5
Stimulants	nr	nr	7.5	7.2	2.1	2.1
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	9.4 ^b	7.6	2.9 ^b	2.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.10A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	104,230	105,422	30,281	31,525	17,090 ^a	18,593
Marijuana	95,561	96,950	21,660 ^a	23,187	13,552 ^b	15,188
Cocaine	34,462	34,767	2,799	3,017	1,243	1,295
Crack	8,491	8,372	718	781	354	414
Heroin	4,448	4,411	591	708	236 ^a	383
Hallucinogens	33,669	34,876	1,716	2,059	482	608
LSD	22,304	22,689	305 ^b	531	80	123
PCP	5,995	6,178	54	69	15	15
Ecstasy	13,411	14,154	937	1,084	217	286
Inhalants	20,031	18,952	588	620	226	329
Methamphetamine	13,305	13,628	1,344	1,095	757	594
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	12,148	12,327	4,107	4,218
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	8,513	8,181	2,670	2,480
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	3,782	3,781	1,130	1,296
Stimulants	nr	nr	2,223 ^a	2,643	779	876
Sedatives	nr	nr	1,143	1,176	340	425
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	8,683	8,417	2,806	2,720

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.10B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	50.1	50.2	14.6	15.0	8.2 ^a	8.9
Marijuana	46.0	46.2	10.4	11.0	6.5 ^b	7.2
Cocaine	16.6	16.6	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6
Crack	4.1	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Heroin	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	16.2	16.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3
LSD	10.7	10.8	0.1 ^b	0.3	0.0	0.1
PCP	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	6.5	6.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	9.6 ^a	9.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Methamphetamine	6.4	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	5.8	5.9	2.0	2.0
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	4.1	3.9	1.3	1.2
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.6
Stimulants	nr	nr	1.1 ^a	1.3	0.4	0.4
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	4.2	4.0	1.3	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.11A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	23,098	23,423	10,174 ^a	10,885	5,901 ^a	6,520
Marijuana	21,187	21,770	7,902 ^b	8,671	4,933 ^b	5,629
Cocaine	6,873	6,960	1,221	1,457	464	507
Crack	1,426	1,394	92	147	45	49
Heroin	981 ^a	1,214	293	331	116	151
Hallucinogens	8,514	8,913	1,146	1,383	327	415
LSD	3,702	3,942	231 ^a	391	45	90
PCP	600	602	25	11	8	9
Ecstasy	6,030	6,457	741	834	195	261
Inhalants	4,902	4,533	278	315	90	161
Methamphetamine	2,738	2,618	406	361	174	139
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	4,148	4,247	1,410	1,397
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	2,818	2,671	820	729
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	1,342	1,289	400	428
Stimulants	nr	nr	1,316	1,495	433	468
Sedatives	nr	nr	337	337	115	84
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	2,886	2,779	874	828

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.11B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	60.3	60.3	26.5	28.0	15.4 ^a	16.8
Marijuana	55.3	56.1	20.6 ^a	22.3	12.9 ^b	14.5
Cocaine	17.9	17.9	3.2	3.8	1.2	1.3
Crack	3.7	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Heroin	2.6 ^a	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4
Hallucinogens	22.2	23.0	3.0	3.6	0.9	1.1
LSD	9.7	10.2	0.6 ^a	1.0	0.1	0.2
PCP	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	15.7	16.6	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.7
Inhalants	12.8	11.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4
Methamphetamine	7.1	6.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	10.8	10.9	3.7	3.6
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	7.4	6.9	2.1	1.9
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	3.5	3.3	1.0	1.1
Stimulants	nr	nr	3.4	3.9	1.1	1.2
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	7.5	7.2	2.3	2.1

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.12A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	81,132	81,999	20,107	20,640	11,188	12,073
Marijuana	74,374	75,180	13,758	14,515	8,619 ^a	9,560
Cocaine	27,588	27,807	1,579	1,560	779	788
Crack	7,066	6,978	626	634	309	365
Heroin	3,468	3,197	298	377	120	231
Hallucinogens	25,155	25,963	570	676	155	193
LSD	18,602	18,747	74	140	35	33
PCP	5,395	5,575	29	58	*	*
Ecstasy	7,381	7,697	196	250	22	25
Inhalants	15,129	14,419	310	306	136	168
Methamphetamine	10,567	11,010	938	734	582	454
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	8,000	8,080	2,697	2,820
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	5,696	5,510	1,850	1,752
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	2,440	2,493	730	868
Stimulants	nr	nr	907	1,148	346	409
Sedatives	nr	nr	806	839	224	341
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	5,797	5,637	1,932	1,892

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.12B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	47.8	47.9	11.9	12.1	6.6	7.1
Marijuana	43.9	43.9	8.1	8.5	5.1	5.6
Cocaine	16.3	16.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Crack	4.2	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Heroin	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	14.8	15.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
LSD	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
PCP	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	4.4	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	8.9	8.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Methamphetamine	6.2	6.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	4.7	4.7	1.6	1.6
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	3.4	3.2	1.1	1.0
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.5
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	3.4	3.3	1.1	1.1

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.13A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	69,822	68,325	26,576	27,032	16,164	16,779
Marijuana	63,490	62,697	20,934	21,839	13,715 ^a	14,696
Cocaine	23,269	23,383	3,069	3,238	1,234	1,257
Crack	5,903	5,580	598	549	268	263
Heroin	3,540	3,281	548	596	238	295
Hallucinogens	24,410	24,401	3,039	3,061	885	863
LSD	15,830	16,098	1,047 ^a	1,330	264	252
PCP	4,322	4,460	69	69	11	14
Ecstasy	10,526	10,388	1,651	1,479	390	366
Inhalants	16,103	15,090	997	988	328	378
Methamphetamine	8,856	8,498	1,166 ^b	782	631 ^a	387
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	10,121	9,605	3,342	3,045
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	6,924 ^a	6,226	2,110 ^a	1,692
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	3,148	2,870	974	1,002
Stimulants	nr	nr	3,027	2,985	877	881
Sedatives	nr	nr	596	691	153	214
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	7,088 ^a	6,420	2,246 ^a	1,883

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.13B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	53.8 ^a	52.3	20.5	20.7	12.5	12.8
Marijuana	48.9	48.0	16.1	16.7	10.6	11.3
Cocaine	17.9	17.9	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0
Crack	4.5	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Heroin	2.7	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	18.8	18.7	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7
LSD	12.2	12.3	0.8 ^a	1.0	0.2	0.2
PCP	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	8.1	8.0	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3
Inhalants	12.4 ^a	11.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
Methamphetamine	6.8	6.5	0.9 ^b	0.6	0.5 ^a	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	7.8	7.4	2.6	2.3
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	5.3 ^a	4.8	1.6 ^a	1.3
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	2.4	2.2	0.8	0.8
Stimulants	nr	nr	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	5.5 ^a	4.9	1.7 ^a	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.14A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	60,788	62,303	21,154	21,469	10,915 ^a	11,786
Marijuana	54,375	55,827	15,109	15,731	8,511 ^a	9,285
Cocaine	15,475	15,497	1,758	1,833	641	617
Crack	3,132	3,196	235	334	126	169
Heroin	1,559	1,700	280	352	91 ^a	179
Hallucinogens	16,506	17,089	1,653	1,842	355 ^b	527
LSD	9,494	9,763	487	566	88	122
PCP	2,001	1,990	51	33	14	7
Ecstasy	7,803	8,071	909	1,006	167 ^a	253
Inhalants	9,662	9,314	762	671	199	222
Methamphetamine	5,655	6,035	547	609	266	280
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	8,821	9,065	3,024	3,162
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	5,538	5,291	1,665	1,658
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	2,903	3,190	900	951
Stimulants	nr	nr	2,224 ^b	2,662	776	854
Sedatives	nr	nr	915	840	293	283
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	5,605	5,403	1,718	1,766

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.14B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	44.1	44.9	15.3	15.5	7.9 ^a	8.5
Marijuana	39.4	40.2	11.0	11.3	6.2 ^a	6.7
Cocaine	11.2	11.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.4
Crack	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Heroin	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1 ^a	0.1
Hallucinogens	12.0	12.3	1.2	1.3	0.3 ^b	0.4
LSD	6.9	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
PCP	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	5.7	5.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
Inhalants	7.0	6.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Methamphetamine	4.1	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	6.4	6.5	2.2	2.3
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	4.0	3.8	1.2	1.2
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	nr	nr	1.6 ^b	1.9	0.6	0.6
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	4.1	3.9	1.2	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.15A Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	130,610	130,628	47,730	48,501	27,080 ^a	28,564
12-17	6,297 ^b	5,737	4,346 ^b	3,941	2,193 ^a	1,959
12	374 ^a	285	210	157	81	53
13	585	534	326	286	125	105
14	848	745	541	502	228	193
15	1,188	1,154	795	780	394	385
16	1,557 ^b	1,331	1,162 ^b	961	581	513
17	1,746	1,687	1,312	1,256	783	712
18 or Older	124,313	124,891	43,384	44,559	24,887 ^b	26,605
18-25	20,083 ^a	19,469	13,102	13,034	7,797	8,012
18	2,046	2,015	1,534	1,586	848	933
19	2,274	2,053	1,721	1,638	1,026	1,019
20	2,397	2,373	1,661	1,745	1,047	1,079
21	2,406	2,527	1,671	1,782	964	1,107
22	2,559	2,530	1,638	1,590	1,001	975
23	2,766	2,716	1,653	1,594	1,015	987
24	2,818	2,575	1,679	1,588	962	1,008
25	2,818	2,680	1,546	1,510	935	902
26 or Older	104,230	105,422	30,281	31,525	17,090 ^a	18,593
26-29	10,620	10,647	5,166	5,475	3,038	3,272
30-34	12,478	12,776	5,008	5,410	2,863 ^a	3,248
35-39	10,706 ^b	11,829	3,705	3,905	2,067	2,393
40-44	10,335	9,973	2,964	2,904	1,714	1,636
45-49	11,497	11,119	3,051	3,025	1,790	1,869
50-54	13,847	12,754	3,556	3,073	1,917	1,701
55-59	12,832	13,164	2,976	3,291	1,681	2,039
60-64	9,987	10,436	1,888	1,922	1,152	1,029
65 or Older	11,928	12,725	1,967 ^a	2,521	866 ^b	1,405

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.15B Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	48.8	48.5	17.8	18.0	10.1 ^a	10.6
12-17	25.3 ^b	23.0	17.5 ^b	15.8	8.8 ^a	7.9
12	9.7 ^a	7.6	5.4	4.2	2.1	1.4
13	14.6	13.1	8.1	7.0	3.1	2.6
14	19.6	17.9	12.5	12.0	5.3	4.6
15	27.5	26.0	18.4	17.6	9.1	8.7
16	36.9 ^b	31.0	27.5 ^b	22.4	13.7	11.9
17	41.9	40.5	31.5	30.1	18.8	17.1
18 or Older	51.2	51.1	17.9	18.2	10.2 ^a	10.9
18-25	57.5	56.3	37.5	37.7	22.3	23.2
18	44.9	44.1	33.7	34.7	18.6	20.4
19	53.4	52.1	40.4	41.6	24.1	25.9
20	57.4	56.3	39.8	41.4	25.1	25.6
21	58.3	58.4	40.5	41.2	23.3	25.6
22	60.1	59.3	38.5	37.3	23.5	22.9
23	61.7	60.5	36.9	35.5	22.6	22.0
24	62.7	59.6	37.4	36.8	21.4	23.3
25	61.8	60.2	33.9	33.9	20.5	20.2
26 or Older	50.1	50.2	14.6	15.0	8.2 ^a	8.9
26-29	62.0	61.1	30.1	31.4	17.7	18.8
30-34	58.9	59.7	23.6	25.3	13.5 ^a	15.2
35-39	55.0	57.5	19.0	19.0	10.6	11.6
40-44	51.5	51.1	14.8	14.9	8.5	8.4
45-49	55.3	55.0	14.7	15.0	8.6	9.2
50-54	60.1	58.4	15.4	14.1	8.3	7.8
55-59	60.9	60.2	14.1	15.0	8.0	9.3
60-64	53.6	54.5	10.1	10.0	6.2	5.4
65 or Older	25.6	26.5	4.2	5.3	1.9 ^a	2.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.16A Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	117,865	118,524	36,043 ^a	37,570	22,226 ^b	23,981
12-17	3,912	3,676	3,137	2,982	1,752	1,609
12	56 ^a	29	32	19	11	9
13	140	131	102	114	56	50
14	375	392	302	338	153	143
15	752	753	624	616	339	316
16	1,166 ^a	994	943 ^a	804	503	443
17	1,423	1,378	1,134	1,091	690	649
18 or Older	113,952	114,847	32,906 ^a	34,588	20,474 ^b	22,373
18-25	18,392	17,897	11,246	11,401	6,921	7,184
18	1,801	1,763	1,381	1,403	764	876
19	2,044	1,840	1,501	1,458	924	917
20	2,185	2,184	1,496	1,562	973	969
21	2,222	2,342	1,432	1,580	862	1,008
22	2,364	2,301	1,399	1,396	896	830
23	2,561	2,532	1,398	1,374	907	885
24	2,626	2,427	1,392	1,375	814	900
25	2,590	2,508	1,247	1,254	780	799
26 or Older	95,561	96,950	21,660 ^a	23,187	13,552 ^b	15,188
26-29	9,777	9,957	4,059	4,466	2,574	2,869
30-34	11,410	11,813	3,843	4,206	2,359 ^a	2,760
35-39	9,674 ^b	10,992	2,705	3,031	1,645 ^a	1,994
40-44	9,269	8,890	1,994	2,007	1,284	1,245
45-49	10,623	10,165	2,087	2,252	1,279	1,548
50-54	13,132 ^a	11,611	2,408	1,980	1,433	1,267
55-59	12,056	12,383	2,058	2,307	1,426	1,570
60-64	9,424	9,921	1,371	1,351	917	838
65 or Older	10,196	11,218	1,135 ^a	1,587	636 ^a	1,097

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.16B Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	44.0	44.0	13.5	13.9	8.3 ^b	8.9
12-17	15.7	14.8	12.6	12.0	7.0	6.5
12	1.4 ^a	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
13	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.2
14	8.7	9.4	7.0	8.1	3.5	3.4
15	17.4	17.0	14.4	13.9	7.9	7.1
16	27.6 ^b	23.2	22.3 ^b	18.7	11.9	10.3
17	34.2	33.0	27.2	26.2	16.6	15.5
18 or Older	46.9	47.0	13.6 ^a	14.1	8.4 ^b	9.1
18-25	52.7	51.8	32.2	33.0	19.8	20.8
18	39.5	38.6	30.3	30.7	16.8	19.2
19	48.0	46.7	35.2	37.0	21.7	23.3
20	52.3	51.8	35.8	37.1	23.3	23.0
21	53.8	54.1	34.7	36.5	20.9	23.3
22	55.5	54.0	32.9	32.7	21.0	19.5
23	57.1	56.4	31.2	30.6	20.2	19.7
24	58.5	56.2	31.0	31.8	18.1	20.8
25	56.9	56.3	27.4	28.2	17.1	17.9
26 or Older	46.0	46.2	10.4	11.0	6.5 ^b	7.2
26-29	57.0	57.2	23.7	25.6	15.0	16.5
30-34	53.9	55.2	18.1	19.7	11.1 ^a	12.9
35-39	49.7 ^b	53.5	13.9	14.7	8.4	9.7
40-44	46.2	45.5	9.9	10.3	6.4	6.4
45-49	51.1	50.2	10.0	11.1	6.2 ^a	7.7
50-54	57.0 ^a	53.2	10.5	9.1	6.2	5.8
55-59	57.2	56.6	9.8	10.5	6.8	7.2
60-64	50.6	51.8	7.4	7.1	4.9	4.4
65 or Older	21.9	23.4	2.4	3.3	1.4 ^a	2.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.17A Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	38,744	38,880	4,828	5,071	1,876	1,874
12-17	208	212	153	136	53	28
12	3	*	3	*	2	*
13	6	5	3	3	2	*
14	11	12	8	11	2	6
15	18 ^a	41	15	22	3	4
16	51	47	41	31	5	5
17	120	107	82	69	38	14
18 or Older	38,535	38,668	4,675	4,936	1,822	1,847
18-25	4,074	3,901	1,876	1,919	580	552
18	166	194	126	146	29	35
19	324	291	214	227	69	49
20	397	389	223	235	68	66
21	506	492	243	291	55	93
22	572	548	270	253	70	77
23	682	581	290	268	90	77
24	664	629	276	248	96	82
25	762	777	235	251	103	73
26 or Older	34,462	34,767	2,799	3,017	1,243	1,295
26-29	3,089	2,965	600 ^a	800	208	277
30-34	3,785	3,995	621	657	256	229
35-39	3,296	3,637	397	318	180	116
40-44	2,997	2,718	273	241	135	129
45-49	4,139 ^a	3,654	172	275	70 ^a	151
50-54	6,228 ^b	5,063	330	198	230	104
55-59	5,320	5,779	281	305	102	181
60-64	3,207 ^a	3,880	80	130	42	70
65 or Older	2,402 ^a	3,075	46	92	19	38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.17B Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	14.5	14.4	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.7
12-17	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
12	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0	*
13	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
14	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
15	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
16	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
17	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.3
18 or Older	15.9	15.8	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.8
18-25	11.7	11.3	5.4	5.6	1.7	1.6
18	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.2	0.6	0.8
19	7.6	7.4	5.0	5.8	1.6	1.2
20	9.5	9.2	5.3	5.6	1.6	1.6
21	12.3	11.4	5.9	6.7	1.3	2.1
22	13.4	12.9	6.3	5.9	1.7	1.8
23	15.2	13.0	6.5	6.0	2.0	1.7
24	14.8	14.6	6.1	5.7	2.1	1.9
25	16.7	17.4	5.2	5.6	2.3	1.6
26 or Older	16.6	16.6	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6
26-29	18.0	17.0	3.5 ^a	4.6	1.2	1.6
30-34	17.9	18.7	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.1
35-39	16.9	17.7	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6
40-44	14.9	13.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
45-49	19.9	18.1	0.8 ^a	1.4	0.3 ^a	0.7
50-54	27.0 ^a	23.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5
55-59	25.2	26.4	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.8
60-64	17.2	20.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
65 or Older	5.2 ^a	6.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.18A Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	9,035	8,776	833	882	394	432
12-17	12	17	5	11	1	3
12	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	*	2	*	2	*	*
14	2	1	*	1	*	1
15	*	2	*	*	*	*
16	3	7	*	4	*	*
17	7	5	5	3	1	2
18 or Older	9,022	8,759	828	871	393	429
18-25	531 ^b	387	109	90	39	15
18	13	7	2	1	0	1
19	32	31	16	16	5	*
20	48	31	11	13	3	1
21	54	45	12	12	3	10
22	80	48	18	10	5	*
23	95	59	14	14	1	*
24	85	63	12	12	9	2
25	124	103	25	13	12	1
26 or Older	8,491	8,372	718	781	354	414
26-29	568	505	43	57	26	15
30-34	858	889	49	90	19	33
35-39	1,007	901	99	56	48	31
40-44	926	760	107	71	64	37
45-49	1,334 ^a	1,059	91	92	29	43
50-54	1,597	1,447	129	95	91	54
55-59	1,339	1,529	158	195	56	136
60-64	470	701	23	93	3	38
65 or Older	393	581	19	32	19	27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.18B Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	3.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
12-17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	*
14	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
15	*	0.0	*	*	*	*
16	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	*	*
17	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
18 or Older	3.7	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
18-25	1.5 ^b	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
18	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	*
20	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
21	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
22	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	*
23	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	*
24	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
25	2.7	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
26 or Older	4.1	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
26-29	3.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
30-34	4.0	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
35-39	5.2	4.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
40-44	4.6	3.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
45-49	6.4	5.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
50-54	6.9	6.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
55-59	6.4	7.0	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
60-64	2.5	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
65 or Older	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.19A Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	40,915	41,490	4,692	4,903	1,240	1,390
12-17	760	674	523	456	121	114
12	44	22	34	17	9	5
13	45	44	34	20	12	6
14	54	46	40	35	10	14
15	122	121	89	83	19	22
16	211	157	145	106	30	16
17	284	286	180	195	42	52
18 or Older	40,155	40,816	4,169	4,447	1,118	1,276
18-25	6,486 ^b	5,940	2,453	2,388	636	668
18	377	421	264	276	71	83
19	651	552	379	357	84	98
20	753	620	372	366	102	97
21	763	721	284	323	80	91
22	869	809	279	292	84	66
23	1,025 ^a	856	317	266	74	95
24	1,044	955	316	252	76	69
25	1,004	1,007	242	254	67	68
26 or Older	33,669	34,876	1,716	2,059	482	608
26-29	3,946	3,866	645	794	213	262
30-34	4,568	5,047	500	588	114	153
35-39	4,308	4,648	218	197	75	48
40-44	3,364	3,331	117	166	48	59
45-49	3,351	3,367	66	96	19	18
50-54	4,510 ^b	3,499	34	131	5	42
55-59	4,270	4,403	70	56	2	9
60-64	3,263	3,669	66	26	6	17
65 or Older	2,089 ^b	3,045	*	6	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.19B Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	15.3	15.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5
12-17	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.5
12	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1
13	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
14	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3
15	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.5
16	5.0 ^a	3.7	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.4
17	6.8	6.8	4.3	4.7	1.0	1.2
18 or Older	16.5	16.7	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.5
18-25	18.6 ^a	17.2	7.0	6.9	1.8	1.9
18	8.3	9.2	5.8	6.0	1.5	1.8
19	15.3	14.0	8.9	9.1	2.0	2.5
20	18.0 ^a	14.7	8.9	8.7	2.4	2.3
21	18.5	16.7	6.9	7.5	1.9	2.1
22	20.4	19.0	6.5	6.9	2.0	1.6
23	22.9 ^a	19.1	7.1	5.9	1.6	2.1
24	23.2	22.1	7.0	5.8	1.7	1.6
25	22.0	22.6	5.3	5.7	1.5	1.5
26 or Older	16.2	16.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3
26-29	23.0	22.2	3.8	4.6	1.2	1.5
30-34	21.6 ^a	23.6	2.4	2.7	0.5	0.7
35-39	22.1	22.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2
40-44	16.8	17.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3
45-49	16.1	16.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
50-54	19.6 ^a	16.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
55-59	20.3	20.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	17.5	19.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
65 or Older	4.5 ^b	6.3	*	0.0	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.20A Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	25,765 ^a	24,404	1,759	1,660	527	600
12-17	2,271 ^a	2,065	684 ^a	554	175	149
12	237	193	102	83	30	24
13	385	337	162	117	51	32
14	397	338	135	126	34	28
15	453	438	115	90	20	15
16	441	377	91	68	14	23
17	358	383	79	70	27	28
18 or Older	23,494	22,339	1,076	1,106	352	451
18-25	3,463	3,387	487	485	126	121
18	370	360	82	107	27	21
19	345	312	63	53	19	12
20	408	357	74	66	13	24
21	383	409	54	72	16	37
22	447	455	74	49	15	5
23	470	494	47	37	12	4
24	504	487	46	48	11	7
25	536	513	48	53	13	12
26 or Older	20,031	18,952	588	620	226	329
26-29	2,106 ^a	1,783	155	191	36 ^b	117
30-34	2,796	2,750	124	123	54	44
35-39	2,772	2,760	59	84	13	52
40-44	2,421	2,194	30	70	20	33
45-49	2,537	2,280	72	33	36	15
50-54	2,695	2,502	76	79	29	41
55-59	2,237	2,277	26	29	24	27
60-64	1,351	1,294	40	*	14	*
65 or Older	1,116	1,111	8	11	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.20B Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	9.6 ^a	9.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
12-17	9.1 ^a	8.3	2.7 ^a	2.2	0.7	0.6
12	6.1	5.2	2.6	2.2	0.8	0.6
13	9.6	8.2	4.0 ^a	2.9	1.3	0.8
14	9.2	8.1	3.1	3.0	0.8	0.7
15	10.5	9.9	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.3
16	10.4	8.8	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.5
17	8.6	9.2	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.7
18 or Older	9.7 ^a	9.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
18-25	9.9	9.8	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
18	8.1	7.9	1.8	2.3	0.6	0.5
19	8.1	7.9	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.3
20	9.8	8.5	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.6
21	9.3	9.5	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.8
22	10.5	10.7	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.1
23	10.5	11.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1
24	11.2	11.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2
25	11.8	11.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3
26 or Older	9.6 ^a	9.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
26-29	12.3 ^a	10.2	0.9	1.1	0.2 ^a	0.7
30-34	13.2	12.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
35-39	14.2	13.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
40-44	12.1	11.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
45-49	12.2	11.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
50-54	11.7	11.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
55-59	10.6	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
60-64	7.3	6.8	0.2	*	0.1	*
65 or Older	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.21A Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	14,511	14,533	1,713 ^a	1,391	897 ^a	667
12-17	71	69	40	32	13	9
12	2	6	2	1	*	*
13	1	0	*	0	*	*
14	0	7	*	4	*	2
15	12	8	8	5	1	1
16	19	15	7	4	3	*
17	37	34	23	17	9	6
18 or Older	14,440	14,464	1,673 ^a	1,360	885 ^a	658
18-25	1,135 ^b	836	329	265	128 ^a	65
18	59	32	26	22	13	1
19	91	93	36	39	17	14
20	105	67	42	30	11	4
21	151	103	64	40	10	16
22	127	98	33	34	18	8
23	199 ^a	127	50	29	14	2
24	187	136	28	23	13	12
25	215	180	51	47	32	7
26 or Older	13,305	13,628	1,344	1,095	757	594
26-29	1,092	919	188	138	67	51
30-34	1,646	1,699	218	224	107	88
35-39	1,608	1,725	223	160	113	101
40-44	1,440	1,410	156	148	107	78
45-49	1,654	1,445	205 ^a	86	138	60
50-54	1,884	1,745	198	156	120	113
55-59	1,941	2,182	105	152	75	86
60-64	1,312	1,361	13	15	10	*
65 or Older	728 ^a	1,142	38	17	19	17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.21B Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	5.4	5.4	0.6 ^a	0.5	0.3 ^a	0.2
12-17	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
12	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	*	*
13	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
14	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.1
15	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
16	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*
17	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
18 or Older	5.9	5.9	0.7 ^a	0.6	0.4 ^a	0.3
18-25	3.3 ^b	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.4 ^a	0.2
18	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0
19	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4
20	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1
21	3.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.4
22	3.0	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2
23	4.4 ^a	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
24	4.2	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
25	4.7	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.2
26 or Older	6.4	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
26-29	6.4	5.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3
30-34	7.8	7.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4
35-39	8.3	8.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
40-44	7.2	7.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
45-49	8.0	7.1	1.0 ^a	0.4	0.7	0.3
50-54	8.2	8.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
55-59	9.2	10.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
60-64	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
65 or Older	1.6 ^a	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.22A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	119,036 ^b	115,351	18,942	18,671	6,365	6,207
12-17	7,006 ^b	6,194	1,464	1,317	492 ^a	389
12	660	614	77	66	34	20
13	890	776	96	90	37	32
14	1,121 ^b	913	183	160	62	47
15	1,300	1,176	243	253	81	86
16	1,429 ^a	1,273	402	322	128	100
17	1,606 ^a	1,442	463	426	151	103
18 or Older	112,030 ^a	109,157	17,478	17,354	5,873	5,818
18-25	15,469 ^b	14,118	5,330	5,026	1,766	1,600
18	1,813 ^a	1,574	522	537	185	161
19	1,947 ^b	1,528	688	631	205	205
20	1,731	1,728	614	692	216	236
21	1,890	1,719	750	700	258	219
22	1,934	1,786	722	659	250	242
23	2,090	1,895	749 ^b	581	244 ^a	171
24	2,042	1,960	647	648	197	194
25	2,021	1,928	637	577	212	172
26 or Older	96,561	95,039	12,148	12,327	4,107	4,218
26-29	7,899	7,314	2,127	2,108	698	639
30-34	9,596	9,593	2,021	2,139	712	758
35-39	8,682 ^a	9,429	1,504	1,514	451	540
40-44	8,614	8,378	1,255	1,225	477	439
45-49	9,371	9,002	1,209	1,104	551	408
50-54	11,075	10,141	1,365	1,367	419	513
55-59	10,167	10,741	1,157	1,146	319	392
60-64	9,173	8,861	602	670	226	178
65 or Older	21,985	21,581	908	1,054	253	351

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.22B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	44.5 ^b	42.8	7.1	6.9	2.4	2.3
12-17	28.1 ^b	24.9	5.9	5.3	2.0 ^a	1.6
12	17.1	16.4	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.5
13	22.2 ^a	19.0	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.8
14	26.0 ^b	21.9	4.2	3.8	1.4	1.1
15	30.1 ^a	26.5	5.6	5.7	1.9	1.9
16	33.8 ^b	29.7	9.5 ^a	7.5	3.0	2.3
17	38.6 ^a	34.6	11.1	10.2	3.6	2.5
18 or Older	46.1 ^b	44.6	7.2	7.1	2.4	2.4
18-25	44.3 ^b	40.8	15.3	14.5	5.1	4.6
18	39.8 ^b	34.5	11.5	11.8	4.1	3.5
19	45.7 ^b	38.8	16.2	16.0	4.8	5.2
20	41.5	41.0	14.7	16.4	5.2	5.6
21	45.8 ^b	39.8	18.2	16.2	6.2	5.1
22	45.4	41.9	17.0	15.4	5.9	5.7
23	46.6 ^a	42.2	16.7 ^b	12.9	5.4 ^a	3.8
24	45.5	45.3	14.4	15.0	4.4	4.5
25	44.4	43.3	14.0	13.0	4.6	3.9
26 or Older	46.4 ^a	45.3	5.8	5.9	2.0	2.0
26-29	46.1 ^b	42.0	12.4	12.1	4.1	3.7
30-34	45.3	44.8	9.5	10.0	3.4	3.5
35-39	44.6	45.9	7.7	7.4	2.3	2.6
40-44	42.9	42.9	6.3	6.3	2.4	2.2
45-49	45.1	44.5	5.8	5.5	2.7	2.0
50-54	48.1	46.4	5.9	6.3	1.8	2.4
55-59	48.2	49.1	5.5	5.2	1.5	1.8
60-64	49.3	46.3	3.2	3.5	1.2	0.9
65 or Older	47.3	45.0	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.23A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	97,499 ^b	91,846	12,462 ^a	11,517	3,775	3,350
12-17	5,650 ^b	4,732	969	881	276	239
12	521	456	66	49	29	20
13	740 ^b	588	83	78	34	30
14	904 ^b	710	138	111	45	24
15	1,053 ^a	901	166	192	40	52
16	1,155 ^b	960	235	196	60	59
17	1,277 ^a	1,116	281	255	67	54
18 or Older	91,848 ^b	87,114	11,492 ^a	10,635	3,499	3,111
18-25	12,148 ^b	10,407	2,979 ^b	2,454	829 ^b	631
18	1,487 ^b	1,176	287	259	71	69
19	1,516 ^b	1,092	348	272	77	64
20	1,292	1,195	319	303	87	80
21	1,466 ^a	1,251	413	341	116	92
22	1,471	1,289	385	301	98	92
23	1,647 ^a	1,417	413 ^b	281	150 ^b	74
24	1,594	1,506	399	369	126	89
25	1,674	1,481	415	327	104	70
26 or Older	79,701 ^b	76,706	8,513	8,181	2,670	2,480
26-29	6,412 ^a	5,731	1,405	1,301	411	341
30-34	7,974	7,781	1,412	1,370	409	388
35-39	7,245	7,612	1,065	1,100	298	339
40-44	7,120	7,015	979	842	341	271
45-49	7,803	7,297	941	756	387 ^a	247
50-54	9,087	8,327	874	967	281	345
55-59	8,544	8,942	793	841	242	229
60-64	7,530	7,089	434	427	182	145
65 or Older	17,984	16,912	609	577	119	176

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.23B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	36.4 ^b	34.1	4.7 ^a	4.3	1.4	1.2
12-17	22.7 ^b	19.0	3.9	3.5	1.1	1.0
12	13.5	12.2	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.5
13	18.5 ^b	14.4	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.7
14	20.9 ^b	17.0	3.2	2.7	1.0	0.6
15	24.4 ^b	20.3	3.8	4.3	0.9	1.2
16	27.3 ^b	22.4	5.6	4.6	1.4	1.4
17	30.7 ^b	26.8	6.8	6.1	1.6	1.3
18 or Older	37.8 ^b	35.6	4.7 ^a	4.3	1.4	1.3
18-25	34.8 ^b	30.1	8.5 ^b	7.1	2.4 ^b	1.8
18	32.6 ^b	25.7	6.3	5.7	1.6	1.5
19	35.6 ^b	27.7	8.2	6.9	1.8	1.6
20	31.0	28.4	7.6	7.2	2.1	1.9
21	35.5 ^b	28.9	10.0	7.9	2.8	2.1
22	34.5 ^a	30.2	9.0	7.1	2.3	2.2
23	36.8 ^b	31.6	9.2 ^b	6.3	3.3 ^b	1.7
24	35.5	34.8	8.9	8.5	2.8	2.1
25	36.7	33.2	9.1	7.3	2.3	1.6
26 or Older	38.3 ^b	36.5	4.1	3.9	1.3	1.2
26-29	37.4 ^b	32.9	8.2	7.5	2.4	2.0
30-34	37.6	36.4	6.7	6.4	1.9	1.8
35-39	37.2	37.0	5.5	5.3	1.5	1.6
40-44	35.5	35.9	4.9	4.3	1.7	1.4
45-49	37.6	36.1	4.5	3.7	1.9 ^a	1.2
50-54	39.5	38.1	3.8	4.4	1.2	1.6
55-59	40.5	40.9	3.8	3.8	1.1	1.0
60-64	40.4	37.0	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.8
65 or Older	38.7 ^a	35.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.24A Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	39,317	38,756	6,050	6,060	1,874	1,953
12-17	1,069	1,108	394	434	162	121
12	74	75	4	12	3	1
13	87	75	14	8	7	1
14	136	124	31	37	15	14
15	207	241	67	92	18	25
16	261	256	135	122	52	32
17	305	337	143	162	68	48
18 or Older	38,247	37,649	5,656	5,626	1,712	1,832
18-25	4,212	3,901	1,874	1,844	582	536
18	443	398	232	232	68	57
19	467	408	231	271	72	86
20	462	487	215	255	77	65
21	536	483	246	226	65	64
22	548	480	240	221	66	84
23	613	515	267	234	82	57
24	590	601	230	214	62	60
25	552	529	212	193	90	61
26 or Older	34,035	33,747	3,782	3,781	1,130	1,296
26-29	2,367	2,116	659	652	179	200
30-34	3,108	3,025	683	637	221	228
35-39	2,878	3,018	455	443	158	171
40-44	3,157	2,794	434	353	131	122
45-49	3,285	3,381	340	351	145	127
50-54	4,146	3,842	476	505	98	169
55-59	3,630	4,135	299	353	47 ^a	152
60-64	3,643	3,134	180	145	57	16
65 or Older	7,820	8,303	256	343	93	111

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.24B Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	14.7	14.4	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.7
12-17	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.5
12	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
13	2.2	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
14	3.1	3.0	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3
15	4.8	5.4	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.6
16	6.2	6.0	3.2	2.9	1.2	0.7
17	7.3	8.1	3.4	3.9	1.6	1.2
18 or Older	15.8	15.4	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7
18-25	12.1	11.3	5.4	5.3	1.7	1.5
18	9.7	8.7	5.1	5.1	1.5	1.3
19	11.0	10.4	5.4	6.9	1.7	2.2
20	11.1	11.6	5.2	6.1	1.8	1.5
21	13.0	11.2	6.0	5.2	1.6	1.5
22	12.9	11.3	5.6	5.2	1.6	2.0
23	13.7	11.5	6.0	5.2	1.8	1.3
24	13.1	13.9	5.1	5.0	1.4	1.4
25	12.1	11.9	4.7	4.3	2.0	1.4
26 or Older	16.4	16.1	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.6
26-29	13.8	12.1	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.1
30-34	14.7	14.1	3.2	3.0	1.0	1.1
35-39	14.8	14.7	2.3	2.2	0.8	0.8
40-44	15.7	14.3	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.6
45-49	15.8	16.7	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.6
50-54	18.0	17.6	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.8
55-59	17.2	18.9	1.4	1.6	0.2 ^a	0.7
60-64	19.6 ^a	16.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1
65 or Older	16.8	17.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.25A Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	17,212 ^a	18,420	5,251	5,647	1,653	1,735
12-17	1,820	1,799	491	427	117	92
12	129	164	8	6	3	0
13	200	212	3	11	0	2
14	242	237	25	47	6	15
15	311	330	90	74	31	20
16	431	381	169 ^b	96	33	23
17	508	474	195	193	44	32
18 or Older	15,392 ^a	16,621	4,760 ^a	5,220	1,536	1,643
18-25	4,906	4,998	2,537	2,578	757	767
18	514	543	222	254	83	73
19	648	609	338	313	117	100
20	616	744	334	431	102	143
21	658	677	407	376	120	112
22	720	633	388	355	120	115
23	598	607	341	284	76	63
24	629	601	261	302	59	85
25	522	583	246	263	81	76
26 or Older	10,486 ^a	11,623	2,223 ^a	2,643	779	876
26-29	1,752	1,829	749	828	246	213
30-34	1,703	1,924	567	666	187	254
35-39	1,283	1,512	316	346	65	120
40-44	1,092	1,152	143	222	65	66
45-49	1,058	1,127	147	171	82	73
50-54	1,033	1,158	190	170	78	63
55-59	824	974	79	110	34	78
60-64	683	695	22	45	22	*
65 or Older	1,057	1,254	9 ^a	83	*	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.25B Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	6.4 ^a	6.8	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.6
12-17	7.3	7.2	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.4
12	3.3	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
13	5.0	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
14	5.6	5.7	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4
15	7.2	7.5	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.4
16	10.2	8.9	4.0 ^b	2.2	0.8	0.5
17	12.2	11.4	4.7	4.6	1.1	0.8
18 or Older	6.3 ^a	6.8	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.7
18-25	14.1	14.5	7.3	7.5	2.2	2.2
18	11.3	11.9	4.9	5.6	1.8	1.6
19	15.2	15.5	7.9	8.0	2.7	2.5
20	14.7	17.7	8.0	10.2	2.5	3.4
21	16.0	15.7	9.9	8.7	2.9	2.6
22	16.9	14.8	9.1	8.3	2.8	2.7
23	13.3	13.5	7.6	6.3	1.7	1.4
24	14.0	13.9	5.8	7.0	1.3	2.0
25	11.5	13.1	5.4	5.9	1.8	1.7
26 or Older	5.0 ^a	5.5	1.1 ^a	1.3	0.4	0.4
26-29	10.2	10.5	4.4	4.8	1.4	1.2
30-34	8.0	9.0	2.7	3.1	0.9	1.2
35-39	6.6	7.4	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.6
40-44	5.4	5.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3
45-49	5.1	5.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4
50-54	4.5	5.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
55-59	3.9	4.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
60-64	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
65 or Older	2.3	2.6	0.0 ^a	0.2	*	0.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.26A Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	18,564	18,629	1,511	1,531	446	497
12-17	602	563	102	100	21	23
12	61	74	1	5	*	*
13	71	70	7	8	1	*
14	68	84	10	15	2	5
15	113	99	19	19	9	8
16	147	104	34	25	5	3
17	142	132	31	28	5	6
18 or Older	17,962	18,067	1,409	1,431	425	474
18-25	1,339	1,278	265	256	86	50
18	143	126	31	21	10	5
19	149	118	38	40	8	8
20	134	114	42	22	7	3
21	163	164	32	42	6	2
22	160	131	30	16	13	7
23	229	189	48	37	24 ^a	4
24	178	226	10 ^b	43	5	11
25	183	210	34	34	13	9
26 or Older	16,623	16,789	1,143	1,176	340	425
26-29	855	842	181	141	43	26
30-34	1,165	1,375	156	196	72	58
35-39	1,267	1,281	134	92	23	23
40-44	1,345	1,241	107	152	52	75
45-49	1,754	1,501	106	66	57 ^a	15
50-54	2,251	1,943	111	128	23	59
55-59	1,993	2,383	163	102	*	48
60-64	1,691	2,130	36	95	8	33
65 or Older	4,302	4,092	150	203	61	88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.26B Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	6.9	6.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
12-17	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
12	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	*	*
13	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	*
14	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
15	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
16	3.5	2.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
17	3.4	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
18 or Older	7.4	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
18-25	3.8	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1
18	3.1	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
19	3.5	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2
20	3.2	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
21	3.9	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1
22	3.8	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
23	5.1	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.5 ^a	0.1
24	4.0	5.2	0.2 ^b	1.0	0.1	0.3
25	4.0	4.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2
26 or Older	8.0	8.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
26-29	5.0	4.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1
30-34	5.5	6.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3
35-39	6.5	6.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
40-44	6.7	6.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
45-49	8.4	7.4	0.5	0.3	0.3 ^a	0.1
50-54	9.8	8.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3
55-59	9.5	10.9	0.8	0.5	*	0.2
60-64	9.1	11.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
65 or Older	9.2	8.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.27A Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	12,693 ^a	11,824	3,963	3,649
12-17	980	891	277	241
12	66	49	29	20
13	83	81	34	30
14	138	112	45	24
15	169	193	40	53
16	236	201	60	61
17	289	255	68	54
18 or Older	11,712	10,933	3,686	3,408
18-25	3,029 ^b	2,516	880 ^b	688
18	293	263	72	76
19	349	279	79	72
20	325	309	92	80
21	413	346	116	100
22	393	315	104	98
23	413 ^a	297	150 ^a	86
24	421	373	158 ^a	97
25	423	333	111	80
26 or Older	8,683	8,417	2,806	2,720
26-29	1,434	1,329	424	380
30-34	1,452	1,450	450	448
35-39	1,089	1,132	326	367
40-44	989	865	354	299
45-49	951	769	390	264
50-54	910	975	315	353
55-59	816	880	246	287
60-64	434	437	182	146
65 or Older	609	577	119	176

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.27B Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	4.7 ^a	4.4	1.5	1.4
12-17	3.9	3.6	1.1	1.0
12	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.5
13	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.7
14	3.2	2.7	1.0	0.6
15	3.9	4.4	0.9	1.2
16	5.6	4.7	1.4	1.4
17	6.9	6.1	1.6	1.3
18 or Older	4.8 ^a	4.5	1.5	1.4
18-25	8.7 ^b	7.3	2.5 ^b	2.0
18	6.4	5.8	1.6	1.7
19	8.2	7.1	1.9	1.8
20	7.8	7.3	2.2	1.9
21	10.0	8.0	2.8	2.3
22	9.2	7.4	2.4	2.3
23	9.2 ^a	6.6	3.3 ^a	1.9
24	9.4	8.6	3.5	2.2
25	9.3	7.5	2.4	1.8
26 or Older	4.2	4.0	1.3	1.3
26-29	8.4	7.6	2.5	2.2
30-34	6.9	6.8	2.1	2.1
35-39	5.6	5.5	1.7	1.8
40-44	4.9	4.4	1.8	1.5
45-49	4.6	3.8	1.9	1.3
50-54	4.0	4.5	1.4	1.6
55-59	3.9	4.0	1.2	1.3
60-64	2.3	2.3	1.0	0.8
65 or Older	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.28A Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug/Age Group	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS¹	119,036 ^b	115,351	18,942	18,671	18,942	18,671
12-17	7,006 ^b	6,194	1,464	1,317	1,464	1,317
18 or Older	112,030 ^a	109,157	17,478	17,354	17,478	17,354
18-25	15,469 ^b	14,118	5,330	5,026	5,330	5,026
26 or Older	96,561	95,039	12,148	12,327	12,148	12,327
PAIN RELIEVERS¹	97,499 ^b	91,846	12,462 ^a	11,517	12,462 ^a	11,517
12-17	5,650 ^b	4,732	969	881	969	881
18 or Older	91,848 ^b	87,114	11,492 ^a	10,635	11,492 ^a	10,635
18-25	12,148 ^b	10,407	2,979 ^b	2,454	2,979 ^b	2,454
26 or Older	79,701 ^b	76,706	8,513	8,181	8,513	8,181
TRANQUILIZERS	39,317	38,756	6,050	6,060	6,050	6,060
12-17	1,069	1,108	394	434	394	434
18 or Older	38,247	37,649	5,656	5,626	5,656	5,626
18-25	4,212	3,901	1,874	1,844	1,874	1,844
26 or Older	34,035	33,747	3,782	3,781	3,782	3,781
STIMULANTS	17,212 ^a	18,420	5,251	5,647	5,251	5,647
12-17	1,820	1,799	491	427	491	427
18 or Older	15,392 ^a	16,621	4,760 ^a	5,220	4,760 ^a	5,220
18-25	4,906	4,998	2,537	2,578	2,537	2,578
26 or Older	10,486 ^a	11,623	2,223 ^a	2,643	2,223 ^a	2,643
SEDATIVES	18,564	18,629	1,511	1,531	1,511	1,531
12-17	602	563	102	100	102	100
18 or Older	17,962	18,067	1,409	1,431	1,409	1,431
18-25	1,339	1,278	265	256	265	256
26 or Older	16,623	16,789	1,143	1,176	1,143	1,176

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.28B Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug/Age Group	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS¹	44.5 ^b	42.8	7.1	6.9	15.9	16.2
12-17	28.1 ^b	24.9	5.9	5.3	20.9	21.3
18 or Older	46.1 ^b	44.6	7.2	7.1	15.6	15.9
18-25	44.3 ^b	40.8	15.3	14.5	34.5	35.6
26 or Older	46.4 ^a	45.3	5.8	5.9	12.6	13.0
PAIN RELIEVERS¹	36.4 ^b	34.1	4.7 ^a	4.3	12.8	12.5
12-17	22.7 ^b	19.0	3.9	3.5	17.2	18.6
18 or Older	37.8 ^b	35.6	4.7 ^a	4.3	12.5	12.2
18-25	34.8 ^b	30.1	8.5 ^b	7.1	24.5	23.6
26 or Older	38.3 ^b	36.5	4.1	3.9	10.7	10.7
TRANQUILIZERS	14.7	14.4	2.3	2.2	15.4	15.6
12-17	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.7	36.9	39.2
18 or Older	15.8	15.4	2.3	2.3	14.8	14.9
18-25	12.1	11.3	5.4	5.3	44.5	47.3
26 or Older	16.4	16.1	1.8	1.8	11.1	11.2
STIMULANTS	6.4 ^a	6.8	2.0	2.1	30.5	30.7
12-17	7.3	7.2	2.0	1.7	27.0	23.7
18 or Older	6.3 ^a	6.8	2.0	2.1	30.9	31.4
18-25	14.1	14.5	7.3	7.5	51.7	51.6
26 or Older	5.0 ^a	5.5	1.1 ^a	1.3	21.2	22.7
SEDATIVES	6.9	6.9	0.6	0.6	8.1	8.2
12-17	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.4	17.0	17.8
18 or Older	7.4	7.4	0.6	0.6	7.8	7.9
18-25	3.8	3.7	0.8	0.7	19.8	20.0
26 or Older	8.0	8.0	0.5	0.6	6.9	7.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.29A Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	130,610	130,628	6,297 ^b	5,737	124,313	124,891	20,083 ^a	19,469	104,230	105,422
GENDER										
Male	69,822	68,325	3,118 ^a	2,882	66,705	65,443	10,577 ^b	10,078	56,128	55,365
Female	60,788	62,303	3,180 ^b	2,855	57,608 ^a	59,448	9,506	9,391	48,102 ^a	50,057
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	113,700	114,084	4,769 ^b	4,382	108,931	109,702	16,047	15,647	92,884	94,056
White	91,038	91,690	3,261 ^a	2,985	87,777	88,705	11,645	11,596	76,131	77,109
Black or African American	15,299	14,825	983 ^a	847	14,316	13,979	2,863 ^a	2,560	11,453	11,419
American Indian or Alaska Native	779	901	33	45	746	856	*	176	611	680
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	348	493	*	*	314	461	*	*	*	*
Asian	3,544	3,391	209	230	3,336	3,161	732	712	2,604	2,449
Two or More Races	2,692	2,784	249	243	2,443	2,540	595	510	1,848	2,030
Hispanic or Latino	16,910	16,544	1,528 ^a	1,355	15,382	15,189	4,036	3,822	11,347	11,366
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	13,598 ^b	11,903	2,889 ^b	2,432	10,709 ^a	9,471
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	29,510	29,266	6,097 ^a	5,641	23,413	23,625
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	42,860	43,598	8,439	8,548	34,421	35,050
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	38,345	40,123	2,658	2,848	35,687	37,276
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	68,987	69,719	9,112	8,980	59,876	60,739
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	17,568	17,458	5,075	5,109	12,492	12,349
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	6,512	6,316	2,053	1,919	4,459	4,397
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	31,246	31,398	3,843 ^a	3,461	27,403	27,937

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.29B Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	48.8	48.5	25.3 ^b	23.0	51.2	51.1	57.5	56.3	50.1	50.2
GENDER										
Male	53.8 ^a	52.3	24.6 ^a	22.7	57.0 ^a	55.5	60.3 ^a	58.0	56.4	55.1
Female	44.1	44.9	26.0 ^b	23.4	45.8	47.0	54.7	54.6	44.4	45.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	50.7	50.7	24.9 ^b	23.0	53.1	53.2	58.5	57.7	52.3	52.6
White	53.4	53.7	24.4 ^a	22.5	55.8	56.3	60.7	61.4	55.2	55.6
Black or African American	47.7	46.0	28.4 ^a	24.9	50.0	48.5	57.1 ^b	52.4	48.5	47.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	54.3	58.7	20.7	31.0	58.5	61.6	*	69.5	57.6	59.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	48.1	41.3	*	*	52.0	42.5	*	*	*	*
Asian	24.1	23.3	16.7	17.4	24.8	23.9	36.1	33.1	22.8	22.1
Two or More Races	57.7	57.7	31.3	29.8	63.2	63.4	69.7	66.2	61.3	62.7
Hispanic or Latino	38.8	37.3	26.6 ^b	23.2	40.7	39.5	54.1	51.1	37.4	36.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	39.6 ^a	36.9	53.5	50.9	37.0	34.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	47.9	47.9	56.4	54.5	46.1	46.5
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	57.9	57.5	59.5	58.4	57.6	57.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	52.6	53.3	59.0	59.3	52.2	52.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	58.2	57.9	62.6	62.0	57.6	57.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	54.2	54.4	56.9	56.3	53.1	53.7
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	56.9	56.9	58.6	58.1	56.2	56.4
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	38.9	38.8	48.4 ^a	44.9	37.8	38.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.30A Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	47,730	48,501	4,346 ^b	3,941	43,384	44,559	13,102	13,034	30,281	31,525
GENDER										
Male	26,576	27,032	2,134 ^a	1,952	24,442	25,080	7,209	7,012	17,233	18,068
Female	21,154	21,469	2,212 ^a	1,989	18,942	19,479	5,894	6,022	13,048	13,457
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	40,256	41,394	3,305 ^b	3,020	36,951	38,375	10,514	10,550	26,437 ^a	27,825
White	30,534	31,580	2,354 ^b	2,080	28,180	29,500	7,560	7,708	20,620	21,792
Black or African American	6,625	6,466	608	579	6,017	5,888	1,922	1,857	4,094	4,031
American Indian or Alaska Native	328	362	27	31	302	331	91	*	211	218
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	149	191	*	*	118	180	*	*	*	116
Asian	1,355	1,340	107	134	1,249	1,205	457	434	791	772
Two or More Races	1,265	1,455	178	184	1,087	1,271	435	376	651 ^a	896
Hispanic or Latino	7,474	7,107	1,041	922	6,433	6,185	2,589	2,485	3,844	3,700
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5,819 ^a	5,205	1,892	1,690	3,927	3,514
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	11,168	11,270	3,912	3,857	7,256	7,413
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	15,584	16,220	5,634	5,788	9,950	10,432
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	10,812 ^a	11,865	1,664	1,699	9,148 ^a	10,166
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	22,378	23,048	5,694	5,626	16,684	17,422
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	7,308	7,580	3,500	3,708	3,808	3,872
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	3,450	3,463	1,439	1,420	2,011	2,043
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	10,247	10,468	2,469	2,280	7,779	8,188

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.30B Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	17.8	18.0	17.5 ^b	15.8	17.9	18.2	37.5	37.7	14.6	15.0
GENDER										
Male	20.5	20.7	16.8 ^a	15.4	20.9	21.3	41.1	40.4	17.3	18.0
Female	15.3	15.5	18.1 ^a	16.3	15.1	15.4	33.9	35.0	12.0	12.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.0	18.4	17.3 ^a	15.8	18.0	18.6	38.3	38.9	14.9	15.6
White	17.9	18.5	17.6 ^b	15.7	17.9	18.7	39.4	40.8	14.9	15.7
Black or African American	20.7	20.1	17.6	17.0	21.0	20.4	38.4	38.0	17.4	16.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.9	23.6	16.6	21.0	23.7	23.8	42.5	*	19.9	19.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20.5	16.0	*	*	19.5	16.5	*	*	*	12.5
Asian	9.2	9.2	8.6	10.2	9.3	9.1	22.5	20.1	6.9	7.0
Two or More Races	27.1	30.2	22.5	22.5	28.1	31.7	51.0	48.8	21.6	27.7
Hispanic or Latino	17.2	16.0	18.1 ^a	15.8	17.0	16.1	34.7	33.2	12.7	11.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	16.9	16.1	35.1	35.4	13.6	12.8
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	18.1	18.4	36.2	37.3	14.3	14.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	21.1	21.4	39.7	39.5	16.6	17.0
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	14.8	15.7	36.9	35.4	13.4	14.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	18.9	19.2	39.1	38.9	16.0	16.5
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	22.5	23.6	39.2	40.8	16.2	16.8
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	30.2	31.2	41.1	43.0	25.3	26.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	12.7	12.9	31.1	29.6	10.7	11.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.31A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	27,080 ^a	28,564	2,193 ^a	1,959	24,887 ^b	26,605	7,797	8,012	17,090 ^a	18,593
GENDER										
Male	16,164	16,779	1,115	1,001	15,049	15,778	4,570	4,529	10,480	11,249
Female	10,915 ^a	11,786	1,078	959	9,838 ^b	10,827	3,227	3,483	6,610 ^a	7,344
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	23,081 ^a	24,465	1,667	1,513	21,414 ^b	22,952	6,265	6,463	15,149 ^a	16,489
White	17,396 ^a	18,488	1,187 ^a	1,019	16,209 ^a	17,470	4,485	4,690	11,723 ^a	12,780
Black or African American	4,023	4,040	305	295	3,718	3,745	1,232	1,219	2,486	2,526
American Indian or Alaska Native	204	240	13	16	191	224	39	56	152	168
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	71	117	*	*	52	113	*	*	18	*
Asian	584	601	41	61	544	540	221	226	323	314
Two or More Races	803	977	102	118	701	860	254	230	447	630
Hispanic or Latino	3,999	4,100	526	447	3,473	3,653	1,532	1,549	1,941	2,103
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	3,488	3,128	1,228	1,095	2,259	2,033
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	6,722	7,145	2,326	2,427	4,396	4,717
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	9,293	9,994	3,417	3,585	5,876	6,410
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	5,385 ^b	6,338	826	905	4,558 ^a	5,433
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	12,825	13,397	3,378	3,425	9,447	9,972
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	4,092 ^a	4,630	2,038 ^a	2,289	2,054	2,341
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2,065	2,306	871	943	1,194	1,363
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	5,905	6,272	1,510	1,354	4,395	4,917

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.31B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	10.1 ^a	10.6	8.8 ^a	7.9	10.2 ^a	10.9	22.3	23.2	8.2 ^a	8.9
GENDER										
Male	12.5	12.8	8.8	7.9	12.9	13.4	26.1	26.1	10.5	11.2
Female	7.9 ^a	8.5	8.8	7.8	7.8 ^a	8.6	18.6 ^a	20.2	6.1	6.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.3 ^a	10.9	8.7	7.9	10.4 ^a	11.1	22.8	23.9	8.5 ^a	9.2
White	10.2 ^a	10.8	8.9 ^a	7.7	10.3 ^a	11.1	23.4	24.8	8.5 ^a	9.2
Black or African American	12.5	12.5	8.8	8.7	13.0	13.0	24.6	24.9	10.5	10.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.2	15.7	8.3	11.2	15.0	16.1	18.1	22.3	14.3	14.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9.8	9.8	*	*	8.6	10.4	*	*	4.1	*
Asian	4.0	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.0	4.1	10.9	10.5	2.8	2.8
Two or More Races	17.2	20.2	12.8	14.4	18.1	21.4	29.8	29.8	14.8	19.5
Hispanic or Latino	9.2	9.2	9.2	7.6	9.2	9.5	20.6	20.7	6.4	6.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	10.1	9.7	22.8	22.9	7.8	7.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	10.9	11.7	21.5	23.4	8.7	9.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	12.6	13.2	24.1	24.5	9.8	10.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	7.4 ^a	8.4	18.3	18.9	6.7 ^a	7.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	10.8	11.1	23.2	23.7	9.1	9.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	12.6 ^a	14.4	22.8 ^a	25.2	8.7	10.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	18.1	20.8	24.9	28.6	15.0	17.5
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	7.3	7.7	19.0	17.6	6.1	6.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.32A Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	117,865	118,524	3,912	3,676	113,952	114,847	18,392	17,897	95,561	96,950
GENDER										
Male	63,490	62,697	2,042	1,876	61,448	60,821	9,734 ^b	9,279	51,714	51,542
Female	54,375	55,827	1,870	1,800	52,504	54,026	8,658	8,618	43,846 ^a	45,408
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	103,781	104,468	2,931	2,772	100,850	101,697	14,729	14,372	86,121	87,325
White	83,700	84,639	2,064	1,949	81,636	82,690	10,723	10,708	70,913	71,982
Black or African American	13,901	13,445	579	512	13,322	12,934	2,672 ^a	2,357	10,650	10,577
American Indian or Alaska Native	709	796	20	30	688	766	*	172	562	593
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	297	369	*	*	266	355	*	*	*	268
Asian	2,742	2,650	77	97	2,665	2,552	583	575	2,082	1,977
Two or More Races	2,432	2,569	159	168	2,273	2,401	557	474	1,717	1,927
Hispanic or Latino	14,084	14,055	982	905	13,103	13,150	3,663	3,525	9,439	9,625
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	11,857 ^b	10,521	2,611 ^b	2,200	9,246 ^a	8,322
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	27,403	27,177	5,576	5,198	21,826	21,979
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	39,807	40,589	7,768	7,877	32,038	32,713
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	34,887	36,560	2,437	2,623	32,450	33,936
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	64,177	64,809	8,542	8,370	55,634	56,440
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	16,059	16,112	4,609	4,694	11,449	11,419
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	5,966	5,793	1,863	1,769	4,103	4,024
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	27,750	28,133	3,377 ^a	3,065	24,374	25,068

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.32B Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	44.0	44.0	15.7	14.8	46.9	47.0	52.7	51.8	46.0	46.2
GENDER										
Male	48.9	48.0	16.1	14.8	52.5	51.6	55.5 ^a	53.4	52.0	51.3
Female	39.4	40.2	15.3	14.7	41.8	42.7	49.8	50.1	40.5	41.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	46.3	46.4	15.3	14.5	49.2	49.4	53.7	53.0	48.5	48.8
White	49.1	49.6	15.4	14.7	51.9	52.5	55.9	56.7	51.4	51.9
Black or African American	43.3	41.7	16.7	15.0	46.6	44.8	53.3 ^b	48.2	45.1	44.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	49.4	51.8	12.8	20.7	54.0	55.1	*	68.1	53.0	52.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	41.0	30.9	*	*	44.1	32.7	*	*	*	28.9
Asian	18.6	18.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	19.3	28.8	26.7	18.2	17.8
Two or More Races	52.2	53.2	19.9	20.6	58.8	59.9	65.2	61.5	57.0	59.5
Hispanic or Latino	32.3	31.7	17.1	15.5	34.6	34.2	49.1	47.2	31.1	31.0
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	34.5	32.6	48.4	46.0	31.9	30.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	44.5	44.5	51.6	50.2	43.0	43.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	53.8	53.5	54.7	53.8	53.6	53.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	47.9	48.5	54.1	54.6	47.5	48.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	54.1	53.9	58.7	57.8	53.5	53.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	49.5	50.2	51.7	51.7	48.7	49.7
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	52.2	52.2	53.2	53.6	51.7	51.6
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	34.5	34.7	42.6	39.8	33.6	34.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.33A Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	36,043 ^a	37,570	3,137	2,982	32,906 ^a	34,588	11,246	11,401	21,660 ^a	23,187
GENDER										
Male	20,934	21,839	1,636	1,483	19,299	20,357	6,311	6,254	12,988 ^a	14,103
Female	15,109	15,731	1,502	1,499	13,607	14,232	4,935	5,148	8,673	9,084
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	30,851 ^a	32,303	2,412	2,300	28,439 ^a	30,003	9,073	9,229	19,366 ^a	20,774
White	23,248	24,298	1,736	1,625	21,512	22,673	6,457	6,723	15,056	15,950
Black or African American	5,403	5,341	437	416	4,966	4,925	1,756	1,669	3,210	3,256
American Indian or Alaska Native	260	298	18	24	242	273	84	*	158	178
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	106	153	*	*	77	146	*	*	34	91
Asian	835	1,009	56	81	779	929	353	355	425	573
Two or More Races	1,000	1,204	136	148	863	1,057	379	331	484 ^a	725
Hispanic or Latino	5,192	5,267	725	683	4,467	4,585	2,173	2,172	2,294	2,413
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	4,161	3,979	1,634	1,472	2,527	2,507
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	8,627	8,836	3,346	3,383	5,281	5,453
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	12,050 ^a	12,978	4,885	5,118	7,164	7,860
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	8,069	8,795	1,380	1,429	6,689	7,367
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	17,042	18,004	4,847	4,872	12,194	13,132
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	5,770	6,199	3,064	3,292	2,706	2,907
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2,721	2,885	1,286	1,275	1,435	1,610
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	7,373	7,500	2,048	1,962	5,325	5,538

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.33B Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	13.5	13.9	12.6	12.0	13.6 ^a	14.1	32.2	33.0	10.4	11.0
GENDER										
Male	16.1	16.7	12.9	11.7	16.5	17.3	36.0	36.0	13.1	14.0
Female	11.0	11.3	12.3	12.3	10.8	11.2	28.4	29.9	8.0	8.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	13.8	14.4	12.6	12.1	13.9 ^a	14.6	33.1	34.1	10.9 ^a	11.6
White	13.6	14.2	13.0	12.3	13.7	14.4	33.7 ^a	35.6	10.9	11.5
Black or African American	16.8	16.6	12.6	12.2	17.4	17.1	35.0	34.1	13.6	13.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	18.1	19.4	11.5	16.5	19.0	19.7	39.3	*	14.9	15.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14.7	12.8	*	*	12.8	13.5	*	*	7.6	9.8
Asian	5.7	6.9	4.5	6.1	5.8	7.0	17.4	16.5	3.7	5.2
Two or More Races	21.4	25.0	17.2	18.0	22.3	26.4	44.4	43.1	16.1 ^a	22.4
Hispanic or Latino	11.9	11.9	12.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	29.1	29.1	7.6	7.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	12.1	12.3	30.3	30.8	8.7	9.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	14.0	14.5	30.9	32.7	10.4	10.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	16.3	17.1	34.4	35.0	12.0	12.8
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	11.1	11.7	30.6	29.8	9.8	10.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	14.4	15.0	33.3	33.6	11.7	12.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	17.8	19.3	34.4	36.2	11.5	12.6
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	23.8	26.0	36.7	38.6	18.1	20.6
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	9.2	9.3	25.8	25.5	7.4	7.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.34A Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	22,226 ^b	23,981	1,752	1,609	20,474 ^b	22,373	6,921	7,184	13,552 ^b	15,188
GENDER										
Male	13,715 ^a	14,696	956	867	12,758 ^a	13,829	4,108	4,168	8,651 ^a	9,661
Female	8,511 ^a	9,285	796	741	7,715 ^a	8,544	2,814	3,016	4,902 ^a	5,528
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	19,075 ^b	20,588	1,344	1,253	17,731 ^b	19,334	5,580	5,786	12,151 ^b	13,549
White	14,352 ^a	15,358	974	871	13,378 ^a	14,487	3,944	4,174	9,435	10,313
Black or African American	3,432	3,577	242	220	3,190	3,357	1,147	1,132	2,042	2,225
American Indian or Alaska Native	161	209	12	14	149	195	37	52	112	144
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	67	103	*	*	49	101	*	*	16	*
Asian	438	486	26	47	412	440	189	188	223	252
Two or More Races	626 ^a	854	72	99	554 ^a	755	231	205	323 ^b	550
Hispanic or Latino	3,151	3,394	408	355	2,743	3,038	1,341	1,398	1,402	1,640
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,803	2,681	1,113	995	1,690	1,686
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	5,613	6,112	2,065	2,202	3,548	3,910
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	7,788 ^a	8,593	3,014	3,212	4,774 ^a	5,382
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,270 ^a	4,986	729	775	3,541 ^a	4,211
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	10,550 ^a	11,404	2,964	3,085	7,586	8,319
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3,430 ^a	4,019	1,849	2,036	1,580 ^a	1,983
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,686	1,984	794	858	892	1,127
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	4,808	4,965	1,313	1,206	3,495	3,759

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.34B Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	8.3 ^b	8.9	7.0	6.5	8.4 ^b	9.1	19.8	20.8	6.5 ^b	7.2
GENDER										
Male	10.6	11.3	7.5	6.8	10.9 ^a	11.7	23.4	24.0	8.7 ^a	9.6
Female	6.2 ^a	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1 ^a	6.7	16.2	17.5	4.5	5.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.5 ^b	9.1	7.0	6.6	8.7 ^b	9.4	20.3	21.4	6.8 ^a	7.6
White	8.4 ^a	9.0	7.3	6.6	8.5 ^a	9.2	20.6 ^a	22.1	6.8	7.4
Black or African American	10.7	11.1	7.0	6.5	11.1	11.6	22.9	23.2	8.7	9.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.2	13.6	7.4	9.7	11.7	14.0	17.2	20.4	10.6	12.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9.2	8.6	*	*	8.1	9.3	*	*	3.7	*
Asian	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	9.3	8.7	1.9	2.3
Two or More Races	13.4 ^a	17.7	9.1	12.1	14.3 ^a	18.8	27.0	26.6	10.7 ^a	17.0
Hispanic or Latino	7.2	7.7	7.1	6.1	7.3	7.9	18.0	18.7	4.6	5.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	8.2	8.3	20.6	20.8	5.8	6.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	9.1	10.0	19.1 ^a	21.3	7.0	7.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	10.5	11.3	21.2	21.9	8.0	8.8
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	5.9	6.6	16.2	16.1	5.2 ^a	6.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	8.9	9.5	20.4	21.3	7.3	7.9
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	10.6 ^b	12.5	20.7	22.4	6.7 ^a	8.6
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	14.7 ^a	17.9	22.7	26.0	11.2 ^a	14.4
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	6.0	6.1	16.6	15.6	4.8	5.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.35A Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	38,744	38,880	208	212	38,535	38,668	4,074	3,901	34,462	34,767
GENDER										
Male	23,269	23,383	118	104	23,150	23,279	2,420	2,268	20,730	21,011
Female	15,475	15,497	90	108	15,385	15,389	1,653	1,633	13,732	13,756
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	33,681	34,145	152	160	33,529	33,985	3,188	3,137	30,341	30,848
White	28,603	29,006	124	139	28,479	28,867	2,734	2,738	25,745	26,129
Black or African American	3,297	3,134	6	4	3,292	3,130	178	145	3,114	2,985
American Indian or Alaska Native	250	236	1	3	249	234	36	25	213	208
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	88	105	*	*	*	105	10	*	*	92
Asian	572	632	7	4	565	628	99	77	466	552
Two or More Races	872	1,032	15	10	857	1,022	130	139	726	883
Hispanic or Latino	5,063	4,735	56	52	5,007	4,683	886	764	4,121	3,919
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	4,583 ^a	3,994	599 ^b	428	3,984	3,566
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	9,583	9,831	1,140	1,127	8,444	8,703
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	14,442	13,672	1,770	1,752	12,672	11,920
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	9,927 ^a	11,171	565	594	9,362 ^a	10,577
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	22,067	21,540	2,072	2,037	19,995	19,503
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	5,076	5,121	859	936	4,217	4,185
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2,158	2,246	372	411	1,786	1,835
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	9,235	9,761	771 ^b	517	8,464	9,244

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.35B Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	14.5	14.4	0.8	0.9	15.9	15.8	11.7	11.3	16.6	16.6
GENDER										
Male	17.9	17.9	0.9	0.8	19.8	19.7	13.8	13.1	20.8	20.9
Female	11.2	11.2	0.7	0.9	12.2	12.2	9.5	9.5	12.7	12.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.0	15.2	0.8	0.8	16.4	16.5	11.6	11.6	17.1	17.2
White	16.8	17.0	0.9	1.0	18.1	18.3	14.2	14.5	18.7	18.9
Black or African American	10.3	9.7	0.2	0.1	11.5	10.9	3.6	3.0	13.2	12.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	17.4	15.4	0.5	1.9	19.5	16.8	16.9	10.0	20.1	18.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12.1	8.8	*	*	*	9.6	6.6	*	*	9.9
Asian	3.9	4.3	0.5	0.3	4.2	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.1	5.0
Two or More Races	18.7	21.4	1.9	1.2	22.1	25.5	15.3	18.1	24.1	27.3
Hispanic or Latino	11.6	10.7	1.0	0.9	13.2	12.2	11.9	10.2	13.6	12.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	13.3	12.4	11.1	9.0	13.7	13.0
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	15.6	16.1	10.5	10.9	16.6	17.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	19.5 ^a	18.0	12.5	12.0	21.2 ^a	19.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	13.6	14.8	12.5	12.4	13.7 ^a	15.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	18.6	17.9	14.2	14.1	19.2	18.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	15.6	16.0	9.6	10.3	17.9	18.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	18.9	20.2	10.6	12.4	22.5	23.5
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	11.5	12.0	9.7 ^b	6.7	11.7	12.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.36A Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4,828	5,071	153	136	4,675	4,936	1,876	1,919	2,799	3,017
GENDER										
Male	3,069	3,238	93	70	2,976	3,169	1,148	1,096	1,829	2,073
Female	1,758	1,833	60	66	1,699	1,767	728	823	970	944
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,084	4,303	109	96	3,975	4,207	1,495	1,595	2,480	2,612
White	3,090	3,362	86	85	3,003	3,277	1,282	1,397	1,721	1,880
Black or African American	760	612	6	3	755	609	101	81	653	528
American Indian or Alaska Native	38	31	1	2	37	29	*	11	16	18
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	18	*	*	5	18	*	*	*	12
Asian	74	101	7	2	67	98	34	46	33	52
Two or More Races	117	180	10	5	107	175	51	53	56 ^a	122
Hispanic or Latino	744	768	44	39	700	729	381	324	319	405
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	668	628	257	205	411	423
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,186	1,150	459	441	727	709
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1,783	1,789	852	949	930	841
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,038 ^a	1,369	307	324	731 ^a	1,045
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2,488	2,534	909	913	1,578	1,621
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	828	924	467	575	361	349
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	393	488	147	156	246	332
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	966	990	352	275	614	715

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.36B Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.0	5.4	5.6	1.3	1.4
GENDER										
Male	2.4	2.5	0.7	0.5	2.5	2.7	6.5	6.3	1.8	2.1
Female	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	4.2	4.8	0.9	0.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.0	5.4	5.9	1.4	1.5
White	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.1	6.7	7.4	1.2	1.4
Black or African American	2.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.7	2.0	0.5	1.1	2.9	2.1	*	4.2	1.5	1.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7	1.5	*	*	0.9	1.7	*	*	*	1.3
Asian	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.5
Two or More Races	2.5	3.7	1.2	0.6	2.8	4.4	5.9	6.9	1.9	3.8
Hispanic or Latino	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.9	5.1	4.3	1.1	1.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.9	1.9	4.8	4.3	1.4	1.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.9	1.9	4.2	4.3	1.4	1.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2.4	2.4	6.0	6.5	1.6	1.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.4 ^a	1.8	6.8	6.7	1.1 ^a	1.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2.1	2.1	6.2	6.3	1.5	1.5
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2.6	2.9	5.2	6.3	1.5	1.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.7	3.1	4.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.2	1.2	4.4	3.6	0.8	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.37A Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,876	1,874	53	28	1,822	1,847	580	552	1,243	1,295
GENDER										
Male	1,234	1,257	39 ^b	9	1,195	1,248	354	356	841	892
Female	641	617	14	18	627	599	226	196	401	403
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,620	1,559	39	22	1,582	1,537	463	439	1,119	1,098
White	1,096	1,076	26	16	1,070	1,059	387	355	683	704
Black or African American	439	315	1	*	437	315	40	24	397	290
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	20	0	1	5	18	2	*	3	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	16	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	11
Asian	30	51	6	2	24	49	14	28	11	22
Two or More Races	50	82	5	2	45	80	20	19	25	61
Hispanic or Latino	255	316	14	6	241	310	117	113	124	197
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	321	353	79	81	242	272
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	437	396	142	117	295	279
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	670	582	262	263	408	319
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	395	516	97	91	298	425
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	862	886	257	279	605	607
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	272	299	139	157	133	142
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	201	206	48	37	153	169
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	487	456	136 ^a	79	351	377

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.37B Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6
GENDER										
Male	1.0	1.0	0.3 ^b	0.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.9
Female	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6
White	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.5
Black or African American	1.4	1.0	0.0	*	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.9	*	0.3	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	1.3	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*	1.2
Asian	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
Two or More Races	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.3	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.4	0.8	1.9
Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.0
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.6
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.6	1.7 ^a	1.0	0.5	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.38A Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	9,035	8,776	12	17	9,022	8,759	531 ^b	387	8,491	8,372
GENDER										
Male	5,903	5,580	7	2	5,896	5,578	318 ^a	215	5,578	5,363
Female	3,132	3,196	6	15	3,126	3,181	213	172	2,913	3,009
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,971	7,942	9	13	7,961	7,929	396	322	7,566	7,607
White	6,024	5,797	8	10	6,016	5,787	366	286	5,650	5,501
Black or African American	1,586	1,564	1	*	1,584	1,564	10	3	1,574	1,561
American Indian or Alaska Native	60	76	*	0	60	76	4	10	56	65
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28	8	*	*	28	8	0	*	27	8
Asian	63	205	*	2	63	204	4	7	59	197
Two or More Races	211	292	0	1	211	291	12	16	199	275
Hispanic or Latino	1,064	834	3	4	1,061	830	135 ^a	65	926	765
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1,783	1,506	140 ^b	71	1,642	1,435
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,977	3,010	223	175	2,754	2,836
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	3,260	2,995	150	132	3,110	2,863
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,002	1,247	18	9	984	1,238
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	4,430	4,199	263	187	4,167	4,012
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	910	1,013	90	62	820	952
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	691	756	69	62	622	693
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	2,991	2,791	110	75	2,882	2,715

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.38B Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3.4	3.3	0.1	0.1	3.7	3.6	1.5 ^b	1.1	4.1	4.0
GENDER										
Male	4.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	5.0	4.7	1.8 ^a	1.2	5.6	5.3
Female	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.0	2.7	2.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1	3.9	3.8	1.4	1.2	4.3	4.3
White	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.7	1.9	1.5	4.1	4.0
Black or African American	4.9	4.8	0.0	*	5.5	5.4	0.2	0.1	6.7	6.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.2	4.9	*	0.2	4.7	5.5	1.7	4.1	5.3	5.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.8 ^a	0.7	*	*	4.6 ^a	0.7	0.1	*	6.2 ^a	0.9
Asian	0.4	1.4	*	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8
Two or More Races	4.5	6.0	0.0	0.1	5.5	7.3	1.3	2.0	6.6	8.5
Hispanic or Latino	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.2	1.8 ^a	0.9	3.0	2.5
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5.2	4.7	2.6 ^a	1.5	5.7	5.2
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4.8	4.9	2.1	1.7	5.4	5.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	4.4	3.9	1.1	0.9	5.2	4.7
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.3	4.0	3.8
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2.8	3.2	1.0	0.7	3.5	4.1
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	6.0	6.8	2.0	1.9	7.8	8.9
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3.7	3.4	1.4	1.0	4.0	3.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.39A Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	833	882	5	11	828	871	109	90	718	781
GENDER										
Male	598	549	3	*	595	549	79	54	516	494
Female	235	334	1 ^a	11	233	323	31	36	203	287
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	751	801	3	8	748	793	72	79	676	714
White	401	500	1	8	399	493	65	77	334	416
Black or African American	317	277	1	*	315	277	5	*	310	277
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	1	*	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	8	*	*	*	8	1	*	1	8	*
Two or More Races	25	22	0	*	25	22	2	1	23	21
Hispanic or Latino	82	82	2	3	80	78	38	11	43	68
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	201	247	37 ^a	9	164	238
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	294	236	32	49	262	188
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	276	238	38	33	238	205
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	56	150	2	*	54	150
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	350	233	58	40	292	193
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	64	105	18	21	45	84
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	78 ^a	171	12	15	66 ^a	156
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	336	363	21	14	315	349

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.39B Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
GENDER										
Male	0.5	0.4	0.0	*	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Female	0.2	0.2	0.0 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
White	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Black or African American	1.0	0.9	0.0	*	1.1	1.0	0.1	*	1.3	1.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	*
Two or More Races	0.5	0.5	0.0	*	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6
Hispanic or Latino	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.8	0.7 ^a	0.2	0.6	0.9
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.7 ^a	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8 ^a	2.0
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.40A Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	394	432	1	3	393	429	39	15	354	414
GENDER										
Male	268	263	*	*	268	263	25	12	242	251
Female	126	169	1	3	125	166	13	3	112	163
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	352	388	1	3	351	384	16	10	335	374
White	175	216	*	3	175	212	15	10	160	202
Black or African American	171	156	1	*	169	156	*	*	169	156
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	7	16	*	*	7	16	2	*	5	16
Hispanic or Latino	42	45	*	*	42	45	23	5	19	40
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	98	121	22	3	76	118
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	106	104	8	5	98	99
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	155	146	9	7	147	139
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	34	58	*	*	34	58
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	130	97	29	10	101	86
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	40	27	1	*	40	27
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	39	94	1	2	37	92
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	184	211	8	2	176	209

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.40B Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
GENDER										
Male	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
White	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black or African American	0.5	0.5	0.0	*	0.6	0.5	*	*	0.7	0.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	0.1	0.3	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.2	*	0.2	0.5
Hispanic or Latino	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.2	0.1
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.41A Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	40,915	41,490	760	674	40,155	40,816	6,486 ^b	5,940	33,669	34,876
GENDER										
Male	24,410	24,401	410	390	23,999	24,011	3,917 ^b	3,487	20,082	20,524
Female	16,506	17,089	350	284	16,156	16,805	2,569	2,453	13,587	14,352
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	36,420	37,010	575	493	35,845	36,516	5,200 ^a	4,851	30,645	31,665
White	31,603	31,617	425	355	31,179	31,261	4,206	3,926	26,973	27,335
Black or African American	2,595	2,689	60	52	2,535	2,637	487	417	2,048	2,220
American Indian or Alaska Native	249 ^a	374	6	12	243 ^a	362	42	*	201	291
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	61 ^b	155	*	*	49 ^b	155	15	*	34 ^a	119
Asian	846	1,052	24	35	822	1,017	210	202	612	815
Two or More Races	1,067	1,124	49	39	1,018	1,085	240	200	778	885
Hispanic or Latino	4,496	4,480	185	181	4,310	4,299	1,286 ^a	1,089	3,024	3,210
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	3,973 ^b	3,225	837 ^a	679	3,137 ^a	2,546
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	8,890	9,296	1,774	1,711	7,116	7,585
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	15,526	15,090	2,951 ^a	2,606	12,574	12,484
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	11,766 ^b	13,204	924	943	10,841 ^b	12,261
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	23,328	23,475	3,107	3,027	20,220	20,448
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	5,667	6,035	1,528	1,476	4,139	4,559
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2,171	2,439	642	624	1,529	1,815
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	8,990	8,867	1,209 ^b	813	7,781	8,054

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.41B Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	15.3	15.4	3.1	2.7	16.5	16.7	18.6 ^a	17.2	16.2	16.6
GENDER										
Male	18.8	18.7	3.2	3.1	20.5	20.4	22.3 ^b	20.1	20.2	20.4
Female	12.0	12.3	2.9	2.3	12.8	13.3	14.8	14.3	12.5	13.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.2	16.4	3.0	2.6	17.5	17.7	18.9	17.9	17.3	17.7
White	18.5	18.5	3.2	2.7	19.8	19.9	21.9	20.8	19.5	19.7
Black or African American	8.1	8.3	1.7	1.5	8.9	9.1	9.7	8.5	8.7	9.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	17.4 ^a	24.3	3.7	8.2	19.1 ^a	26.0	19.8	*	18.9	25.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8.4	12.9	*	*	8.1	14.2	9.4	*	7.7	12.9
Asian	5.7	7.2	1.9	2.7	6.1	7.7	10.3	9.4	5.4	7.3
Two or More Races	22.9	23.3	6.1	4.7	26.3	27.1	28.1	26.0	25.8	27.3
Hispanic or Latino	10.3	10.1	3.2	3.1	11.4	11.2	17.3 ^a	14.6	10.0	10.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	11.6 ^a	10.0	15.5	14.2	10.8	9.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	14.4	15.2	16.4	16.5	14.0	14.9
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	21.0	19.9	20.8 ^b	17.8	21.0	20.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	16.2 ^a	17.5	20.5	19.6	15.9 ^a	17.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	19.7	19.5	21.4	20.9	19.4	19.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	17.5	18.8	17.1	16.2	17.6	19.8
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	19.0	22.0	18.3	18.9	19.3	23.3
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	11.2	10.9	15.2 ^b	10.6	10.7	11.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.42A Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4,692	4,903	523	456	4,169	4,447	2,453	2,388	1,716	2,059
GENDER										
Male	3,039	3,061	287	274	2,752	2,787	1,536	1,502	1,216	1,285
Female	1,653	1,842	236	182	1,417	1,660	916	886	501 ^a	774
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,893	4,139	397	347	3,496	3,792	1,977	1,957	1,519	1,834
White	3,000	3,265	286	262	2,714	3,004	1,547	1,587	1,167	1,417
Black or African American	430	373	33	28	397	345	211	176	186	170
American Indian or Alaska Native	19 ^a	59	4	7	15 ^a	52	8	12	7	40
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	13	*	*	5	13	5	*	*	11
Asian	250	244	20	21	230	222	112	105	118	118
Two or More Races	179	185	44	30	135	156	94	77	41	79
Hispanic or Latino	798	764	125	109	673	655	476	430	197	225
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	518	489	322	313	196	176
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	939	914	648	581	291	333
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1,649	1,919	1,170	1,177	479 ^a	742
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,062	1,125	313	317	750	808
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2,179	2,307	1,017	1,066	1,162	1,242
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	942	1,037	719	745	223	293
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	335 ^b	520	241	283	94 ^b	238
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	713	582	476 ^b	295	237	287

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.42B Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	7.0	6.9	0.8	1.0
GENDER										
Male	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	8.8	8.6	1.2	1.3
Female	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	5.3	5.1	0.5 ^a	0.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	7.2	7.2	0.9	1.0
White	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	8.1	8.4	0.8	1.0
Black or African American	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	4.2	3.6	0.8	0.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.3 ^a	3.8	2.4	4.7	1.2 ^a	3.7	3.7	4.7	0.7 ^a	3.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.2	1.1	*	*	0.8	1.2	3.1	*	*	1.2
Asian	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.5	4.9	1.0	1.1
Two or More Races	3.8	3.8	5.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	11.0	10.0	1.4	2.4
Hispanic or Latino	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	6.4	5.8	0.6	0.7
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.5	1.5	6.0	6.5	0.7	0.6
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.5	1.5	6.0	5.6	0.6	0.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2.2	2.5	8.2	8.0	0.8 ^a	1.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.5	1.5	6.9	6.6	1.1	1.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1.8	1.9	7.0	7.4	1.1	1.2
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2.9	3.2	8.1	8.2	0.9	1.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2.9 ^b	4.7	6.9	8.6	1.2 ^b	3.0
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.9	0.7	6.0 ^b	3.8	0.3	0.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.43A Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,240	1,390	121	114	1,118	1,276	636	668	482	608
GENDER										
Male	885	863	65	78	820	785	420	429	400	356
Female	355 ^b	527	57	37	298 ^b	491	216	239	83 ^b	252
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	999	1,097	93	88	906	1,008	473	522	433	486
White	721	816	67	70	654	746	345	411	309	335
Black or African American	154	107	7	2	147	104	76	56	72	48
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	26	1	1	6	24	2	2	5	22
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
Asian	51	90	4	6	47	84	23	31	25	53
Two or More Races	61	57	11	8	50	49	27	21	22	27
Hispanic or Latino	240	293	28	26	212	267	163	145	50	122
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	178	189	91	103	87	86
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	248	260	155	143	94	117
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	437	494	330	327	107	167
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	255	333	60	95	195	238
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	536	606	245	290	290	317
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	258	349	177	238	81	111
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	109	163	77	82	32	81
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	216	158	137 ^b	59	79	99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.43B Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.3
GENDER										
Male	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.4	0.4
Female	0.3 ^b	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2 ^b	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.1 ^b	0.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.3
White	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.2	0.2	0.2
Black or African American	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.5
Two or More Races	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.2	2.8	0.7	0.8
Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.7	2.3	2.2	0.2	0.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.6	0.3	0.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.5	0.4	1.0
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.2	1.7 ^b	0.8	0.1	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.44A Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	25,765 ^a	24,404	2,271 ^a	2,065	23,494	22,339	3,463	3,387	20,031	18,952
GENDER										
Male	16,103	15,090	1,057	957	15,046	14,133	2,037	1,926	13,009	12,207
Female	9,662	9,314	1,213	1,108	8,449	8,205	1,427	1,461	7,022	6,744
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	22,574	21,595	1,764 ^a	1,599	20,810	19,996	2,711	2,734	18,099	17,262
White	19,782	18,787	1,203	1,090	18,579	17,696	2,160	2,194	16,419	15,502
Black or African American	1,379	1,285	344	298	1,035	986	269	296	766	690
American Indian or Alaska Native	165	175	15	13	149	162	25	28	124	133
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	44 ^a	132	*	*	35 ^a	121	6	*	30	104
Asian	589	640	104	94	485	546	127	106	358	439
Two or More Races	615	577	88	92	527	485	124	92	403	393
Hispanic or Latino	3,191	2,809	507	466	2,684	2,343	752	653	1,932	1,690
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,485 ^b	1,861	538	469	1,947 ^b	1,392
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,827	4,568	1,042	961	3,785	3,607
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	8,623 ^a	7,798	1,482	1,486	7,141 ^a	6,312
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	7,560	8,112	401	471	7,158	7,641
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	13,764	13,148	1,533	1,509	12,231	11,639
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3,340	3,319	887	899	2,453	2,420
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,208	1,259	352	341	856	919
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	5,182	4,612	691	637	4,491	3,975

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.44B Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	9.6 ^a	9.1	9.1 ^a	8.3	9.7 ^a	9.1	9.9	9.8	9.6 ^a	9.0
GENDER										
Male	12.4 ^a	11.6	8.3	7.5	12.9 ^a	12.0	11.6	11.1	13.1	12.1
Female	7.0	6.7	9.9	9.1	6.7	6.5	8.2	8.5	6.5	6.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.1	9.6	9.2	8.4	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	9.6
White	11.6	11.0	9.0	8.2	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.2
Black or African American	4.3	4.0	9.9	8.8	3.6	3.4	5.4	6.1	3.2	2.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.5	11.4	9.6	9.1	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6.0	11.1	*	*	5.9	11.2	3.5	*	6.7	11.2
Asian	4.0	4.4	8.4	7.1	3.6	4.1	6.3	4.9	3.1	4.0
Two or More Races	13.2	12.0	11.1	11.2	13.6	12.1	14.5	12.0	13.4	12.1
Hispanic or Latino	7.3 ^a	6.3	8.8	8.0	7.1	6.1	10.1	8.7	6.4	5.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	7.2 ^a	5.8	10.0	9.8	6.7 ^a	5.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	7.8	7.5	9.6	9.3	7.5	7.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	11.7 ^b	10.3	10.4	10.2	11.9 ^b	10.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	10.4	10.8	8.9	9.8	10.5	10.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	11.6	10.9	10.5	10.4	11.8	11.0
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	10.3	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	10.6	11.3	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.8
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	6.4	5.7	8.7	8.3	6.2	5.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.45A Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,759	1,660	684 ^a	554	1,076	1,106	487	485	588	620
GENDER										
Male	997	988	293	238	704	750	300	281	404	469
Female	762	671	391	316	371	356	188	204	184	151
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,426	1,286	518 ^a	410	908	876	381	370	527	506
White	1,016	1,007	354 ^a	281	662	726	280	314	382	411
Black or African American	174	152	94	84	80	68	53	39	27	29
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	14	7	3	7	*	1	0	6	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	6	*	*	0	2	0	*	*	2
Asian	149 ^b	37	39 ^a	11	111 ^b	27	24	12	87 ^a	15
Two or More Races	70	70	21	27	49	43	23 ^a	3	26	40
Hispanic or Latino	333	374	166	144	167	229	106	115	61	114
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	109	160	62	94	47	66
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	300	249	167	128	133	120
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	343	369	194	208	149	161
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	324	328	64	55	259	273
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	591	546	190	181	401	364
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	205	232	150	174	54	58
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	71 ^a	153	42	56	30 ^a	97
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	208	175	106	74	103	101

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.45B Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7	0.6	2.7 ^a	2.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3
GENDER										
Male	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.5
Female	0.6	0.5	3.2	2.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.6	2.7 ^a	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3
White	0.6	0.6	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.3
Black or African American	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.0	0.9	4.6	2.3	0.5	*	0.2	0.2	0.6	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.2
Asian	1.0 ^b	0.3	3.1 ^a	0.8	0.8 ^b	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.8 ^a	0.1
Two or More Races	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.3	1.3	1.1	2.7 ^a	0.4	0.8	1.2
Hispanic or Latino	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.2
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.6 ^a	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.4 ^a	1.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.46A Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	527	600	175	149	352	451	126	121	226	329
GENDER										
Male	328	378	70	57	258	322	69	66	189	256
Female	199	222	105	93	94	129	57	55	37	74
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	406	446	122	112	284	334	92	97	193	237
White	259	308	71	49	188	259	55	72	133	187
Black or African American	63	86	32	43	31	43	11	24	19	19
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	12	1	2	7	*	1	0	6	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	3	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*
Asian	35	19	9	7	25	12	10	*	15	12
Two or More Races	41	17	7	9	34 ^a	8	15	*	20	8
Hispanic or Latino	121	154	53	38	67	117	34	24	33	93
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	44	68	23	23	21	45
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	93	70	51	26	43	45
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	98	138	38	61	60	76
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	117	174	14	11	103	163
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	216	212	54	51	162	161
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	55	89	41	45	14	45
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	26	84	10	11	16	73
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	55	65	21	15	34	50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.46B Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
GENDER										
Male	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Female	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
White	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Black or African American	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.5	*	0.2	0.2	0.6	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	*	0.1	0.1
Two or More Races	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.9 ^a	0.2	1.7	*	0.6	0.3
Hispanic or Latino	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.47A Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	14,511	14,533	71	69	14,440	14,464	1,135 ^b	836	13,305	13,628
GENDER										
Male	8,856	8,498	38	43	8,819	8,455	625 ^b	427	8,193	8,028
Female	5,655	6,035	34	26	5,621	6,009	509	409	5,112	5,600
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,831	13,058	54	46	12,777	13,012	835 ^a	671	11,942	12,341
White	11,550	11,653	38	37	11,511	11,616	708 ^a	563	10,804	11,053
Black or African American	382	404	1	2	381	402	40	17	341	386
American Indian or Alaska Native	164	151	0	1	164	150	22	29	142	121
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	46	50	*	*	46	50	*	*	40	45
Asian	235	359	8	1	227	358	21	21	206	338
Two or More Races	453	441	6	5	448	436	38	36	409	399
Hispanic or Latino	1,680	1,475	18	23	1,662	1,451	300 ^b	164	1,362	1,287
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,129	1,848	270 ^b	169	1,859	1,679
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,109	4,274	380	344	3,729	3,930
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	5,863	5,386	464 ^b	302	5,399	5,084
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,339 ^a	2,956	21	20	2,318 ^a	2,936
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	7,653	7,245	526 ^a	386	7,127	6,858
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,794	1,976	199	137	1,595	1,839
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	828 ^a	1,165	143	133	685 ^b	1,032
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	4,164	4,078	267 ^a	179	3,897	3,899

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.47B Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	5.4	5.4	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.9	3.3 ^b	2.4	6.4	6.5
GENDER										
Male	6.8	6.5	0.3	0.3	7.5	7.2	3.6 ^b	2.5	8.2	8.0
Female	4.1	4.3	0.3	0.2	4.5	4.7	2.9	2.4	4.7	5.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.7	5.8	0.3	0.2	6.2	6.3	3.0 ^a	2.5	6.7	6.9
White	6.8	6.8	0.3	0.3	7.3	7.4	3.7 ^a	3.0	7.8	8.0
Black or African American	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.5	9.8	0.1	0.5	12.9	10.8	10.2	11.6	13.4	10.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6.4	4.2	*	*	7.7	4.6	*	*	9.1	4.8
Asian	1.6	2.5	0.6	0.1	1.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.0
Two or More Races	9.7	9.1	0.7	0.7	11.6	10.9	4.5	4.7	13.6	12.3
Hispanic or Latino	3.9	3.3	0.3	0.4	4.4	3.8	4.0 ^b	2.2	4.5	4.1
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	6.2	5.7	5.0 ^a	3.5	6.4	6.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.7	7.0	3.5	3.3	7.3	7.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	7.9	7.1	3.3 ^b	2.1	9.0	8.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	3.2 ^a	3.9	0.5	0.4	3.4 ^a	4.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	6.5	6.0	3.6 ^a	2.7	6.9	6.5
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	5.5	6.2	2.2	1.5	6.8	8.0
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7.2 ^b	10.5	4.1	4.0	8.6 ^b	13.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	5.2	5.0	3.4 ^a	2.3	5.4	5.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.48A Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,713 ^a	1,391	40	32	1,673 ^a	1,360	329	265	1,344	1,095
GENDER										
Male	1,166 ^b	782	20	18	1,146 ^b	764	185	128	961 ^a	636
Female	547	609	20	14	527	596	144	136	383	459
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,451	1,205	30	22	1,421	1,183	246	228	1,176	955
White	1,173	1,063	19	19	1,153	1,045	177	180	977	865
Black or African American	132	50	1	2	131	49	27	11	104	37
American Indian or Alaska Native	38	16	0	1	38	16	6	8	32 ^a	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	7	*	*	6	7	*	*	2	6
Asian	49	9	8	1	41	8	17	8	24	*
Two or More Races	53	59	2	0	51	59	14	20	37	39
Hispanic or Latino	262	187	10	10	252	177	84 ^a	37	168	140
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	422	357	91	53	332	304
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	516	437	114	124	402	313
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	568 ^a	405	122	85	446	320
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	167	160	3	2	164	158
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	623	456	111	97	512	359
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	209	246	71	49	138	197
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	218	198	65	45	153	152
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	623	459	83	73	540	386

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.48B Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6 ^a	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7 ^a	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
GENDER										
Male	0.9 ^b	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0 ^b	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.0 ^b	0.6
Female	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
White	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6
Black or African American	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.7	1.0	0.1	0.4	3.0	1.1	3.0	3.2	3.0 ^a	0.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9	0.6	*	*	1.0	0.6	*	*	0.4	0.6
Asian	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	*
Two or More Races	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.2
Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.1 ^a	0.5	0.6	0.5
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.8 ^a	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.5 ^a	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.0
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.49A Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	897 ^a	667	13	9	885 ^a	658	128 ^a	65	757	594
GENDER										
Male	631 ^a	387	6	4	626 ^a	383	74 ^b	17	552	366
Female	266	280	7	5	259	275	54	48	205	228
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	741	572	9	6	732	566	90	50	642	516
White	592	536	7	5	585	530	69	49	516	481
Black or African American	85 ^a	11	*	*	85 ^a	11	14	*	70	11
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	3	0	0	11	3	2	0	9	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	3	*	*	4	3	*	*	1	3
Asian	19	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	19	*
Two or More Races	30	19	2	*	28	19	2	1	26	18
Hispanic or Latino	157	95	4	3	153	92	38	15	115	78
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	193	152	42 ^a	12	151	140
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	279	207	46	31	233	177
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	291	204	37	22	254	182
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	121	95	3	*	119	95
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	326 ^a	178	54	20	272	158
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	92	129	14	9	78	120
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	107	99	24	6	82	93
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	360	252	35	30	325	222

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.49B Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.2	0.4	0.3
GENDER										
Male	0.5 ^a	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5 ^a	0.3	0.4 ^b	0.1	0.6	0.4
Female	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
White	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Black or African American	0.3 ^a	0.0	*	*	0.3 ^a	0.0	0.3	*	0.3	0.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6	0.3	*	*	0.7	0.3	*	*	0.2	0.3
Asian	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	*
Two or More Races	0.6	0.4	0.3	*	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6
Hispanic or Latino	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.5	0.8 ^a	0.3	0.5	0.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.3 ^a	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.50A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	119,036 ^b	115,351	7,006 ^b	6,194	112,030 ^a	109,157	15,469 ^b	14,118	96,561	95,039
GENDER										
Male	53,074	51,627	3,484 ^b	3,152	49,590	48,476	7,104 ^b	6,522	42,486	41,953
Female	65,962 ^b	63,724	3,522 ^b	3,043	62,440 ^a	60,681	8,365 ^b	7,595	54,075	53,086
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	103,215 ^b	100,357	5,548 ^b	4,899	97,666 ^a	95,458	12,661 ^b	11,406	85,005	84,052
White	82,226	80,618	4,042 ^b	3,524	78,184	77,094	9,592 ^b	8,651	68,592	68,443
Black or African American	13,685 ^b	12,482	940	851	12,746 ^a	11,631	1,911	1,737	10,835	9,894
American Indian or Alaska Native	637	713	27	31	610	682	115	94	496	588
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	277 ^b	546	*	*	246 ^b	518	61	*	*	*
Asian	3,925	3,656	243	244	3,682	3,412	528	507	3,154	2,904
Two or More Races	2,464	2,342	265	221	2,199	2,121	454 ^a	346	1,745	1,775
Hispanic or Latino	15,821	14,994	1,458 ^a	1,295	14,364	13,699	2,808	2,711	11,556	10,987
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	14,625 ^b	12,266	2,227 ^b	1,725	12,398 ^b	10,541
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	28,109	27,342	4,636 ^b	3,966	23,473	23,376
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	38,230	37,324	6,714	6,482	31,516	30,842
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	31,067	32,225	1,892	1,945	29,175	30,280
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	51,011	50,813	6,473	6,149	44,537	44,664
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	14,934	14,273	3,971	3,753	10,962	10,520
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	5,384	4,871	1,578	1,422	3,805	3,449
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	40,702	39,200	3,446 ^b	2,794	37,256	36,406

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.50B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	44.5 ^b	42.8	28.1 ^b	24.9	46.1 ^b	44.6	44.3 ^b	40.8	46.4 ^a	45.3
GENDER										
Male	40.9 ^a	39.5	27.5 ^b	24.9	42.4	41.1	40.5 ^b	37.6	42.7	41.7
Female	47.8 ^b	45.9	28.9 ^b	24.9	49.7 ^b	47.9	48.1 ^b	44.1	49.9	48.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	46.1 ^b	44.6	29.0 ^b	25.7	47.6 ^a	46.3	46.1 ^b	42.1	47.9	47.0
White	48.2	47.2	30.2 ^b	26.6	49.7	49.0	50.0 ^b	45.8	49.7	49.4
Black or African American	42.7 ^b	38.7	27.2	25.0	44.6 ^b	40.3	38.1	35.5	45.9 ^b	41.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	44.4	46.5	16.8	21.1	47.9	49.1	53.7 ^a	37.3	46.8	51.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	38.3	45.6	*	*	40.8	47.7	38.5	*	*	*
Asian	26.7	25.1	19.5	18.5	27.4	25.8	26.1	23.6	27.6	26.2
Two or More Races	52.9	48.5	33.4 ^a	27.0	56.9	52.9	53.2 ^a	45.0	57.9	54.8
Hispanic or Latino	36.3 ^a	33.8	25.4 ^a	22.2	38.0 ^a	35.6	37.7	36.3	38.1	35.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	42.5 ^b	38.0	41.3 ^b	36.1	42.8 ^b	38.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	45.6	44.7	42.9 ^b	38.3	46.2	46.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	51.7 ^b	49.2	47.3 ^b	44.3	52.7 ^a	50.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	42.7	42.8	42.0	40.5	42.7	42.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	43.0	42.2	44.5	42.5	42.8	42.2
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	46.0	44.5	44.5 ^a	41.3	46.6	45.7
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	47.1	43.9	45.1	43.1	48.0	44.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	50.6 ^a	48.4	43.4 ^b	36.3	51.4	49.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.51A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	18,942	18,671	1,464	1,317	17,478	17,354	5,330	5,026	12,148	12,327
GENDER										
Male	10,121	9,605	683	647	9,438	8,958	2,939 ^a	2,632	6,499	6,326
Female	8,821	9,065	781 ^a	670	8,040	8,395	2,391	2,394	5,649	6,001
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,911	15,871	1,126	1,004	14,785	14,867	4,422	4,141	10,364	10,726
White	12,898	13,009	828 ^a	682	12,069	12,327	3,579	3,313	8,490	9,014
Black or African American	1,861	1,689	179	173	1,682	1,516	494	492	1,187	1,025
American Indian or Alaska Native	98	78	6	7	92	72	33	25	59	47
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	51	75	*	*	45	73	9	*	*	41
Asian	457	462	42	64	415	399	135	130	280	269
Two or More Races	546	558	65	78	482	480	171	151	311	329
Hispanic or Latino	3,031	2,799	339	313	2,692	2,486	908	885	1,784	1,601
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,462 ^b	1,937	682	578	1,780 ^a	1,359
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,115	4,267	1,472	1,376	2,642	2,891
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	6,585	6,166	2,479	2,374	4,106	3,792
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,316 ^a	4,983	696	698	3,620 ^a	4,285
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	8,821	8,764	2,282	2,240	6,539	6,524
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2,965	2,968	1,418	1,419	1,548	1,549
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,372	1,342	556	502	816	840
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	4,320	4,279	1,074 ^b	865	3,245	3,414

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.51B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.3	7.2	7.1	15.3	14.5	5.8	5.9
GENDER										
Male	7.8	7.4	5.4	5.1	8.1	7.6	16.8 ^a	15.2	6.5	6.3
Female	6.4	6.5	6.4 ^a	5.5	6.4	6.6	13.8	13.9	5.2	5.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.1	7.1	5.9	5.3	7.2	7.2	16.1	15.3	5.8	6.0
White	7.6	7.6	6.2 ^a	5.1	7.7	7.8	18.7	17.6	6.2	6.5
Black or African American	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.3	9.9	10.1	5.0	4.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.8	5.1	3.4	4.5	7.3	5.2	15.5	9.7	5.6	4.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7.0	6.3	*	*	7.4	6.8	5.5	*	*	4.4
Asian	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.8	3.1	3.0	6.7	6.0	2.4	2.4
Two or More Races	11.7	11.6	8.1	9.5	12.5	12.0	20.0	19.6	10.3	10.2
Hispanic or Latino	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.4	7.1	6.5	12.2	11.8	5.9	5.2
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	7.2 ^a	6.0	12.6	12.1	6.1	4.9
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.7	7.0	13.6	13.3	5.2	5.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	8.9 ^a	8.1	17.5	16.2	6.9	6.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	5.9	6.6	15.4	14.5	5.3 ^a	6.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	7.4	7.3	15.7	15.5	6.3	6.2
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	9.1	9.3	15.9	15.6	6.6	6.7
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	12.0	12.1	15.9	15.2	10.3	10.8
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	5.4	5.3	13.5 ^a	11.2	4.5	4.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.52A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6,365	6,207	492 ^a	389	5,873	5,818	1,766	1,600	4,107	4,218
GENDER										
Male	3,342	3,045	210 ^a	151	3,132	2,894	954 ^a	801	2,178	2,093
Female	3,024	3,162	283	238	2,741	2,924	811	799	1,930	2,125
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,365	5,402	374 ^a	299	4,991	5,104	1,469	1,357	3,521	3,747
White	4,409	4,593	274	209	4,136	4,384	1,245	1,120	2,890	3,264
Black or African American	586	512	48	56	538	456	143	153	395	304
American Indian or Alaska Native	37	29	2	3	35	26	6	1	29	25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	18	*	*	8	18	7	*	1	8
Asian	97	70	13	5	84	65	22	24	61	41
Two or More Races	223	180	33	26	191	155	46	49	145	105
Hispanic or Latino	1,001	805	118	91	882	714	296	243	586	471
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	882 ^a	629	259	210	623 ^a	419
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,505	1,508	527	466	978	1,043
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2,226	1,979	815	727	1,411	1,252
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,260 ^b	1,702	165	197	1,095 ^a	1,505
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	3,048	2,681	775	650	2,273	2,031
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	951	995	415	471	536	524
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	499	491	203	188	297	303
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1,375	1,651	373	291	1,003 ^a	1,360

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.52B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.4	2.3	2.0 ^a	1.6	2.4	2.4	5.1	4.6	2.0	2.0
GENDER										
Male	2.6	2.3	1.7 ^a	1.2	2.7	2.5	5.4 ^a	4.6	2.2	2.1
Female	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	4.7	4.6	1.8	1.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.5	5.4	5.0	2.0	2.1
White	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.8	6.5	5.9	2.1	2.4
Black or African American	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.6	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.7 ^a	0.5	2.8	2.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.7	1.5	*	*	1.3	1.6	4.5	*	0.2	0.9
Asian	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4
Two or More Races	4.8	3.7	4.1	3.2	4.9	3.9	5.3	6.4	4.8	3.2
Hispanic or Latino	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.9	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.5
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2.6 ^a	2.0	4.8	4.4	2.2	1.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	2.4	2.5	4.9	4.5	1.9	2.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	3.0	2.6	5.7	5.0	2.4	2.0
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.7 ^a	2.3	3.7	4.1	1.6 ^a	2.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2.6 ^a	2.2	5.3	4.5	2.2	1.9
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2.9	3.1	4.7	5.2	2.3	2.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	4.4	4.4	5.8	5.7	3.7	3.9
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.7	2.0	4.7	3.8	1.4 ^a	1.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.53A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	97,499 ^b	91,846	5,650 ^b	4,732	91,848 ^b	87,114	12,148 ^b	10,407	79,701 ^b	76,706
GENDER										
Male	44,017 ^b	41,422	2,684 ^b	2,276	41,333 ^b	39,146	5,388 ^b	4,640	35,945	34,506
Female	53,482 ^b	50,424	2,967 ^b	2,456	50,515 ^b	47,967	6,759 ^b	5,767	43,756	42,200
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	84,357 ^b	79,589	4,402 ^b	3,674	79,955 ^b	75,915	9,766 ^b	8,310	70,189 ^a	67,604
White	65,958 ^b	62,347	3,125 ^b	2,548	62,834 ^a	59,799	7,164 ^b	6,041	55,670	53,759
Black or African American	12,277 ^b	11,142	822	736	11,455 ^a	10,406	1,654	1,497	9,801	8,909
American Indian or Alaska Native	554	600	24	23	530	576	101	79	429	498
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	237 ^b	491	*	*	214 ^b	471	57	*	*	*
Asian	3,242	3,055	202	186	3,040	2,869	417	386	2,624	2,483
Two or More Races	2,089	1,954	207	162	1,882	1,792	374 ^b	249	1,508	1,543
Hispanic or Latino	13,141 ^a	12,257	1,248 ^b	1,058	11,893	11,199	2,381 ^a	2,097	9,512	9,102
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	12,851 ^b	10,380	1,861 ^b	1,378	10,990 ^b	9,002
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	23,990	22,705	3,847 ^b	3,126	20,143	19,579
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	31,634	30,199	5,153 ^b	4,642	26,482	25,557
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	23,373	23,830	1,287	1,261	22,086	22,568
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	41,344	40,345	5,139 ^b	4,576	36,204	35,769
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	11,828 ^a	10,784	2,957 ^a	2,666	8,871	8,118
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	4,587 ^a	4,008	1,325 ^a	1,108	3,262	2,900
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	34,090 ^a	31,977	2,727 ^b	2,057	31,363	29,920

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.53B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	36.4 ^b	34.1	22.7 ^b	19.0	37.8 ^b	35.6	34.8 ^b	30.1	38.3 ^b	36.5
GENDER										
Male	33.9 ^b	31.7	21.2 ^b	17.9	35.3 ^b	33.2	30.7 ^b	26.7	36.1 ^a	34.3
Female	38.8 ^b	36.3	24.3 ^b	20.1	40.2 ^b	37.9	38.9 ^b	33.5	40.4 ^a	38.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	37.6 ^b	35.4	23.0 ^b	19.3	39.0 ^b	36.8	35.6 ^b	30.7	39.5 ^b	37.8
White	38.7 ^b	36.5	23.4 ^b	19.2	40.0 ^b	38.0	37.3 ^b	32.0	40.3 ^a	38.8
Black or African American	38.3 ^b	34.6	23.8	21.6	40.0 ^b	36.1	33.0	30.6	41.5 ^b	37.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	38.7	39.1	15.2	15.9	41.6	41.5	47.2 ^a	31.1	40.5	43.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	32.7	41.1	*	*	35.5	43.4	35.7	*	*	*
Asian	22.0	21.0	16.2	14.0	22.6	21.7	20.5	17.9	22.9	22.4
Two or More Races	44.8	40.5	26.0 ^a	19.8	48.7	44.7	43.8 ^b	32.4	50.1	47.6
Hispanic or Latino	30.2 ^b	27.6	21.7 ^b	18.1	31.4 ^a	29.1	31.9 ^a	28.0	31.3	29.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	37.4 ^b	32.2	34.5 ^b	28.8	37.9 ^b	32.8
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	38.9 ^a	37.2	35.6 ^b	30.2	39.7	38.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	42.8 ^b	39.8	36.3 ^b	31.7	44.3 ^b	41.8
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	32.1	31.6	28.6	26.3	32.3	32.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	34.9 ^a	33.5	35.3 ^b	31.6	34.8	33.8
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	36.5 ^a	33.6	33.1 ^b	29.4	37.7	35.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	40.1 ^a	36.1	37.8 ^a	33.6	41.1	37.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	42.4 ^b	39.5	34.4 ^b	26.7	43.3 ^a	40.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.54A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,462 ^a	11,517	969	881	11,492 ^a	10,635	2,979 ^b	2,454	8,513	8,181
GENDER										
Male	6,924 ^a	6,226	451	413	6,473 ^a	5,813	1,684 ^b	1,328	4,789	4,486
Female	5,538	5,291	518	469	5,020	4,822	1,295 ^a	1,126	3,725	3,696
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,305	9,650	734	672	9,572	8,978	2,436 ^b	1,980	7,136	6,998
White	8,128	7,698	523	439	7,605	7,259	1,916 ^b	1,500	5,689	5,759
Black or African American	1,400	1,257	141	144	1,259	1,113	309	320	951	793
American Indian or Alaska Native	80	60	3	4	77	56	27	16	49	40
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	39	50	*	*	*	48	8	*	*	31
Asian	266	269	24	36	242	233	67	51	175	182
Two or More Races	392	316	42	47	350	269	109	76	242	192
Hispanic or Latino	2,156	1,867	236	209	1,921	1,657	543	474	1,378	1,184
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1,976 ^b	1,399	481 ^b	318	1,495 ^b	1,081
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,988	3,017	928	825	2,060	2,192
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	4,248 ^b	3,634	1,297 ^b	1,064	2,950	2,570
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,281	2,586	273	247	2,008	2,339
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	5,725	5,519	1,310	1,157	4,415	4,361
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,749	1,540	667	597	1,082	943
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,044	966	384	317	659	649
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	2,975	2,611	618 ^b	383	2,356	2,228

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.54B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7 ^a	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.7 ^a	4.3	8.5 ^b	7.1	4.1	3.9
GENDER										
Male	5.3 ^a	4.8	3.6	3.3	5.5 ^a	4.9	9.6 ^b	7.6	4.8	4.5
Female	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	7.5	6.5	3.4	3.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.4	8.9 ^b	7.3	4.0	3.9
White	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.3	4.8	4.6	10.0 ^b	7.9	4.1	4.2
Black or African American	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.9	6.2	6.6	4.0	3.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.6	3.9	2.0	2.9	6.0	4.0	12.8	6.3	4.7	3.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.4	4.2	*	*	*	4.4	5.0	*	*	3.4
Asian	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.6
Two or More Races	8.4	6.5	5.2	5.7	9.1	6.7	12.7	9.9	8.0	5.9
Hispanic or Latino	5.0	4.2	4.1	3.6	5.1	4.3	7.3	6.3	4.5	3.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5.7 ^b	4.3	8.9 ^a	6.6	5.2 ^a	3.9
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4.9	4.9	8.6	8.0	4.1	4.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	5.7 ^b	4.8	9.1 ^b	7.3	4.9 ^a	4.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	3.1	3.4	6.1	5.1	2.9	3.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	4.8	4.6	9.0	8.0	4.2	4.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	5.4	4.8	7.5	6.6	4.6	4.1
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	9.1	8.7	11.0	9.6	8.3	8.3
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3.7	3.2	7.8 ^b	5.0	3.3	3.0

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.55A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3,775	3,350	276	239	3,499	3,111	829 ^b	631	2,670	2,480
GENDER										
Male	2,110 ^a	1,692	112	80	1,998 ^a	1,612	458 ^b	331	1,540	1,281
Female	1,665	1,658	164	159	1,501	1,499	371	300	1,130	1,200
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,087	2,847	207	182	2,880	2,665	676 ^b	499	2,204	2,166
White	2,441	2,357	144	116	2,297	2,241	550 ^b	403	1,747	1,838
Black or African American	432	367	41	47	391	320	82	69	309	251
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	18	1	3	15	16	6	1	10	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	10	*	*	6	10	*	*	*	5
Asian	52	11	4	*	48	11	4	1	44	10
Two or More Races	140	83	17	16	123	68	28	19	95	48
Hispanic or Latino	688	503	70	57	619	446	152	132	466	314
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	636 ^a	424	146 ^a	86	490	338
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,039	952	310	232	729	720
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1,233	1,028	329	271	904	757
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	591	707	44	42	547	665
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1,847 ^b	1,391	391 ^b	276	1,456 ^a	1,115
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	479	442	149	140	330	302
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	331	337	133	99	198	237
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	842	941	156	115	685	826

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.55B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.4 ^b	1.8	1.3	1.2
GENDER										
Male	1.6 ^a	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.7 ^a	1.4	2.6 ^b	1.9	1.5	1.3
Female	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.5 ^b	1.8	1.2	1.2
White	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.9 ^b	2.1	1.3	1.3
Black or African American	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.6 ^a	0.5	0.9	1.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9	0.8	*	*	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	0.5
Asian	0.4	0.1	0.3	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Two or More Races	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.2	1.7	3.3	2.5	3.1	1.5
Hispanic or Latino	1.6 ^a	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.2
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1.6 ^b	1.2	2.7 ^b	1.9	1.4 ^a	1.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.5	3.0
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.1

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.56A Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	39,317	38,756	1,069	1,108	38,247	37,649	4,212	3,901	34,035	33,747
GENDER										
Male	14,624	14,329	472	466	14,152	13,863	1,882	1,713	12,270	12,150
Female	24,693	24,427	598	641	24,095	23,786	2,330	2,188	21,765	21,598
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	34,844	34,753	863	863	33,981	33,890	3,515	3,265	30,467	30,625
White	30,271	29,782	656	663	29,615	29,119	2,960 ^a	2,661	26,655	26,458
Black or African American	2,920	3,026	106	105	2,814	2,921	350	362	2,464	2,560
American Indian or Alaska Native	174	227	2	2	172	225	16	31	156	193
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	34	84	*	*	27	82	10	*	17 ^a	74
Asian	682	875	35	47	647	828	75	98	572	729
Two or More Races	764	759	56	44	707	715	104	104	603	611
Hispanic or Latino	4,472	4,003	207	245	4,266	3,759	697	636	3,568	3,122
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	4,567 ^b	3,767	608	530	3,959 ^a	3,236
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	9,451	9,382	1,126	1,104	8,325	8,278
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	13,327	12,840	2,002 ^a	1,739	11,325	11,101
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	10,903	11,660	477	528	10,426	11,132
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	15,582	15,202	1,749	1,693	13,833	13,509
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	5,211	5,034	1,116	1,014	4,096	4,020
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,776	1,686	438	427	1,338	1,259
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	15,677	15,727	910	767	14,768	14,960

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.56B Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	14.7	14.4	4.3	4.4	15.8	15.4	12.1	11.3	16.4	16.1
GENDER										
Male	11.3	11.0	3.7	3.7	12.1	11.8	10.7	9.9	12.3	12.1
Female	17.9	17.6	4.9	5.3	19.2	18.8	13.4	12.7	20.1	19.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.5	15.4	4.5	4.5	16.6	16.4	12.8	12.0	17.2	17.1
White	17.8	17.4	4.9	5.0	18.8	18.5	15.4 ^a	14.1	19.3	19.1
Black or African American	9.1	9.4	3.1	3.1	9.8	10.1	7.0	7.4	10.4	10.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.1	14.8	1.2	1.7	13.5	16.2	7.6	12.4	14.7	17.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.7	7.0	*	*	4.4	7.5	6.1	*	3.8	7.9
Asian	4.6	6.0	2.8	3.6	4.8	6.3	3.7	4.6	5.0	6.6
Two or More Races	16.4	15.7	7.1	5.3	18.3	17.8	12.2	13.5	20.0	18.9
Hispanic or Latino	10.3	9.0	3.6	4.2	11.3 ^a	9.8	9.4	8.5	11.8	10.1
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	13.3	11.7	11.3	11.1	13.7	11.8
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	15.3	15.4	10.4	10.7	16.4	16.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	18.0	16.9	14.1 ^b	11.9	18.9	18.1
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	15.0	15.5	10.6	11.0	15.3	15.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	13.1	12.6	12.0	11.7	13.3	12.8
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	16.1	15.7	12.5	11.2	17.4	17.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	15.5	15.2	12.5	12.9	16.9	16.1
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	19.5	19.4	11.5	10.0	20.4	20.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.57A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6,050	6,060	394	434	5,656	5,626	1,874	1,844	3,782	3,781
GENDER										
Male	3,148	2,870	184	203	2,964	2,667	1,021	914	1,943	1,752
Female	2,903	3,190	210	231	2,692	2,959	853	930	1,839	2,029
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,173	5,281	305	325	4,868	4,955	1,583	1,516	3,285	3,439
White	4,381	4,445	227	232	4,154	4,213	1,325	1,219	2,829	2,994
Black or African American	484	495	39	43	445	452	163	193	282	260
American Indian or Alaska Native	28	22	1	1	27	22	8	8	19	14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	9	*	*	14	9	7	*	7	*
Asian	96	102	10	16	86	85	32	30	54	55
Two or More Races	170	207	28	33	142	174	47	61	95	113
Hispanic or Latino	877	779	89	109	788	670	291	328	497	342
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	733	622	271	276	462	346
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,416	1,472	530	562	886	911
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2,331 ^a	1,994	902	823	1,429	1,171
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,177 ^a	1,538	172	184	1,005 ^a	1,355
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2,734	2,600	832	776	1,901	1,824
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,021	1,008	490	499	531	509
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	525	483	210	228	314	255
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1,377	1,534	342	341	1,035	1,193

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.57B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	5.4	5.3	1.8	1.8
GENDER										
Male	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.3	5.8	5.3	2.0	1.7
Female	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	4.9	5.4	1.7	1.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.4	5.8	5.6	1.9	1.9
White	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.7	6.9	6.5	2.1	2.2
Black or African American	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.9	1.2	1.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.6	3.9	3.0	1.8	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.1	0.8	*	*	2.3	0.9	4.5	*	1.5	*
Asian	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.5
Two or More Races	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.3	5.5	7.9	3.2	3.5
Hispanic or Latino	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.9	4.4	1.6	1.1
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2.1	1.9	5.0	5.8	1.6	1.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	2.3	2.4	4.9	5.4	1.7	1.8
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	3.1 ^a	2.6	6.4	5.6	2.4	1.9
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.6 ^a	2.0	3.8	3.8	1.5 ^a	1.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2.3	2.2	5.7	5.4	1.8	1.7
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3.1	3.1	5.5	5.5	2.3	2.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	4.6	4.4	6.0	6.9	4.0	3.3
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.7	1.9	4.3	4.4	1.4	1.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.58A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,874	1,953	162	121	1,712	1,832	582	536	1,130	1,296
GENDER										
Male	974	1,002	70	59	904	942	329	277	575	665
Female	900	951	92	61	808	890	253	259	555	631
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,635	1,748	122	94	1,513	1,654	489	455	1,024	1,199
White	1,405	1,468	93	71	1,312	1,397	418	341	894	1,056
Black or African American	136	199	9	9	127	190	53	83	74	107
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	6	1	*	6	6	0	*	5	6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	8	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	*
Asian	10	17	6	3	4	14	4	5	*	9
Two or More Races	75	50	13	11	62	38	11	21	51	18
Hispanic or Latino	239	205	40	27	199	178	93	81	106	97
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	221	239	108	103	113	136
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	447	476	166	170	281	306
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	735	586	261	214	475	372
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	309 ^a	531	48	48	261 ^a	483
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	855	852	279	240	575	612
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	297	296	144	129	153	167
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	164	153	71	56	93	97
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	397	531	89	111	309	421

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.58B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.6
GENDER										
Male	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.7
Female	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.7
White	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.8
Black or African American	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.4	0.4	*	0.4	0.5	0.1	*	0.5	0.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.7	*	*	*	0.7	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1
Two or More Races	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
Hispanic or Latino	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.7	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.4 ^a	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4 ^a	0.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.6
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.7
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.6

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.59A Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	17,212 ^a	18,420	1,820	1,799	15,392 ^a	16,621	4,906	4,998	10,486 ^a	11,623
GENDER										
Male	8,461	8,626	1,082	1,117	7,380	7,509	2,690	2,597	4,690	4,912
Female	8,751 ^b	9,795	739	682	8,012 ^b	9,112	2,217	2,401	5,796 ^b	6,711
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,091 ^a	16,249	1,571	1,515	13,520 ^b	14,734	4,265	4,272	9,255 ^b	10,462
White	12,815 ^b	13,931	1,249	1,226	11,566 ^a	12,705	3,664	3,656	7,903 ^b	9,049
Black or African American	1,252	1,265	165	135	1,087	1,130	283	287	804	843
American Indian or Alaska Native	90	67	5	9	84	58	17	10	67	48
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	36	58	*	*	25	49	*	*	*	30
Asian	423	448	49	47	374	401	138	156	236	245
Two or More Races	474	479	91	88	383	391	150	145	233	246
Hispanic or Latino	2,121	2,171	249	284	1,872	1,888	641	726	1,231	1,162
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1,728	1,480	552	487	1,176	993
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	3,189	3,231	1,165	1,123	2,024	2,107
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	6,103 ^a	6,784	2,369	2,516	3,734 ^a	4,268
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,372 ^a	5,126	820	871	3,552 ^a	4,255
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	7,909	8,361	2,052	2,177	5,857	6,184
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2,601	2,892	1,439	1,473	1,162	1,420
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	841	991	390	444	451	547
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	4,041	4,376	1,025	904	3,016	3,472

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.59B Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6.4 ^a	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.3 ^a	6.8	14.1	14.5	5.0 ^a	5.5
GENDER										
Male	6.5	6.6	8.5	8.8	6.3	6.4	15.3	15.0	4.7	4.9
Female	6.3 ^b	7.1	6.1	5.6	6.4 ^b	7.2	12.8	14.0	5.3 ^b	6.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.7 ^a	7.2	8.2	7.9	6.6 ^a	7.2	15.5	15.8	5.2 ^b	5.8
White	7.5 ^a	8.2	9.3	9.2	7.4 ^b	8.1	19.1	19.4	5.7 ^b	6.5
Black or African American	3.9	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.6	5.9	3.4	3.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.3	4.4	3.4	6.0	6.6	4.2	8.0	4.0	6.4	4.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.0	4.9	*	*	4.2	4.5	*	*	*	3.3
Asian	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.0	6.8	7.2	2.1	2.2
Two or More Races	10.2	9.9	11.5	10.7	9.9	9.8	17.6	18.8	7.7	7.6
Hispanic or Latino	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	8.6	9.7	4.1	3.7
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5.0	4.6	10.2	10.2	4.1	3.6
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	5.2	5.3	10.8	10.9	4.0	4.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	8.2	8.9	16.7	17.2	6.2	7.0
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.0 ^a	6.8	18.2	18.1	5.2 ^a	6.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	6.7	6.9	14.1	15.0	5.6	5.8
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	8.0	9.0	16.1	16.2	4.9	6.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7.4	8.9	11.1	13.4	5.7	7.0
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	5.0	5.4	12.9	11.7	4.2	4.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.60A Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	5,251	5,647	491	427	4,760 ^a	5,220	2,537	2,578	2,223 ^a	2,643
GENDER										
Male	3,027	2,985	259	243	2,768	2,742	1,482	1,377	1,286	1,365
Female	2,224 ^b	2,662	232	184	1,992 ^b	2,478	1,056	1,201	937 ^b	1,277
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,600	4,953	413	348	4,187 ^a	4,605	2,176	2,185	2,011 ^a	2,419
White	4,019	4,306	350 ^a	268	3,669	4,039	1,890	1,908	1,779 ^a	2,130
Black or African American	212	245	18	17	194	228	130	105	64	122
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	12	2	4	23	8	4	6	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	21	*	*	8	21	*	*	2	8
Asian	143	170	18	24	125	146	60	71	65	75
Two or More Races	189	198	21	35	168	163	86	81	82	82
Hispanic or Latino	651	694	77	79	573	615	362	392	212	223
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	381	377	209	205	171	172
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	961	945	566	528	396	417
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2,042	2,226	1,287	1,362	755	863
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,376 ^a	1,672	476	482	901 ^a	1,191
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2,683	2,683	1,095	1,163	1,587	1,520
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,021	1,183	786	824	235	359
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	280	392	172	168	108 ^a	224
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	776	963	484	424	292 ^b	539

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.60B Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	7.3	7.5	1.1 ^a	1.3
GENDER										
Male	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.3	8.5	7.9	1.3	1.4
Female	1.6 ^b	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6 ^b	2.0	6.1	7.0	0.9 ^b	1.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	7.9	8.1	1.1 ^a	1.4
White	2.4	2.5	2.6 ^a	2.0	2.3	2.6	9.9	10.1	1.3 ^a	1.5
Black or African American	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.3	0.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.6	1.8	0.6	1.8	2.3	*	0.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.8	1.8	*	*	1.3	2.0	*	*	0.4	0.9
Asian	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.1	3.0	3.3	0.6	0.7
Two or More Races	4.1	4.1	2.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	10.1	10.6	2.7	2.5
Hispanic or Latino	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	4.8	5.2	0.7	0.7
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.1	1.2	3.9	4.3	0.6	0.6
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.6	1.5	5.2	5.1	0.8	0.8
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2.8	2.9	9.1	9.3	1.3	1.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.9	2.2	10.6	10.0	1.3 ^a	1.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2.3	2.2	7.5	8.0	1.5	1.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3.1	3.7	8.8	9.1	1.0	1.6
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2.4 ^a	3.5	4.9	5.1	1.4 ^a	2.9
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.0	1.2	6.1	5.5	0.4 ^b	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.61A Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,653	1,735	117	92	1,536	1,643	757	767	779	876
GENDER										
Male	877	881	61	46	816	836	403	394	413	441
Female	776	854	56	46	720	808	354	372	366	435
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,481	1,539	99	73	1,382	1,465	650	681	732	784
White	1,327	1,361	83	56	1,244	1,305	584	606	660	698
Black or African American	36 ^a	80	1	6	35	74	27	33	8 ^a	41
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	3	1	1	*	2	1	*	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	2	*	*	5	2	*	*	1	2
Asian	42	27	5	2	36	25	19	19	18	6
Two or More Races	51	66	4	7	47	59	15	23	32	35
Hispanic or Latino	172	197	18	19	154	178	107	86	47	92
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	166	140	87	71	79	70
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	331	290	167	168	164	123
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	620	667	398	395	222	273
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	419	545	105	134	314	412
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	833	811	303	287	530	524
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	305	401	211	278	94	123
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	94	96	59	57	34	40
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	305	335	185	146	120	189

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.61B Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.4
GENDER										
Male	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.4
Female	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.4	0.4
White	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.5
Black or African American	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0 ^a	0.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	0.2	0.6	0.6	*	0.1	0.3	*	*	0.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.3	0.1	*	*	0.8	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2
Asian	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1
Two or More Races	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.1
Hispanic or Latino	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.9	2.8	2.7	0.4	0.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.7	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.6
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.0	0.5	0.5
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.9	1.2	2.4	3.1	0.4	0.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.5
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.62A Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	18,564	18,629	602	563	17,962	18,067	1,339	1,278	16,623	16,789
GENDER										
Male	7,219	7,023	271	232	6,948	6,791	588	496	6,361	6,295
Female	11,345	11,607	331	331	11,014	11,276	751	782	10,263	10,493
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	16,739	16,683	503	455	16,236	16,228	1,135	1,044	15,101	15,184
White	14,192	14,435	379	345	13,813	14,090	922	873	12,891	13,217
Black or African American	1,576	1,411	66	61	1,509	1,350	115	99	1,395	1,252
American Indian or Alaska Native	75	107	4	3	72	104	*	6	63	98
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	24	17	*	*	23	16	*	*	16	15
Asian	541	367	27	19	513	348	33	24	480	324
Two or More Races	332	346	26	26	306	320	50	42	256	278
Hispanic or Latino	1,825	1,946	99	108	1,726	1,838	203	234	1,523	1,604
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1,788	1,725	187	149	1,601	1,576
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,113	4,151	353	307	3,761	3,845
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	6,131	6,064	621	632	5,510	5,431
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	5,930	6,126	178	190	5,752	5,936
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	6,987	6,846	524	533	6,463	6,313
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2,426	2,330	327	286	2,099	2,044
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	862	795	167	160	696	635
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	7,686	8,096	321	299	7,365	7,797

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.62B Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6.9	6.9	2.4	2.3	7.4	7.4	3.8	3.7	8.0	8.0
GENDER										
Male	5.6	5.4	2.1	1.8	5.9	5.8	3.4	2.9	6.4	6.3
Female	8.2	8.4	2.7	2.7	8.8	8.9	4.3	4.5	9.5	9.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.5	7.4	2.6	2.4	7.9	7.9	4.1	3.9	8.5	8.5
White	8.3	8.5	2.8	2.6	8.8	8.9	4.8	4.6	9.3	9.5
Black or African American	4.9	4.4	1.9	1.8	5.3	4.7	2.3	2.0	5.9	5.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.2	7.0	2.3	1.9	5.6	7.5	*	2.4	5.9	8.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.3	1.5	*	*	3.8	1.4	*	*	3.7	1.6
Asian	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.4	3.8	2.6	1.6	1.1	4.2	2.9
Two or More Races	7.1	7.2	3.3	3.2	7.9	8.0	5.8	5.4	8.5	8.6
Hispanic or Latino	4.2	4.4	1.7	1.8	4.6	4.8	2.7	3.1	5.0	5.2
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5.2	5.4	3.5	3.1	5.5	5.7
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.7	6.8	3.3	3.0	7.4	7.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	8.3	8.0	4.4	4.3	9.2	8.9
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	8.1	8.1	3.9	4.0	8.4	8.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	5.9	5.7	3.6	3.7	6.2	6.0
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	7.5	7.3	3.7	3.2	8.9	8.9
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7.5	7.2	4.8	4.8	8.8	8.1
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	9.6	10.0	4.0	3.9	10.2	10.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.63A Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,511	1,531	102	100	1,409	1,431	265	256	1,143	1,176
GENDER										
Male	596	691	44	39	552	652	122	114	430	538
Female	915	840	58	61	856	779	143	141	714	638
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,344	1,328	79	78	1,265	1,249	232	196	1,033	1,053
White	1,183	1,130	60	66	1,123	1,064	204	164	919	900
Black or African American	76	102	6	2	69	100	9	17	60	82
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	5	0	0	*	4	*	*	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	1	*
Asian	17	25	3	3	14	22	5	*	9	22
Two or More Races	65	66	9	7	56	59	12	12	44	47
Hispanic or Latino	166	204	23	22	144	182	33	59	110	123
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	97	148	25	24	72	124
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	320	263	81	60	239	204
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	514	478	130	117	384	361
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	478	542	29	55	448	487
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	744	555	101	122	643 ^a	433
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	227	263	86	61	141	202
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	74	97	26	38	49	58
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	363	517	53	34	310	483

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.63B Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
GENDER										
Male	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Female	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
White	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
Black or African American	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	0.2	*
Asian	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	*	0.1	0.2
Two or More Races	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4
Hispanic or Latino	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.6 ^a	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6 ^a	0.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.7
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.64A Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	446	497	21	23	425	474	86	50	340	425
GENDER										
Male	153	214	4	4	149	210	37	15	113	195
Female	293	283	17	19	276	264	49	35	227	230
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	405	457	13	18	392	439	70	40	322	399
White	345	382	10	17	335	365	59	36	276	328
Black or African American	50	23	1	1	48	22	6	2	42	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	3	*	0	*	2	*	*	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	1	*
Asian	*	16	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	16
Two or More Races	7	34	2	0	5	33	1	1	3	32
Hispanic or Latino	41	40	8	5	33	35	16	10	17	26
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	37	33	6	10	31	22
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	141	91	19	5	122	86
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	109	128	52	31	57	98
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	139	223	9	4	129	219
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	208	136	38	20	170	116
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	68	71	17	12	51	59
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	17	37	7	10	10	27
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	132	231	24	7	108	224

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.64B Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
GENDER										
Male	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Female	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
White	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Black or African American	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	0.2	*
Asian	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1
Two or More Races	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0
Hispanic or Latino	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.65A Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,693 ^a	11,824	980	891	11,712	10,933	3,029 ^b	2,516	8,683	8,417
GENDER										
Male	7,088 ^a	6,420	453	419	6,635 ^a	6,001	1,725 ^b	1,360	4,910	4,641
Female	5,605	5,403	528	471	5,077	4,932	1,304	1,156	3,773	3,776
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,486	9,909	742	679	9,744	9,230	2,459 ^b	2,033	7,285	7,197
White	8,235	7,915	530	446	7,705	7,468	1,935 ^b	1,549	5,770	5,919
Black or African American	1,466	1,295	143	144	1,324	1,151	309	320	1,015	831
American Indian or Alaska Native	80	63	3	5	77	59	27	19	49	40
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	43	50	*	*	*	48	*	*	*	31
Asian	268	269	24	36	245	233	67	51	177	182
Two or More Races	394	317	42	47	353	270	109	76	244	194
Hispanic or Latino	2,206	1,915	238	212	1,968	1,703	570	483	1,398	1,220
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,041 ^b	1,473	499 ^b	327	1,541 ^a	1,146
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	3,098	3,116	952	856	2,146	2,259
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	4,277 ^a	3,740	1,305 ^a	1,085	2,973	2,655
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,296	2,604	273	247	2,023	2,357
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	5,817	5,658	1,335	1,185	4,483	4,473
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,764	1,581	678	616	1,086	965
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,074	1,011	395	329	679	682
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3,056	2,683	621 ^b	386	2,435	2,297

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.65B Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7 ^a	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.8 ^a	4.5	8.7 ^b	7.3	4.2	4.0
GENDER										
Male	5.5 ^a	4.9	3.6	3.3	5.7 ^a	5.1	9.8 ^b	7.8	4.9	4.6
Female	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	7.5	6.7	3.5	3.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.5	9.0 ^b	7.5	4.1	4.0
White	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.9	4.7	10.1 ^b	8.2	4.2	4.3
Black or African American	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.0	6.2	6.6	4.3	3.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	6.0	4.2	12.8	7.4	4.7	3.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.9	4.2	*	*	*	4.4	*	*	*	3.4
Asian	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.6
Two or More Races	8.5	6.6	5.2	5.7	9.1	6.7	12.8	9.9	8.1	6.0
Hispanic or Latino	5.1	4.3	4.1	3.6	5.2	4.4	7.6	6.5	4.6	3.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5.9 ^b	4.6	9.3 ^b	6.9	5.3 ^a	4.2
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	5.0	5.1	8.8	8.3	4.2	4.5
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	5.8 ^b	4.9	9.2 ^b	7.4	5.0	4.3
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	3.2	3.5	6.1	5.1	3.0	3.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	4.9	4.7	9.2	8.2	4.3	4.2
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	5.4	4.9	7.6	6.8	4.6	4.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	9.4	9.1	11.3	10.0	8.6	8.7
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3.8	3.3	7.8 ^b	5.0	3.4	3.1

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Table 1.66A Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3,963	3,649	277	241	3,686	3,408	880 ^b	688	2,806	2,720
GENDER										
Male	2,246 ^a	1,883	113	82	2,133	1,801	490 ^a	369	1,643	1,432
Female	1,718	1,766	164	159	1,553	1,607	390	319	1,163	1,288
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,245	3,089	207	182	3,038	2,907	698 ^b	540	2,340	2,367
White	2,567	2,542	145	116	2,423	2,426	571 ^a	434	1,851	1,992
Black or African American	462	419	41	47	421	372	83	74	339	298
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	22	1	3	15	20	6	5	10	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	10	*	*	6	10	*	*	*	5
Asian	52	11	4	*	48	11	4	1	44	10
Two or More Races	142	84	17	16	125	68	28	20	96	48
Hispanic or Latino	718	561	70	59	649	501	182	148	466	353
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	670	486	161 ^a	95	508	391
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,149	1,049	332	260	817	789
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1,272	1,128	341	290	931	838
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	596	745	46	43	550	702
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1,896 ^b	1,483	424 ^b	300	1,472	1,183
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	504	477	157	143	347	335
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	393	405	141	111	252	294
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	893	1,042	159	134	735	908

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.66B Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.5 ^b	2.0	1.3	1.3
GENDER										
Male	1.7 ^a	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.5	2.8 ^a	2.1	1.7	1.4
Female	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.5 ^a	2.0	1.3	1.3
White	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.5	3.0 ^a	2.3	1.3	1.4
Black or African American	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9	0.8	*	*	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	0.5
Asian	0.4	0.1	0.3	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Two or More Races	3.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	3.2	1.7	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.5
Hispanic or Latino	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.1
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1.6 ^b	1.2	2.9 ^b	2.1	1.4 ^a	1.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.8
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.67A Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	47,730	48,501	4,346 ^b	3,941	43,384	44,559	13,102	13,034	30,281	31,525
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	8,914	9,171	741 ^b	608	8,173	8,564	2,607	2,530	5,566	6,034
Midwest	9,530	9,665	958	893	8,572	8,772	2,750	2,784	5,822	5,987
South	16,096	15,932	1,571 ^a	1,411	14,526	14,521	4,425	4,431	10,100	10,090
West	13,190	13,733	1,076	1,029	12,113	12,703	3,320	3,289	8,793	9,414
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	28,398	29,084	2,518 ^a	2,272	25,880	26,812	7,582	7,507	18,298	19,306
Small Metro	14,042	13,962	1,302 ^a	1,152	12,740	12,810	4,046	4,116	8,694	8,694
Nonmetro	5,290	5,454	526	518	4,764	4,937	1,474	1,412	3,290	3,525
Urbanized	2,504	2,363	232	230	2,272	2,132	731	661	1,541	1,472
Less Urbanized	2,292	2,637	247	241	2,045	2,396	613	661	1,433	1,735
Completely Rural	494	455	48	46	446	408	131	90	316	318
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	9,635	9,326	969	840	8,666	8,486	3,537	3,432	5,129	5,054
100-199%	10,308	10,209	1,032	978	9,276	9,231	3,033	2,819	6,244	6,412
200% or More	27,533	28,669	2,345 ^a	2,124	25,188	26,545	6,279	6,486	18,909	20,059
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	27,623	28,510	2,460 ^b	2,166	25,164	26,344	7,746	8,043	17,417	18,301
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	9,988	10,636	1,652	1,602	8,335	9,033	2,480	2,602	5,855	6,432
Other ⁵	6,655	7,011	215	196	6,440	6,815	1,053	1,081	5,387	5,735
No Coverage	6,930	6,405	185	168	6,744	6,236	2,187 ^b	1,670	4,557	4,566

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.67B Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	17.8	18.0	17.5 ^b	15.8	17.9	18.2	37.5	37.7	14.6	15.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	18.6	19.2	18.0 ^b	14.8	18.7	19.6	42.6	41.8	14.8	16.0
Midwest	16.8	17.0	17.9	16.8	16.7	17.1	37.1	37.8	13.3	13.6
South	16.1	15.7	16.6 ^a	14.8	16.0	15.8	34.1	34.5	13.0	12.8
West	20.9	21.6	18.1	17.3	21.2	22.0	39.5	39.5	18.1	19.1
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	19.0	19.4	17.9 ^a	16.2	19.1	19.7	39.1	39.2	15.8	16.5
Small Metro	17.2	17.3	17.1	15.5	17.2	17.5	36.6	37.3	13.8	14.0
Nonmetro	14.4	14.2	16.2	15.2	14.2	14.1	33.1	32.4	11.3	11.5
Urbanized	16.5	15.4	16.2	16.2	16.6	15.3	35.6	34.2	13.2	12.3
Less Urbanized	13.5	13.6	17.1	14.4	13.1	13.6	31.4	32.0	10.5	11.1
Completely Rural	10.8	12.3	12.7	14.6	10.6	12.1	29.4	25.1	8.4	10.6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	22.7	22.9	17.1	15.6	23.6	24.0	37.1	38.1	18.9	19.2
100-199%	18.9	18.6	18.2	17.3	19.0	18.7	36.2	36.0	15.4	15.5
200% or More	16.2	16.6	17.3 ^b	15.3	16.1	16.7	38.4	38.1	13.5	14.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	15.7	15.9	17.1 ^b	14.9	15.6	16.0	38.4	38.4	12.3	12.7
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	23.3	24.2	18.1	17.5	24.7	25.9	34.0	35.6	22.1	23.3
Other ⁵	9.9	10.3	18.1	16.1	9.8	10.2	35.8	37.7	8.6	9.0
No Coverage	25.9	26.3	16.3	15.7	26.3	26.8	39.1	36.0	22.7	24.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.68A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	27,080 ^a	28,564	2,193 ^a	1,959	24,887 ^b	26,605	7,797	8,012	17,090 ^a	18,593
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	5,104	5,451	400 ^a	301	4,704	5,150	1,579	1,658	3,124	3,492
Midwest	5,473	5,494	478	440	4,995	5,055	1,550	1,599	3,445	3,455
South	8,800	8,950	764	707	8,037	8,243	2,630	2,608	5,406	5,635
West	7,703 ^a	8,670	551	512	7,151 ^b	8,157	2,037	2,146	5,114 ^a	6,011
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	15,905	16,932	1,280 ^a	1,103	14,625 ^a	15,828	4,526	4,586	10,099 ^a	11,242
Small Metro	8,071	8,407	664	614	7,407	7,793	2,447	2,577	4,960	5,217
Nonmetro	3,103	3,225	248	242	2,855	2,983	825	849	2,031	2,134
Urbanized	1,568	1,372	101	114	1,467	1,259	439	385	1,028	874
Less Urbanized	1,266 ^a	1,600	121	104	1,145 ^a	1,496	315	402	830 ^a	1,094
Completely Rural	269	252	26	24	243	228	70	62	173	166
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	5,567	5,817	495	398	5,072	5,419	2,116	2,207	2,956	3,212
100-199%	6,045	6,348	499	495	5,546	5,853	1,862	1,734	3,684	4,119
200% or More	15,305	16,220	1,199	1,066	14,107 ^a	15,154	3,657	3,891	10,449	11,263
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	15,104 ^a	16,117	1,222	1,098	13,882 ^a	15,019	4,577	4,860	9,306	10,159
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	5,888 ^b	6,644	856	787	5,031 ^b	5,857	1,411 ^a	1,643	3,621 ^a	4,214
Other ⁵	3,745	4,042	98	77	3,647	3,965	608	648	3,039	3,317
No Coverage	4,352	4,054	94	90	4,258	3,964	1,433 ^b	1,088	2,825	2,876

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.68B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	10.1 ^a	10.6	8.8 ^a	7.9	10.2 ^a	10.9	22.3	23.2	8.2 ^a	8.9
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	10.7	11.4	9.7 ^a	7.3	10.8	11.8	25.8	27.4	8.3	9.3
Midwest	9.7	9.7	8.9	8.3	9.7	9.8	20.9	21.7	7.8	7.8
South	8.8	8.8	8.1	7.4	8.9	9.0	20.3	20.3	7.0	7.1
West	12.2 ^a	13.6	9.3	8.6	12.5 ^a	14.1	24.2	25.8	10.5 ^a	12.2
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	10.7	11.3	9.1 ^a	7.8	10.8 ^a	11.6	23.3	23.9	8.7 ^a	9.6
Small Metro	9.9	10.4	8.7	8.3	10.0	10.6	22.1	23.3	7.9	8.4
Nonmetro	8.4	8.4	7.6	7.1	8.5	8.5	18.5	19.5	7.0	7.0
Urbanized	10.4	8.9	7.1	8.0	10.7	9.0	21.4	20.0	8.8	7.3
Less Urbanized	7.4	8.3	8.4	6.2	7.4	8.5	16.1	19.4	6.1	7.0
Completely Rural	5.9	6.8	6.8	7.7	5.8	6.8	15.8	17.2	4.6	5.5
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	13.1	14.3	8.7	7.4	13.8 ^a	15.3	22.2 ^a	24.5	10.9	12.2
100-199%	11.1	11.6	8.8	8.8	11.4	11.9	22.2	22.1	9.1	9.9
200% or More	9.0	9.4	8.8 ^a	7.7	9.0	9.5	22.4	22.8	7.4	7.9
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	8.6	9.0	8.5	7.5	8.6	9.1	22.7	23.2	6.6	7.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	13.7 ^a	15.1	9.4	8.6	14.9 ^b	16.8	19.3 ^a	22.5	13.7	15.3
Other ⁵	5.6	6.0	8.3	6.3	5.6	6.0	20.7	22.6	4.8	5.2
No Coverage	16.2	16.6	8.3	8.4	16.6	17.0	25.6	23.4	14.1	15.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.69A Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	36,043 ^a	37,570	3,137	2,982	32,906 ^a	34,588	11,246	11,401	21,660 ^a	23,187
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	6,933	7,238	567 ^a	478	6,366	6,760	2,323	2,267	4,042	4,493
Midwest	7,287	7,412	684	671	6,603	6,741	2,334	2,370	4,269	4,371
South	11,701	11,858	1,127	1,016	10,575	10,843	3,778	3,789	6,796	7,054
West	10,123 ^a	11,062	759	817	9,364 ^a	10,244	2,811	2,976	6,553	7,269
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	21,541	22,587	1,796	1,749	19,744	20,838	6,543	6,655	13,201	14,183
Small Metro	10,614	10,693	962	864	9,652	9,828	3,484	3,546	6,168	6,283
Nonmetro	3,889	4,290	379	369	3,510	3,922	1,219	1,201	2,291 ^a	2,721
Urbanized	1,875	1,838	170	175	1,705	1,663	605	563	1,100	1,100
Less Urbanized	1,641 ^b	2,126	172	167	1,468 ^b	1,960	505	561	964 ^b	1,399
Completely Rural	373	326	36	27	337	299	109	77	228	222
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	7,330	7,496	679	608	6,651	6,889	3,025	3,043	3,626	3,845
100-199%	7,714	7,894	688	747	7,027	7,147	2,632	2,409	4,395	4,737
200% or More	20,781	21,901	1,770	1,627	19,011 ^a	20,274	5,372	5,670	13,639	14,604
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	20,797 ^a	22,000	1,818	1,651	18,979 ^a	20,349	6,621	7,083	12,359	13,266
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	7,475 ^a	8,272	1,130	1,197	6,344 ^a	7,075	2,079	2,231	4,266 ^a	4,844
Other ⁵	4,699	4,977	146	134	4,553	4,843	922	931	3,631	3,911
No Coverage	5,321	5,107	142	132	5,179	4,975	1,916 ^b	1,443	3,264	3,532

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.69B Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	13.5	13.9	12.6	12.0	13.6 ^a	14.1	32.2	33.0	10.4	11.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	14.5	15.1	13.8 ^a	11.7	14.6	15.5	38.0	37.5	10.8	11.9
Midwest	12.9	13.1	12.8	12.6	12.9	13.1	31.5	32.2	9.7	9.9
South	11.7	11.7	11.9	10.7	11.7	11.8	29.2	29.5	8.7	8.9
West	16.1	17.4	12.8	13.8	16.4	17.8	33.4	35.8	13.5	14.7
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	14.4	15.0	12.8	12.4	14.6	15.3	33.8	34.7	11.4	12.1
Small Metro	13.0	13.2	12.7	11.7	13.0	13.4	31.5	32.1	9.8	10.1
Nonmetro	10.6	11.2	11.7	10.8	10.5	11.2	27.4	27.5	7.9	8.9
Urbanized	12.4	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.4	11.9	29.5	29.1	9.4	9.2
Less Urbanized	9.6	11.0	11.9	10.0	9.4	11.1	25.8	27.1	7.1 ^a	9.0
Completely Rural	8.1	8.8	9.7	8.4	8.0	8.9	24.5	21.4	6.1	7.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	17.3	18.4	12.0	11.3	18.1	19.5	31.8	33.8	13.3	14.6
100-199%	14.2	14.4	12.2	13.3	14.4	14.5	31.5	30.8	10.9	11.4
200% or More	12.2	12.7	13.0 ^a	11.7	12.1	12.7	32.9	33.3	9.7	10.3
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	11.8	12.3	12.6 ^a	11.3	11.7	12.4	32.8	33.9	8.7	9.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	17.4 ^a	18.8	12.4	13.1	18.8	20.3	28.5	30.5	16.1	17.6
Other ⁵	7.0	7.3	12.3	11.0	6.9	7.3	31.4	32.5	5.8	6.1
No Coverage	19.9	21.0	12.5	12.4	20.2	21.4	34.3	31.1	16.3 ^a	18.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.70A Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	22,226 ^b	23,981	1,752	1,609	20,474 ^b	22,373	6,921	7,184	13,552 ^b	15,188
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	4,322	4,580	339	272	3,983	4,308	1,456	1,503	2,527	2,805
Midwest	4,571	4,668	387	353	4,183	4,315	1,364	1,427	2,819	2,889
South	6,857	7,263	593	540	6,265	6,723	2,307	2,285	3,958	4,437
West	6,476 ^b	7,471	433	444	6,043 ^b	7,027	1,794	1,969	4,248 ^a	5,058
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	13,072 ^a	14,258	1,025	928	12,048 ^a	13,330	4,048	4,143	8,000 ^a	9,187
Small Metro	6,599	6,926	525	494	6,075	6,433	2,150	2,284	3,925	4,149
Nonmetro	2,554	2,797	203	187	2,352	2,610	723	757	1,628	1,853
Urbanized	1,313	1,193	81	92	1,231	1,101	383	350	848	750
Less Urbanized	1,038 ^b	1,400	105	80	932 ^b	1,320	272	359	660 ^b	961
Completely Rural	204	203	16	14	188	189	68	48	120	142
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	4,664	4,910	393	313	4,271	4,598	1,901	1,996	2,370	2,601
100-199%	4,951	5,307	374	420	4,578	4,887	1,657	1,525	2,921	3,362
200% or More	12,479 ^a	13,599	986	877	11,493 ^a	12,723	3,231	3,498	8,262 ^a	9,225
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	12,362 ^a	13,501	999	911	11,363 ^b	12,591	4,059	4,331	7,305 ^a	8,260
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	4,858 ^b	5,549	655	646	4,203 ^b	4,903	1,233 ^a	1,488	2,970	3,415
Other ⁵	3,023	3,202	76	55	2,947	3,147	533	572	2,414	2,575
No Coverage	3,540	3,492	81	69	3,459	3,424	1,279 ^b	969	2,180	2,455

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.70B Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	8.3 ^b	8.9	7.0	6.5	8.4 ^b	9.1	19.8	20.8	6.5 ^b	7.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	9.0	9.6	8.2	6.6	9.1	9.9	23.8	24.8	6.7	7.5
Midwest	8.1	8.2	7.2	6.6	8.2	8.4	18.4	19.4	6.4	6.6
South	6.8	7.2	6.3	5.7	6.9	7.3	17.8	17.8	5.1	5.6
West	10.3 ^a	11.7	7.3	7.5	10.6 ^a	12.2	21.3	23.7	8.7 ^a	10.2
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	8.8 ^a	9.5	7.3	6.6	8.9 ^a	9.8	20.9	21.6	6.9 ^a	7.8
Small Metro	8.1	8.6	6.9	6.7	8.2	8.8	19.4	20.7	6.2	6.7
Nonmetro	7.0	7.3	6.2	5.5	7.0	7.5	16.3	17.4	5.6	6.1
Urbanized	8.7	7.8	5.7	6.5	9.0	7.9	18.7	18.1	7.3	6.3
Less Urbanized	6.1	7.2	7.3 ^a	4.8	6.0 ^a	7.5	13.9	17.4	4.8	6.2
Completely Rural	4.5	5.5	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.6	15.3	13.2	3.2	4.7
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	11.0 ^a	12.1	6.9	5.8	11.6 ^a	13.0	20.0 ^a	22.2	8.7	9.9
100-199%	9.1	9.7	6.6	7.4	9.4	9.9	19.8	19.5	7.2	8.1
200% or More	7.3	7.9	7.3 ^a	6.3	7.3 ^a	8.0	19.8	20.5	5.9 ^a	6.5
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	7.0 ^a	7.5	6.9	6.3	7.0 ^a	7.6	20.1	20.7	5.2 ^a	5.7
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	11.3 ^a	12.6	7.2	7.1	12.4 ^a	14.1	16.9 ^b	20.4	11.2	12.4
Other ⁵	4.5	4.7	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	18.1	19.9	3.8	4.0
No Coverage	13.2	14.3	7.1	6.4	13.5	14.7	22.9	20.9	10.9 ^a	13.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.71A Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4,828	5,071	153	136	4,675	4,936	1,876	1,919	2,799	3,017
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,057	1,251	20	21	1,038	1,230	435	401	602 ^a	829
Midwest	816	779	30	19	786	760	320	281	466	479
South	1,658	1,488	53	39	1,605	1,449	627	609	978	840
West	1,296	1,553	50	57	1,246	1,497	493	628	753	869
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3,023	3,218	75	68	2,948	3,150	1,098	1,134	1,850	2,017
Small Metro	1,319	1,430	64	51	1,256	1,378	575	618	680	761
Nonmetro	485	423	14	16	472	407	203	168	269	240
Urbanized	263	217	8	10	255	207	126 ^a	79	129	128
Less Urbanized	185	187	4	5	180	182	68	74	112	108
Completely Rural	37	19	1	*	36	18	8	14	28	3
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1,110	1,080	30	15	1,080	1,065	483	462	597	603
100-199%	1,147	1,124	39	38	1,107	1,087	435	378	672	709
200% or More	2,533	2,850	83	83	2,450	2,767	920	1,063	1,530	1,705
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	2,560	2,895	89	79	2,471	2,816	1,204	1,300	1,267	1,516
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,036	1,215	59	51	977	1,164	238	328	739	835
Other ⁵	488	508	9	8	479	499	108	107	371	392
No Coverage	901	818	3	4	898	814	361 ^b	225	537	589

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.71B Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.0	5.4	5.6	1.3	1.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2.2	2.6	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.8	7.1	6.6	1.6 ^a	2.2
Midwest	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.5	4.3	3.8	1.1	1.1
South	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.6	4.8	4.7	1.3	1.1
West	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.6	5.9	7.5	1.5	1.8
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.3	5.7	5.9	1.6	1.7
Small Metro	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.9	5.2	5.6	1.1	1.2
Nonmetro	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.2	4.6	3.8	0.9	0.8
Urbanized	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.5	6.1 ^a	4.1	1.1	1.1
Less Urbanized	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.6	0.8	0.7
Completely Rural	0.8	0.5	0.4	*	0.9	0.5	1.8	4.0	0.7	0.1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2.6	2.7	0.5	0.3	2.9	3.0	5.1	5.1	2.2	2.3
100-199%	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.2	5.2	4.8	1.7	1.7
200% or More	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.7	5.6	6.2	1.1	1.2
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.7	6.0	6.2	0.9	1.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2.4	2.8	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.5	2.8	3.0
Other ⁵	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.7	3.7	0.6	0.6
No Coverage	3.4	3.4	0.3	0.4	3.5	3.5	6.5	4.8	2.7	3.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.72A Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,876	1,874	53	28	1,822	1,847	580	552	1,243	1,295
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	411	417	2	5	409	412	124	111	284	301
Midwest	289	237	17	5	272	232	75	70	197	161
South	720	551	20	10	700	541	201	175	499	366
West	456 ^a	669	14	8	441 ^a	662	180	195	262 ^a	466
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1,208	1,144	22	12	1,186	1,132	341	289	844	843
Small Metro	487	584	27	12	460	572	184	207	275	364
Nonmetro	181	147	3	4	177	143	55	55	123	87
Urbanized	98	87	3	3	96	84	37	28	58	56
Less Urbanized	79	48	1	1	78	47	17	16	61	31
Completely Rural	3	11	*	*	3	11	*	11	3	1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	469	529	11	2	458	526	161	149	297	378
100-199%	495	389	19	5	476	383	141	106	335	278
200% or More	897	954	23	20	874	934	263	295	611	639
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	824	958	30	17	794	941	345	351	449	590
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	461	565	20	9	441	556	69	98	372	458
Other ⁵	233	215	*	*	227	215	38	43	190	172
No Coverage	462	335	*	1	462	334	147 ^b	72	316	262

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.72B Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.8
Midwest	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
South	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.5
West	0.7 ^a	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.8 ^a	1.1	2.1	2.3	0.5 ^a	0.9
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.7
Small Metro	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.6
Nonmetro	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.3
Urbanized	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.5
Less Urbanized	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2
Completely Rural	0.1	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.3	*	3.0	0.1	0.0
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
100-199%	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7
200% or More	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.7
Other ⁵	0.3	0.3	*	*	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.3
No Coverage	1.7	1.4	*	0.1	1.8	1.4	2.6 ^a	1.5	1.6	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.73A Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	9,035	8,776	833	882	394	432
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	1,607	1,573	194	257	83	130
Midwest	1,733	1,838	214	163	78	89
South	3,376	2,961	371	337	200	142
West	2,318	2,404	55	125	33	71
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	4,772	4,787	467	537	235	282
Small Metro	2,847	2,562	266	266	121	137
Nonmetro	1,416	1,427	100	80	38	13
Urbanized	649	593	60	37	28	11
Less Urbanized	618	702	37	39	10	3
Completely Rural	148	132	3	4	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	2,159	2,192	300	324	150	204
100-199%	2,258	2,254	253	285	154	116
200% or More	4,618	4,330	280	272	90	112
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	4,042	4,065	213	283	55	143
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,476	2,698	309	423	168	249
Other ⁵	1,830	1,808	184	175	103	105
No Coverage	1,665	1,425	178	188	111	78

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.73B Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	3.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	3.4	3.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Midwest	3.1	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
South	3.4	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
West	3.7	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	3.2	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Small Metro	3.5	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Nonmetro	3.9	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Urbanized	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Less Urbanized	3.6	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Completely Rural	3.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	5.1	5.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5
100-199%	4.1	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
200% or More	2.7	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	5.8	6.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6
Other ⁵	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
No Coverage	6.2	5.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.74A Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	40,915	41,490	4,692	4,903	1,240	1,390
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	7,559	7,941	885	892	209	254
Midwest	7,937	8,158	910 ^a	713	259 ^b	162
South	13,267	12,928	1,441	1,490	361	387
West	12,153	12,464	1,457 ^a	1,808	410 ^a	587
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	23,530	24,402	2,994	3,023	818	854
Small Metro	12,499	11,966	1,253	1,425	334	396
Nonmetro	4,887	5,122	445	455	88	140
Urbanized	2,367	2,290	222	233	45	68
Less Urbanized	2,059	2,414	192	170	40	58
Completely Rural	461	418	32	52	3	14
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	5,741	5,299	909	1,013	255	281
100-199%	7,910	8,103	1,036	1,069	300	270
200% or More	27,189	28,023	2,693	2,774	667	832
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	26,096	26,940	2,911	2,844	687	780
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6,453	6,983	840	1,026	240	323
Other ⁵	6,516	6,937	319 ^a	464	117	130
No Coverage	5,363 ^a	4,758	744	798	240	218

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.74B Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	15.3	15.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	15.8	16.6	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.5
Midwest	14.0	14.4	1.6 ^a	1.3	0.5 ^b	0.3
South	13.2	12.8	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.4
West	19.3	19.6	2.3 ^a	2.8	0.7 ^a	0.9
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	15.8	16.2	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.6
Small Metro	15.3	14.8	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.5
Nonmetro	13.3	13.3	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.4
Urbanized	15.6	14.9	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4
Less Urbanized	12.1	12.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.3
Completely Rural	10.1	11.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.4
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	13.6	13.0	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.7
100-199%	14.5	14.8	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.5
200% or More	16.0	16.2	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.5
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	14.8	15.0	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	15.0	15.9	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.7
Other ⁵	9.7	10.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
No Coverage	20.0	19.5	2.8	3.3	0.9	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.75A Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,759	1,660	684 ^a	554	1,076	1,106	487	485	588	620
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	290	230	110	87	180	143	77	69	102	75
Midwest	377	326	137	151	240	175	109	81	131	94
South	587	571	249	196	338	374	152	189	185	185
West	505	534	187 ^a	120	318	413	149	146	170	267
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1,123	970	401 ^a	304	722	666	306	290	417	376
Small Metro	445	503	196	158	249	346	122	137	127	209
Nonmetro	191	187	86	93	105	94	60	58	45	36
Urbanized	95	70	35	33	60	37	30	24	30	14
Less Urbanized	79	96	42	49	37	47	22	25	15	22
Completely Rural	18	21	10	11	8	10	8	9	0	1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	399	330	178 ^b	113	221	217	159	115	62	101
100-199%	483 ^a	352	191	143	291	208	122	97	169	111
200% or More	860	972	314	297	546	674	189	266	356	408
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,059	899	357	299	703	601	311	293	392	307
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	492	509	293	234	198	275	92	123	106	152
Other ⁵	125	126	49	27	76	99	32	35	44	64
No Coverage	155	217	26	27	129	190	63	60	66	130

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.75B Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7	0.6	2.7 ^a	2.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.2
Midwest	0.7	0.6	2.6	2.8	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.2
South	0.6	0.6	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2
West	0.8	0.8	3.1 ^a	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.5
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8	0.6	2.9 ^a	2.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.3
Small Metro	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3
Nonmetro	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.1
Urbanized	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1
Less Urbanized	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1
Completely Rural	0.4	0.6	2.5	3.5	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9	0.8	3.1 ^a	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.4
100-199%	0.9 ^a	0.6	3.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3
200% or More	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.3
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.1	1.2	3.2	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.5
Other ⁵	0.2	0.2	4.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1
No Coverage	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.76A Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	527	600	175	149	352	451	126	121	226	329
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	102	84	39 ^a	16	63	67	14	17	49	50
Midwest	113	97	39	40	74	57	37	21	37	36
South	165	187	55	64	110	123	30	38	80	85
West	146	233	42	29	104	204	45	46	59 ^a	158
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	374	359	114	74	259	285	84	64	175	220
Small Metro	100 ^a	180	44	44	56 ^a	136	19 ^a	49	37	87
Nonmetro	53	61	16	31	37	30	23	8	14	22
Urbanized	31	14	9	12	22 ^b	2	11	1	11	1
Less Urbanized	18	38	3 ^a	13	15	25	12	4	3	21
Completely Rural	5	9	5	5	*	4	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	116	150	53	39	63	110	31	38	31	72
100-199%	109	108	43	32	66	76	36	28	30	48
200% or More	296	342	80	78	216	264	52	55	164	209
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	319	312	84	70	234	242	73	72	162	170
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	138	202	83	79	55	122	25	33	30	89
Other ⁵	44	35	11	7	32	28	10	9	23	19
No Coverage	62	82	6	4	56	78	25	19	32	58

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.76B Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2	0.2	0.9 ^a	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Midwest	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
South	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
West	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1 ^a	0.3
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Small Metro	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.2 ^a	0.4	0.1	0.1
Nonmetro	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Urbanized	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2 ^b	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Less Urbanized	0.1	0.2	0.2 ^a	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Completely Rural	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.6	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
100-199%	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
200% or More	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Other ⁵	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
No Coverage	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.77A Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,713 ^a	1,391	40	32	1,673 ^a	1,360	329	265	1,344	1,095
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	119	103	3	2	116	101	24	24	92	78
Midwest	234	245	9	5	225	240	40	52	185	188
South	632	508	10	9	622	499	138	115	483	384
West	728 ^a	536	18	16	710 ^a	520	127	74	583	445
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	796	609	23	16	773	593	159	105	614	488
Small Metro	552	509	5	13	546	496	102	89	444	407
Nonmetro	365	273	11 ^a	3	354	271	68	71	286	200
Urbanized	117	69	3	0	113	68	21	19	92	50
Less Urbanized	220	164	7	2	213	162	42	40	171	122
Completely Rural	28	41	1	0	28	41	5	12	23	29
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	548	526	12	5	536	521	99	112	437	410
100-199%	477	392	11	14	466	378	79	52	387	326
200% or More	681 ^a	473	16	13	665 ^a	460	145	101	520	359
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	538	375	17	12	521	363	142	112	378	250
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	570	606	23	20	547	586	80	114	467	472
Other ⁵	225	198	*	0	225	197	27	10	199	187
No Coverage	521 ^a	330	4	2	517 ^a	328	96	48	421	280

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.77B Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6 ^a	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7 ^a	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Midwest	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
South	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
West	1.2 ^a	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.2 ^a	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.9
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Small Metro	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Nonmetro	1.0	0.7	0.4 ^a	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.7
Urbanized	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4
Less Urbanized	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.8
Completely Rural	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	3.4	0.6	0.9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6
100-199%	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8
200% or More	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7
Other ⁵	0.3	0.3	*	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
No Coverage	1.9 ^a	1.4	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.78A Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	897 ^a	667	13	9	885 ^a	658	128 ^a	65	757	594
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	62	56	1	*	61	56	19	6	42	50
Midwest	102	112	4	3	99	108	11	8	88	100
South	375 ^a	222	1	4	374 ^a	218	55	23	319	195
West	358	277	7	2	350	275	43	27	308	248
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	461 ^a	262	8	4	452 ^a	258	81 ^a	22	372	236
Small Metro	276	268	*	4	276	264	33	25	244	239
Nonmetro	160	137	5	1	156	136	15	18	141	118
Urbanized	61	30	1	0	59	30	1	0	59	30
Less Urbanized	92	105	3	1	89	105	14	17	75	88
Completely Rural	8	1	1	0	7	1	0	0	7	1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	289	272	1	1	288	271	40	33	248	239
100-199%	253	178	8	3	246	175	25	16	221	159
200% or More	349	217	4	5	345	212	58 ^a	16	287	196
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	279	184	6	2	273	181	60	25	213	156
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	271	302	5	6	265	297	19	35	247	262
Other ⁵	174	79	*	*	174	79	13	2	161	77
No Coverage	278	163	2	1	277	162	39	16	238	146

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.78B Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.2	0.4	0.3
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midwest	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
South	0.4 ^a	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4 ^a	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4 ^a	0.2
West	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.4 ^a	0.1	0.3	0.2
Small Metro	0.3	0.3	*	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Nonmetro	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Urbanized	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Less Urbanized	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Completely Rural	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
100-199%	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
200% or More	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9
Other ⁵	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
No Coverage	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.79A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	119,036 ^b	115,351	7,006 ^b	6,194	112,030 ^a	109,157	15,469 ^b	14,118	96,561	95,039
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	20,485 ^a	19,312	1,035	943	19,450 ^a	18,368	2,672 ^b	2,330	16,778	16,038
Midwest	24,661	24,645	1,640 ^b	1,401	23,021	23,244	3,450 ^b	3,167	19,571	20,078
South	46,165	45,526	2,760 ^b	2,477	43,405	43,049	5,798 ^b	5,365	37,607	37,684
West	27,725 ^b	25,869	1,571 ^a	1,373	26,154 ^b	24,495	3,549 ^a	3,256	22,605 ^a	21,239
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	64,118	62,328	3,823 ^b	3,364	60,296	58,965	8,292 ^a	7,699	52,003	51,265
Small Metro	37,956	36,035	2,245 ^b	1,927	35,711	34,108	5,031 ^a	4,595	30,680	29,512
Nonmetro	16,962	16,988	939	903	16,023	16,085	2,146 ^a	1,823	13,877	14,262
Urbanized	7,414	6,710	396	371	7,018	6,339	1,058 ^a	817	5,960	5,522
Less Urbanized	7,539 ^a	8,708	431	441	7,108 ^a	8,266	889	865	6,219 ^b	7,401
Completely Rural	2,009	1,570	111	91	1,897	1,479	198 ^a	140	1,699	1,339
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	18,678 ^b	17,010	1,444	1,309	17,234 ^b	15,701	4,189 ^b	3,656	13,046	12,045
100-199%	24,639	23,593	1,591 ^a	1,384	23,048	22,209	3,624 ^b	3,132	19,424	19,076
200% or More	75,458	74,454	3,971 ^b	3,501	71,486	70,953	7,395	7,036	64,091	63,918
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	77,510	76,384	4,205 ^b	3,611	73,305	72,773	9,259	8,806	64,047	63,967
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	20,572	19,940	2,504 ^a	2,270	18,068	17,670	3,307	3,041	14,762	14,629
Other ⁵	34,390	32,567	335	366	34,055	32,201	1,313 ^a	1,104	32,742	31,097
No Coverage	9,890 ^b	8,727	266	250	9,623 ^b	8,477	2,170 ^b	1,666	7,453	6,811

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.79B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	44.5 ^b	42.8	28.1 ^b	24.9	46.1 ^b	44.6	44.3 ^b	40.8	46.4 ^a	45.3
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	42.8 ^a	40.4	25.1	23.0	44.5 ^a	42.0	43.7 ^b	38.5	44.7	42.6
Midwest	43.5	43.4	30.6 ^b	26.3	44.9	45.2	46.5 ^a	43.0	44.6	45.6
South	46.1	45.0	29.1 ^b	26.0	47.9	46.9	44.7 ^a	41.8	48.4	47.8
West	44.0 ^b	40.6	26.5 ^a	23.1	45.8 ^b	42.4	42.2	39.1	46.4 ^b	43.0
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	42.9 ^a	41.5	27.2 ^b	23.9	44.6	43.3	42.8 ^a	40.2	44.9	43.8
Small Metro	46.5 ^a	44.6	29.5 ^b	26.0	48.3 ^a	46.5	45.4 ^b	41.6	48.7	47.4
Nonmetro	46.2	44.3	28.9	26.4	47.8	46.0	48.2 ^b	41.8	47.8	46.6
Urbanized	48.9 ^b	43.7	27.8	26.1	51.1 ^b	45.5	51.6 ^b	42.3	51.1 ^b	46.1
Less Urbanized	44.3	45.0	29.8	26.3	45.6	46.8	45.5	41.9	45.7	47.4
Completely Rural	43.9	42.6	29.7	28.7	45.2	43.9	44.7	39.0	45.2	44.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	44.1 ^a	41.8	25.5	24.4	47.0 ^a	44.4	44.0 ^b	40.6	48.0	45.7
100-199%	45.3 ^a	43.0	28.1 ^b	24.6	47.2 ^a	45.1	43.3 ^a	40.0	48.1	46.0
200% or More	44.3 ^a	43.0	29.3 ^b	25.2	45.6	44.6	45.2 ^b	41.3	45.7	45.0
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	44.0 ^b	42.6	29.2 ^b	24.8	45.4 ^a	44.2	45.8 ^b	42.1	45.3	44.5
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	47.9 ^b	45.3	27.4 ^b	24.9	53.5 ^a	50.7	45.3 ^a	41.6	55.7	53.1
Other ⁵	51.4 ^b	48.0	28.2	30.2	51.8 ^b	48.4	44.7 ^b	38.5	52.2 ^b	48.8
No Coverage	36.9	35.8	23.4	23.4	37.5	36.4	38.8	35.9	37.1	36.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.80A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	18,942	18,671	1,464	1,317	17,478	17,354	5,330	5,026	12,148	12,327
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3,303	3,345	180	151	3,123	3,194	993	929	2,130	2,265
Midwest	3,769	3,894	357	331	3,412	3,562	1,212	1,222	2,200	2,340
South	7,084	6,642	554	494	6,529	6,148	1,893	1,781	4,636	4,367
West	4,786	4,790	373	341	4,413	4,449	1,231	1,094	3,182	3,355
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	10,920	10,989	819	733	10,102	10,256	2,864	2,751	7,237	7,505
Small Metro	5,665	5,610	464	405	5,202	5,205	1,734	1,710	3,467	3,495
Nonmetro	2,357	2,071	182	179	2,175	1,893	731 ^a	565	1,444	1,328
Urbanized	1,115	929	83	71	1,031	858	394 ^a	289	637	569
Less Urbanized	1,055	952	82	83	973	869	291	226	681	643
Completely Rural	187	190	17	25	171	165	45	49	125	116
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	3,657	3,523	292	298	3,366	3,225	1,394	1,344	1,972	1,881
100-199%	4,231	3,834	364	323	3,866	3,511	1,217 ^a	1,056	2,650	2,455
200% or More	10,944	11,213	808	696	10,136	10,517	2,609	2,526	7,526	7,991
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	11,238	11,297	888 ^b	721	10,349	10,576	3,351	3,288	6,998	7,288
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	3,631	3,883	517	515	3,114	3,369	919	920	2,195	2,449
Other ⁵	2,709	2,687	72	79	2,637	2,608	394	344	2,243	2,264
No Coverage	2,798 ^a	2,405	51	66	2,747 ^a	2,339	813 ^b	617	1,934	1,722

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.80B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.3	7.2	7.1	15.3	14.5	5.8	5.9
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	6.9	7.0	4.4	3.7	7.1	7.3	16.2	15.3	5.7	6.0
Midwest	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	16.3	16.6	5.0	5.3
South	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	7.2	6.7	14.6	13.9	6.0	5.5
West	7.6	7.5	6.3	5.7	7.7	7.7	14.6	13.1	6.5	6.8
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	7.3	7.3	5.8	5.2	7.5	7.5	14.8	14.3	6.2	6.4
Small Metro	6.9	6.9	6.1	5.5	7.0	7.1	15.7	15.5	5.5	5.6
Nonmetro	6.4 ^a	5.4	5.6	5.2	6.5 ^a	5.4	16.4 ^b	13.0	5.0	4.3
Urbanized	7.4 ^a	6.1	5.8	5.0	7.5	6.2	19.2 ^a	15.0	5.5	4.7
Less Urbanized	6.2 ^a	4.9	5.7	4.9	6.2	4.9	14.9 ^a	10.9	5.0	4.1
Completely Rural	4.1	5.2	4.4	7.8	4.1	4.9	10.2	13.7	3.3	3.9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	8.6	8.7	5.2	5.6	9.2	9.1	14.6	14.9	7.3	7.1
100-199%	7.8	7.0	6.4	5.7	7.9	7.1	14.5	13.5	6.6	5.9
200% or More	6.4	6.5	6.0 ^a	5.0	6.5	6.6	16.0	14.8	5.4	5.6
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	6.4	6.3	6.2 ^b	4.9	6.4	6.4	16.6	15.7	4.9	5.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	8.5	8.8	5.7	5.6	9.2	9.7	12.6	12.6	8.3	8.9
Other ⁵	4.0	4.0	6.1	6.5	4.0	3.9	13.4	12.0	3.6	3.6
No Coverage	10.4	9.9	4.5	6.2	10.7	10.0	14.6	13.3	9.6	9.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.81A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6,365	6,207	492 ^a	389	5,873	5,818	1,766	1,600	4,107	4,218
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,063	1,176	52	29	1,011	1,147	317	338	695	809
Midwest	1,285	1,204	112	90	1,173	1,114	396	357	777	758
South	2,611	2,244	206	177	2,406	2,067	701	575	1,705	1,492
West	1,406	1,583	123	93	1,283	1,490	352	330	931	1,160
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3,428	3,503	253	188	3,176	3,314	876	820	2,300	2,494
Small Metro	2,073	2,052	178	152	1,895	1,901	638	601	1,257	1,300
Nonmetro	864 ^a	652	62	49	802 ^a	603	251 ^a	179	551	424
Urbanized	408 ^a	270	26	21	382 ^a	250	149 ^a	84	233	166
Less Urbanized	378	324	28	19	349	305	91	81	258	224
Completely Rural	78	58	*	9	71	48	12	14	59	34
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1,282	1,278	89	89	1,193	1,188	479	460	715	729
100-199%	1,392	1,280	131	94	1,260	1,186	427	358	834	828
200% or More	3,657	3,620	272	205	3,385	3,414	826	753	2,559	2,662
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3,688	3,613	292 ^a	207	3,397	3,406	1,096	1,032	2,301	2,373
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,182	1,402	177	149	1,006 ^a	1,253	303	327	703 ^a	926
Other ⁵	809	936	31	25	779	911	110	104	669	807
No Coverage	1,120 ^b	796	15	21	1,105 ^b	775	314 ^b	198	791 ^a	577

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.81B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.4	2.3	2.0 ^a	1.6	2.4	2.4	5.1	4.6	2.0	2.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2.2	2.5	1.3	0.7	2.3	2.6	5.2	5.6	1.8	2.1
Midwest	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	5.3	4.8	1.8	1.7
South	2.6 ^a	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	5.4	4.5	2.2	1.9
West	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	4.2	4.0	1.9	2.3
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.4	4.5	4.3	2.0	2.1
Small Metro	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.6	5.8	5.4	2.0	2.1
Nonmetro	2.4 ^b	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.4 ^a	1.7	5.6 ^a	4.1	1.9	1.4
Urbanized	2.7 ^a	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.8 ^a	1.8	7.2 ^a	4.3	2.0	1.4
Less Urbanized	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.7	4.7	3.9	1.9	1.4
Completely Rural	1.7	1.6	*	2.9	1.7	1.4	2.6	3.9	1.6	1.1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	3.0	3.1	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.4	5.0	5.1	2.6	2.8
100-199%	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.4	5.1	4.6	2.1	2.0
200% or More	2.1	2.1	2.0 ^a	1.5	2.2	2.1	5.1	4.4	1.8	1.9
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	2.1	2.0	2.0 ^a	1.4	2.1	2.1	5.4	4.9	1.6	1.7
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.6	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.5	2.7	3.4
Other ⁵	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.4	3.7	3.6	1.1	1.3
No Coverage	4.2 ^a	3.3	1.3	2.0	4.3 ^a	3.3	5.6	4.3	3.9	3.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.82A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	97,499 ^b	91,846	5,650 ^b	4,732	91,848 ^b	87,114	12,148 ^b	10,407	79,701 ^b	76,706
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	16,055 ^b	14,204	806 ^a	705	15,249 ^b	13,498	1,959 ^b	1,568	13,291 ^b	11,931
Midwest	20,347	19,590	1,307 ^b	1,037	19,040	18,553	2,663 ^b	2,206	16,377	16,347
South	37,908	36,839	2,250 ^b	1,886	35,658	34,953	4,588 ^b	4,073	31,070	30,880
West	23,188 ^b	21,213	1,288 ^a	1,104	21,900 ^b	20,109	2,937 ^b	2,561	18,963 ^a	17,549
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	51,813 ^a	49,208	3,087 ^b	2,515	48,725	46,692	6,389 ^b	5,638	42,336	41,054
Small Metro	31,532 ^b	28,717	1,790 ^b	1,515	29,742 ^b	27,201	3,984 ^b	3,371	25,759 ^a	23,831
Nonmetro	14,154	13,921	773	701	13,381	13,220	1,775 ^b	1,399	11,606	11,821
Urbanized	6,218	5,506	317	282	5,901	5,224	874 ^b	623	5,027	4,600
Less Urbanized	6,245 ^a	7,115	357	341	5,888 ^a	6,774	732	658	5,156 ^a	6,116
Completely Rural	1,690	1,301	99	78	1,591	1,222	169 ^a	117	1,422	1,105
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	16,229 ^b	14,329	1,250 ^a	1,076	14,979 ^b	13,254	3,396 ^b	2,732	11,583 ^a	10,522
100-199%	20,918	19,680	1,295	1,141	19,623	18,539	2,983 ^b	2,444	16,640	16,095
200% or More	60,172	57,656	3,105 ^b	2,515	57,067	55,140	5,589 ^b	5,051	51,478	50,090
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	61,840 ^a	59,007	3,336 ^b	2,630	58,504	56,377	6,885 ^b	6,127	51,619	50,250
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	18,227	17,151	2,043 ^a	1,833	16,184	15,318	2,891 ^b	2,536	13,292	12,783
Other ⁵	28,719 ^a	26,381	282	282	28,437 ^a	26,099	1,029 ^a	844	27,408 ^a	25,255
No Coverage	8,346 ^b	7,308	232	217	8,114 ^b	7,091	1,817 ^b	1,318	6,297	5,773

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.82B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	36.4 ^b	34.1	22.7 ^b	19.0	37.8 ^b	35.6	34.8 ^b	30.1	38.3 ^b	36.5
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	33.6 ^b	29.7	19.5	17.2	34.9 ^b	30.9	32.0 ^b	25.9	35.4 ^b	31.7
Midwest	35.9	34.5	24.4 ^b	19.5	37.1	36.1	35.9 ^b	29.9	37.3	37.1
South	37.8 ^a	36.4	23.7 ^b	19.8	39.3	38.1	35.4 ^b	31.7	40.0	39.1
West	36.8 ^b	33.3	21.7 ^a	18.6	38.4 ^b	34.8	34.9 ^b	30.8	38.9 ^b	35.5
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	34.7 ^b	32.7	22.0 ^b	17.9	36.0 ^b	34.3	33.0 ^b	29.4	36.5 ^a	35.1
Small Metro	38.6 ^b	35.6	23.5 ^b	20.4	40.2 ^b	37.1	36.0 ^b	30.5	40.9 ^b	38.2
Nonmetro	38.5 ^a	36.3	23.8 ^a	20.5	39.9	37.8	39.9 ^b	32.1	40.0	38.6
Urbanized	41.0 ^b	35.9	22.2	19.8	43.0 ^b	37.5	42.6 ^b	32.3	43.1 ^a	38.4
Less Urbanized	36.7	36.8	24.7 ^a	20.3	37.8	38.3	37.5 ^a	31.8	37.9	39.2
Completely Rural	37.0	35.3	26.3	24.7	37.9	36.2	38.1	32.5	37.9	36.7
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	38.3 ^b	35.2	22.1	20.0	40.8 ^b	37.5	35.7 ^b	30.3	42.6	39.9
100-199%	38.4 ^b	35.8	22.9 ^a	20.2	40.2 ^b	37.6	35.7 ^b	31.2	41.2 ^a	38.8
200% or More	35.3 ^b	33.3	22.9 ^b	18.1	36.4 ^b	34.6	34.2 ^b	29.6	36.7 ^a	35.2
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	35.1 ^b	32.9	23.2 ^b	18.1	36.2 ^b	34.2	34.1 ^b	29.3	36.5 ^a	35.0
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	42.5 ^b	39.0	22.4 ^b	20.1	47.9 ^b	43.9	39.6 ^b	34.7	50.2 ^b	46.4
Other ⁵	42.9 ^b	38.9	23.8	23.2	43.3 ^b	39.2	35.0 ^b	29.4	43.7 ^b	39.6
No Coverage	31.1	30.0	20.4	20.3	31.6	30.5	32.5 ^a	28.4	31.4	31.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.83A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,462 ^a	11,517	969	881	11,492 ^a	10,635	2,979 ^b	2,454	8,513	8,181
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2,007	1,797	104	86	1,903	1,711	472	403	1,431	1,308
Midwest	2,487	2,342	231	216	2,256	2,126	638	550	1,618	1,576
South	4,653	4,193	389	334	4,264	3,859	1,071 ^a	876	3,193	2,983
West	3,315	3,185	245	246	3,069	2,939	798 ^a	625	2,271	2,314
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	7,021	6,567	524	468	6,497	6,099	1,488	1,286	5,009	4,813
Small Metro	3,767	3,459	306	281	3,461	3,178	1,025 ^b	825	2,436	2,353
Nonmetro	1,674	1,491	139	133	1,534	1,358	466 ^a	343	1,069	1,015
Urbanized	742	601	57	48	685	553	238 ^a	154	448	399
Less Urbanized	786	756	67	64	720	692	203	153	517	539
Completely Rural	145	134	15	20	130	114	25	36	104	78
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,631	2,275	221	229	2,410 ^a	2,047	765 ^a	624	1,645	1,423
100-199%	2,962 ^a	2,559	237	231	2,725 ^a	2,328	795 ^b	571	1,930	1,757
200% or More	6,835	6,645	512	422	6,323	6,223	1,385	1,221	4,938	5,001
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	6,691	6,497	555 ^a	453	6,135	6,044	1,645	1,458	4,490	4,586
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,723	2,726	368	371	2,354	2,355	637	567	1,718	1,787
Other ⁵	1,825	1,652	54	54	1,772	1,598	214	188	1,558	1,410
No Coverage	2,155 ^b	1,710	36	51	2,119 ^b	1,659	577 ^b	332	1,543	1,328

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.83B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7 ^a	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.7 ^a	4.3	8.5 ^b	7.1	4.1	3.9
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	4.2	3.8	2.5	2.1	4.4	3.9	7.7	6.7	3.8	3.5
Midwest	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.1	8.6	7.5	3.7	3.6
South	4.6 ^a	4.1	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.2	8.3 ^a	6.8	4.1	3.8
West	5.3	5.0	4.1	4.1	5.4	5.1	9.5 ^a	7.5	4.7	4.7
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.8	4.5	7.7	6.7	4.3	4.1
Small Metro	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.3	9.3 ^b	7.5	3.9	3.8
Nonmetro	4.6	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.6	3.9	10.5 ^a	7.9	3.7	3.3
Urbanized	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.4	5.0	4.0	11.6 ^a	8.0	3.8	3.3
Less Urbanized	4.6	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.9	10.4	7.4	3.8	3.5
Completely Rural	3.2	3.6	4.1	6.4	3.1	3.4	5.7	10.0	2.8	2.6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	6.2	5.6	3.9	4.3	6.6	5.8	8.0	6.9	6.1	5.4
100-199%	5.4 ^a	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.6 ^a	4.7	9.5 ^b	7.3	4.8	4.2
200% or More	4.0	3.8	3.8 ^a	3.0	4.0	3.9	8.5 ^a	7.2	3.5	3.5
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3.8	3.6	3.9 ^a	3.1	3.8	3.7	8.1 ^a	7.0	3.2	3.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6.3	6.2	4.0	4.1	7.0	6.8	8.7	7.8	6.5	6.5
Other ⁵	2.7	2.4	4.5	4.5	2.7	2.4	7.3	6.6	2.5	2.2
No Coverage	8.0	7.0	3.2	4.8	8.3	7.1	10.3 ^b	7.1	7.7	7.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.84A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3,775	3,350	276	239	3,499	3,111	829 ^b	631	2,670	2,480
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	605	556	29	19	576	537	121	100	455	438
Midwest	806	654	70	49	736	605	190	140	546	465
South	1,499 ^a	1,223	114	119	1,385 ^a	1,104	323 ^a	224	1,061	879
West	865	917	63	52	802	865	194	167	608	698
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1,980	1,737	131	103	1,849	1,634	373 ^a	278	1,476	1,356
Small Metro	1,246	1,164	106	96	1,140	1,068	302	243	838	825
Nonmetro	549	448	39	39	510	409	154	110	356	299
Urbanized	227	184	15	13	212	171	85 ^a	42	127	129
Less Urbanized	260	235	18	16	242	219	61	58	181	161
Completely Rural	62	28	*	9	55	19	7	10	48	9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	836	724	60	70	777	655	224 ^a	146	552	508
100-199%	876	849	70	62	805	787	238	181	568	606
200% or More	2,059	1,768	146	107	1,913	1,661	363	295	1,550	1,366
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,946	1,722	142	115	1,804	1,607	439	353	1,365	1,254
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	823	913	120	99	703	814	191	169	513	645
Other ⁵	496	533	13	16	483	517	47	43	436	474
No Coverage	766 ^b	516	11	18	755 ^b	498	190 ^b	87	565	411

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.84B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.4 ^b	1.8	1.3	1.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.2
Midwest	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.1
South	1.5 ^a	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5 ^a	1.2	2.5 ^a	1.7	1.4	1.1
West	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.4
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.2
Small Metro	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.3
Nonmetro	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.2	1.0
Urbanized	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.2	4.2 ^a	2.2	1.1	1.1
Less Urbanized	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	3.1	2.8	1.3	1.0
Completely Rural	1.3	0.8	*	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.7	2.8	1.3	0.3
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.4 ^a	1.6	2.0	1.9
100-199%	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.5
200% or More	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.0
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.2 ^a	1.7	1.0	0.9
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.3
Other ⁵	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.7
No Coverage	2.9 ^a	2.1	1.0	1.7	2.9 ^a	2.1	3.4 ^b	1.9	2.8	2.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.85A Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	39,317	38,756	1,069	1,108	38,247	37,649	4,212	3,901	34,035	33,747
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	7,333	7,322	150	167	7,183	7,155	799	746	6,384	6,409
Midwest	7,796	7,833	241	255	7,556	7,578	884	817	6,672	6,761
South	16,129	15,622	426	438	15,703	15,185	1,609	1,463	14,094	13,721
West	8,058	7,979	253	248	7,805	7,731	920	875	6,885	6,856
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	20,702	20,794	575	643	20,126	20,151	2,286	2,076	17,840	18,075
Small Metro	12,835	12,301	358	344	12,477	11,957	1,376	1,322	11,102	10,635
Nonmetro	5,780	5,662	136	121	5,644	5,541	551	503	5,093	5,038
Urbanized	2,444	2,130	58	59	2,386	2,071	289 ^b	187	2,097	1,884
Less Urbanized	2,610	2,977	71	56	2,539	2,921	228	274	2,311	2,647
Completely Rural	726	555	8	6	718	549	33	43	685	506
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	5,896	5,745	202	227	5,693	5,519	1,072	969	4,622	4,550
100-199%	8,325	7,948	278	262	8,047	7,686	916	812	7,130	6,874
200% or More	25,030	24,994	589	619	24,441	24,375	2,158	2,052	22,283	22,323
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	25,524	25,076	629	616	24,896	24,461	2,579	2,347	22,317	22,114
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6,571 ^a	7,273	414	431	6,158 ^a	6,842	830	845	5,328 ^a	5,997
Other ⁵	13,017	12,549	44	69	12,972	12,480	310	328	12,662	12,153
No Coverage	3,132 ^a	2,619	35	49	3,098 ^b	2,569	644 ^a	500	2,454 ^a	2,069

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.85B Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	14.7	14.4	4.3	4.4	15.8	15.4	12.1	11.3	16.4	16.1
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	15.3	15.3	3.6	4.1	16.4	16.4	13.1	12.3	17.0	17.0
Midwest	13.8	13.8	4.5	4.8	14.7	14.7	11.9	11.1	15.2	15.3
South	16.1	15.4	4.5	4.6	17.3	16.6	12.4	11.4	18.1	17.4
West	12.8	12.5	4.3	4.2	13.7	13.4	10.9	10.5	14.1	13.9
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	13.9	13.8	4.1	4.6	14.9	14.8	11.8	10.8	15.4	15.4
Small Metro	15.7	15.2	4.7	4.6	16.9	16.3	12.4	12.0	17.6	17.1
Nonmetro	15.7	14.8	4.2	3.5	16.9	15.8	12.4	11.6	17.5	16.5
Urbanized	16.1	13.9	4.0	4.2	17.4	14.9	14.1 ^b	9.7	18.0	15.7
Less Urbanized	15.3	15.4	4.9	3.3	16.3	16.5	11.7	13.3	17.0	17.0
Completely Rural	15.9	15.0	2.0	1.8	17.1	16.3	7.5	11.8	18.2	16.8
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	13.9	14.1	3.6	4.2	15.5	15.6	11.3	10.8	17.0	17.3
100-199%	15.3	14.5	4.9	4.6	16.5	15.6	11.0	10.4	17.6	16.6
200% or More	14.7	14.4	4.3	4.5	15.6	15.3	13.2	12.0	15.9	15.7
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	14.5	14.0	4.4	4.2	15.4	14.9	12.8 ^b	11.2	15.8	15.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	15.3	16.5	4.5	4.7	18.2	19.6	11.4	11.6	20.1	21.8
Other ⁵	19.5	18.5	3.8	5.7	19.7	18.7	10.6	11.4	20.2	19.1
No Coverage	11.7	10.8	3.0	4.6	12.1	11.0	11.5	10.8	12.2	11.1

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.86A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6,050	6,060	394	434	5,656	5,626	1,874	1,844	3,782	3,781
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,099	1,206	30	45	1,069	1,161	317	369	752	792
Midwest	1,064	1,242	95	123	969	1,120	399	355	570	765
South	2,567	2,268	164	157	2,403	2,111	755	699	1,648	1,412
West	1,320	1,344	106	110	1,215	1,234	402	422	812	812
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3,281	3,481	240	266	3,041	3,215	968	999	2,073	2,216
Small Metro	1,953	1,942	117	131	1,836	1,811	639	642	1,197	1,169
Nonmetro	817	637	38	36	779	600	267	204	512	397
Urbanized	411 ^a	278	14	20	397 ^a	258	138	98	259	160
Less Urbanized	350	314	22	17	328	297	116	87	213	210
Completely Rural	56	45	2	0	53	45	13	19	40	26
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1,186	1,197	75	79	1,111	1,118	481	522	630	596
100-199%	1,415	1,275	103	111	1,312	1,163	408	403	904	761
200% or More	3,429	3,562	216	243	3,213	3,318	965	894	2,248	2,425
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3,392	3,486	251	235	3,141	3,251	1,149	1,100	1,992	2,151
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,231	1,371	135	174	1,097	1,197	353	379	744	818
Other ⁵	872	870	17	35	855	835	112	133	743	702
No Coverage	1,070 ^a	802	11	18	1,060 ^a	784	308	275	752 ^a	509

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³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.86B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	5.4	5.3	1.8	1.8
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2.3	2.5	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.7	5.2	6.1	2.0	2.1
Midwest	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	5.4	4.8	1.3	1.7
South	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.3	5.8	5.4	2.1	1.8
West	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	4.8	5.1	1.7	1.6
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	5.0	5.2	1.8	1.9
Small Metro	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.5	5.8	5.8	1.9	1.9
Nonmetro	2.2 ^a	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.3 ^a	1.7	6.0	4.7	1.8	1.3
Urbanized	2.7 ^a	1.8	1.0	1.4	2.9 ^a	1.9	6.7	5.1	2.2	1.3
Less Urbanized	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.7	5.9	4.2	1.6	1.3
Completely Rural	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.3	3.0	5.3	1.1	0.9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2.8	2.9	1.3	1.5	3.0	3.2	5.1	5.8	2.3	2.3
100-199%	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.4	4.9	5.1	2.2	1.8
200% or More	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	5.9	5.2	1.6	1.7
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	5.7	5.3	1.4	1.5
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.9	3.2	3.4	4.8	5.2	2.8	3.0
Other ⁵	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	3.8	4.6	1.2	1.1
No Coverage	4.0	3.3	0.9	1.6	4.1	3.4	5.5	5.9	3.7 ^a	2.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.87A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,874	1,953	162	121	1,712	1,832	582	536	1,130	1,296
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	312	410	8	11	304	399	96	114	207	286
Midwest	330	408	41	27	289	381	108	93	181	288
South	896	753	64	51	832	702	252	221	580	481
West	336	382	49	32	287	350	127	108	161	242
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	955	1,106	92	68	863	1,038	295	294	568	744
Small Metro	663	639	54	47	610	592	231	185	378	407
Nonmetro	256	208	16	6	239	202	56	56	183	145
Urbanized	94	85	6	6	87	79	28	33	59	45
Less Urbanized	131	111	9 ^a	0	122	111	24	20	98	92
Completely Rural	31	12	1	*	30	12	4	4	26	8
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	402	447	29	20	373	427	160	153	213	274
100-199%	401	361	47	28	354	333	136	111	218	222
200% or More	1,068	1,139	86	74	982	1,065	283	265	700	800
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,041	1,137	104 ^a	60	937	1,077	322	306	615	771
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	392	449	56	50	336	398	103	116	233	282
Other ⁵	231	234	10	10	222	224	45	47	176	177
No Coverage	349	278	1	4	347	274	128	89	219	185

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.87B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.8
Midwest	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.7
South	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.6
West	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.5
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.6
Small Metro	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.7
Nonmetro	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5
Urbanized	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.4
Less Urbanized	0.8	0.6	0.6 ^a	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
Completely Rural	0.7	0.3	0.3	*	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.0
100-199%	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.5
200% or More	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.6
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6	0.6	0.7 ^a	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.5
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.0
Other ⁵	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.3
No Coverage	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.88A Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	17,212 ^a	18,420	1,820	1,799	15,392 ^a	16,621	4,906	4,998	10,486 ^a	11,623
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2,894	3,206	281	264	2,614	2,942	941	1,033	1,673	1,909
Midwest	3,758	4,143	462	470	3,296	3,673	1,237	1,242	2,059 ^a	2,431
South	7,072	7,586	709	769	6,362	6,817	1,814	1,807	4,549	5,010
West	3,488	3,485	368 ^a	296	3,119	3,189	914	917	2,205	2,272
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	9,546	10,343	1,005	1,003	8,541	9,340	2,749	2,822	5,792	6,518
Small Metro	5,544	5,829	619	529	4,925	5,300	1,578	1,619	3,347	3,681
Nonmetro	2,122	2,248	196 ^a	267	1,926	1,981	580	557	1,347	1,424
Urbanized	988	920	86	120	902	800	319	262	583	538
Less Urbanized	887 ^a	1,166	96	128	791	1,038	223	256	568	782
Completely Rural	248	162	14	19	233	143	37	39	196	104
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,934	2,930	273	273	2,660	2,657	1,174	1,251	1,486	1,406
100-199%	3,248	3,513	387	347	2,861	3,166	987	911	1,874	2,255
200% or More	10,918 ^a	11,856	1,160	1,179	9,758 ^a	10,677	2,633	2,715	7,125 ^a	7,961
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	11,683 ^a	12,608	1,166	1,152	10,517 ^a	11,456	3,512	3,661	7,005	7,795
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,763	3,038	616	598	2,146	2,440	627	659	1,519	1,781
Other ⁵	2,636	2,956	56 ^a	106	2,580	2,850	370	337	2,209	2,513
No Coverage	1,713	1,654	48	39	1,665	1,615	533	468	1,131	1,147

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.88B Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6.4 ^a	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.3 ^a	6.8	14.1	14.5	5.0 ^a	5.5
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.7	15.4	17.1	4.5	5.1
Midwest	6.6	7.3	8.6	8.8	6.4	7.1	16.7	16.9	4.7 ^a	5.5
South	7.1	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.0	7.4	14.0	14.1	5.9	6.4
West	5.5	5.5	6.2 ^a	5.0	5.5	5.5	10.9	11.0	4.5	4.6
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.9	14.2	14.7	5.0	5.6
Small Metro	6.8	7.2	8.1	7.1	6.7	7.2	14.3	14.7	5.3	5.9
Nonmetro	5.8	5.9	6.0 ^a	7.8	5.8	5.7	13.0	12.8	4.6	4.7
Urbanized	6.5	6.0	6.0	8.5	6.6	5.7	15.6	13.6	5.0	4.5
Less Urbanized	5.2	6.0	6.6	7.6	5.1	5.9	11.4	12.4	4.2	5.0
Completely Rural	5.4	4.4	3.9	6.0	5.6	4.2	8.4	10.8	5.2	3.5
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	6.9	7.2	4.8	5.1	7.2	7.5	12.3	13.9	5.5	5.3
100-199%	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.4	11.8	11.6	4.6	5.4
200% or More	6.4	6.8	8.5	8.5	6.2	6.7	16.1	15.9	5.1	5.6
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	6.6	7.0	8.1	7.9	6.5	7.0	17.4	17.5	5.0	5.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.0	8.6	9.0	5.7	6.5
Other ⁵	3.9	4.4	4.7 ^a	8.7	3.9	4.3	12.6	11.8	3.5	3.9
No Coverage	6.4	6.8	4.3	3.6	6.5	6.9	9.5	10.1	5.6	6.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.89A Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	5,251	5,647	491	427	4,760 ^a	5,220	2,537	2,578	2,223 ^a	2,643
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	986	1,168	83	58	903 ^a	1,110	541	553	362 ^a	557
Midwest	1,260	1,381	134	113	1,126	1,267	666	712	460	556
South	1,965	1,944	167	154	1,798	1,790	868	839	930	951
West	1,039	1,155	106	102	933	1,053	462	474	470	579
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2,991 ^a	3,403	275	256	2,715 ^a	3,147	1,394	1,450	1,321 ^a	1,697
Small Metro	1,629	1,734	169	135	1,459	1,599	844	890	616	709
Nonmetro	632	509	46	35	586	474	300	237	286	237
Urbanized	349	281	19	20	330	261	188	138	142	123
Less Urbanized	250	192	23	11	228	181	93	85	135	96
Completely Rural	32	37	5	4	28	33	19	15	9	18
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1,053	1,072	60	52	993	1,019	691	704	302	315
100-199%	954	968	99	80	856	888	444	443	412	445
200% or More	3,162	3,530	332	294	2,831 ^a	3,236	1,322	1,353	1,509 ^a	1,883
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3,656	3,833	354	284	3,302	3,550	1,891	1,920	1,411	1,629
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	683 ^a	890	117	122	566 ^a	768	241	317	325	451
Other ⁵	355 ^a	548	13	11	343 ^a	537	178	166	164 ^b	372
No Coverage	694	629	15	20	679	609	281	236	399	373

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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Table 1.89B Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	7.3	7.5	1.1 ^a	1.3
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.1 ^a	2.5	8.8	9.1	1.0 ^a	1.5
Midwest	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	9.0	9.7	1.0	1.3
South	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	6.7	6.5	1.2	1.2
West	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	5.5	5.7	1.0	1.2
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2.0 ^a	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0 ^a	2.3	7.2	7.6	1.1 ^a	1.4
Small Metro	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	7.6	8.1	1.0	1.1
Nonmetro	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.4	6.7	5.4	1.0	0.8
Urbanized	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.9	9.2	7.1	1.2	1.0
Less Urbanized	1.5	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.0	4.8	4.1	1.0	0.6
Completely Rural	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	4.2	4.1	0.2	0.6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.9	7.3	7.8	1.1	1.2
100-199%	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	5.3	5.7	1.0	1.1
200% or More	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8 ^a	2.0	8.1	7.9	1.1 ^a	1.3
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	9.4	9.2	1.0	1.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.6 ^a	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.7 ^a	2.2	3.3	4.3	1.2	1.6
Other ⁵	0.5 ^a	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5 ^a	0.8	6.1	5.8	0.3 ^b	0.6
No Coverage	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.6	5.0	5.1	2.0	2.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.90A Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,653	1,735	117	92	1,536	1,643	757	767	779	876
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	312	364	24 ^a	5	288	359	156	194	132	165
Midwest	393	390	25	27	368	363	198	195	170	168
South	645	604	49	37	596	568	292	242	304	326
West	302	377	18	23	284	353	111	136	173	217
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	890	1,033	64	56	826	977	381	406	445	571
Small Metro	530	564	42	29	488	535	279	292	210	243
Nonmetro	233 ^a	138	11	7	222 ^a	131	98	69	124	62
Urbanized	127 ^a	63	5	4	122 ^a	59	61	34	61	24
Less Urbanized	102	59	6	2	97	57	34	30	63	27
Completely Rural	4	17	0	1	3	16	3	5	*	11
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	349	380	16	15	333	365	205	256	129	109
100-199%	332	303	20	14	312	289	141	139	171	149
200% or More	944	1,029	81	63	862	966	383	348	479	618
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,114	1,181	92	61	1,022	1,119	551	567	471	552
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	220	314	15	30	205	284	72	122	134	162
Other ⁵	116	146	8	3	108	143	48	38	60	105
No Coverage	244	171	5	3	239	169	99	62	140	107

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.90B Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.7	0.8	0.6 ^a	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.6	3.2	0.4	0.4
Midwest	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.6	0.4	0.4
South	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.4
West	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.4
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.5
Small Metro	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.5	2.6	0.3	0.4
Nonmetro	0.6 ^a	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7 ^a	0.4	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.2
Urbanized	0.8 ^a	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9 ^a	0.4	3.0	1.8	0.5	0.2
Less Urbanized	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.2
Completely Rural	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	*	0.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.8	0.5	0.4
100-199%	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.4
200% or More	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.6
Other ⁵	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.2
No Coverage	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.91A Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	18,564	18,629	602	563	17,962	18,067	1,339	1,278	16,623	16,789
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3,181	3,203	74	79	3,107	3,124	207	244	2,900	2,880
Midwest	3,446	3,436	157	145	3,289	3,291	263	260	3,027	3,031
South	7,610	7,556	227	199	7,384	7,357	556	486	6,828	6,871
West	4,326	4,434	144	139	4,182	4,295	313	288	3,869	4,008
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	9,863	9,785	308	290	9,555	9,495	742	637	8,814	8,858
Small Metro	6,034	6,087	204	181	5,830	5,906	418	492	5,412	5,414
Nonmetro	2,667	2,757	90	91	2,577	2,666	179	149	2,398	2,516
Urbanized	1,177	1,051	40	39	1,137	1,012	71	78	1,066	934
Less Urbanized	1,162 ^a	1,505	41	43	1,122 ^a	1,463	88	68	1,033 ^a	1,395
Completely Rural	328	201	10	10	318	191	19	4	299	187
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,509	2,360	116	132	2,393	2,228	341	323	2,053	1,905
100-199%	3,802	3,632	152	127	3,650	3,506	329	263	3,320	3,243
200% or More	12,237	12,614	333	304	11,904	12,310	654	670	11,250	11,641
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	12,319	12,266	369	316	11,951	11,949	782	794	11,169	11,155
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	3,162	3,321	223	234	2,939	3,086	270	309	2,669	2,778
Other ⁵	6,921	6,744	23	28	6,898	6,716	165	125	6,733	6,591
No Coverage	1,149	914	7	18	1,142	895	199 ^a	125	943	770

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Table 1.91B Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6.9	6.9	2.4	2.3	7.4	7.4	3.8	3.7	8.0	8.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	6.7	6.7	1.8	1.9	7.1	7.1	3.4	4.0	7.7	7.6
Midwest	6.1	6.1	2.9	2.7	6.4	6.4	3.5	3.5	6.9	6.9
South	7.6	7.5	2.4	2.1	8.1	8.0	4.3	3.8	8.8	8.7
West	6.9	7.0	2.4	2.3	7.3	7.4	3.7	3.5	7.9	8.1
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	6.6	6.5	2.2	2.1	7.1	7.0	3.8	3.3	7.6	7.6
Small Metro	7.4	7.5	2.7	2.4	7.9	8.1	3.8	4.5	8.6	8.7
Nonmetro	7.3	7.2	2.8	2.7	7.7	7.6	4.0	3.4	8.3	8.2
Urbanized	7.8	6.8	2.8	2.7	8.3	7.3	3.5	4.0	9.1	7.8
Less Urbanized	6.8	7.8	2.8	2.5	7.2	8.3	4.5	3.3	7.6	8.9
Completely Rural	7.2	5.4	2.6	3.0	7.6	5.7	4.4	1.1	7.9	6.2
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	5.9	5.8	2.0	2.5	6.5	6.3	3.6	3.6	7.6	7.2
100-199%	7.0	6.6	2.7	2.2	7.5	7.1	3.9	3.4	8.2	7.8
200% or More	7.2	7.3	2.5	2.2	7.6	7.7	4.0	3.9	8.0	8.2
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	7.0	6.8	2.6	2.2	7.4	7.3	3.9	3.8	7.9	7.8
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	7.4	7.5	2.4	2.6	8.7	8.8	3.7	4.2	10.1	10.1
Other ⁵	10.3	9.9	1.9	2.3	10.5	10.1	5.6	4.4	10.7	10.3
No Coverage	4.3	3.8	0.6	1.7	4.5	3.8	3.6	2.7	4.7	4.1

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.92A Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,511	1,531	102	100	1,409	1,431	265	256	1,143	1,176
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	293	267	6	9	288	258	59	59	228	199
Midwest	250	196	39	26	211	170	51	42	160	128
South	568	583	32	33	536	550	88	105	448	445
West	399	486	26	33	373	453	67	49	306	404
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	848	931	50	54	798	877	137	139	662	738
Small Metro	469	443	28	32	441	411	93	98	347	313
Nonmetro	193	157	24	14	169	143	35	18	134	124
Urbanized	122	70	9	5	113	65	25	15	88	51
Less Urbanized	67	69	14	8	53	61	7	3	46	58
Completely Rural	4	19	0	*	4	16	*	1	*	15
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	216	169	23	15	193	155	57	43	136	112
100-199%	278	300	25	18	253	282	35	50	218	232
200% or More	1,012	1,055	54	68	958	987	169	155	789	832
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	992	943	60	62	932	880	188	189	744	691
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	249	262	40	36	209	226	36	29	173	196
Other ⁵	275	434	6	9	269	425	18	28	251	397
No Coverage	187	135	4	1	184	134	29	26	154	109

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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Table 1.92B Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Midwest	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
South	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
West	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Small Metro	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Nonmetro	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
Urbanized	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4
Less Urbanized	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Completely Rural	0.1	0.5	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	*	0.2	*	0.5
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
100-199%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
200% or More	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
Other ⁵	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6
No Coverage	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.93A Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	446	497	21	23	425	474	86	50	340	425
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	100	86	2	1	98	85	29 ^a	4	69	81
Midwest	80	36	4	6	76	30	10	12	66 ^a	17
South	147	234	5	10	143	225	27	31	116	194
West	119	140	10	6	109	135	20 ^a	2	89	133
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	230	337	14	14	216	323	44	23	172	300
Small Metro	136	139	4	6	132	133	26	25	107	108
Nonmetro	80 ^a	21	3	3	77 ^a	19	16	2	61 ^a	16
Urbanized	47 ^a	3	*	1	47 ^b	2	10	2	37	*
Less Urbanized	30	11	3	2	26	10	2	*	24	10
Completely Rural	3	7	*	*	3	7	*	*	*	7
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	71	48	1	3	70	45	16	11	54	35
100-199%	41	95	6	5	35	90	12	8	23	82
200% or More	333	351	14	15	319	336	56	28	263	308
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	289	269	14	15	275	254	59	34	216	220
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	75	67	5	5	70	61	12	5	58	57
Other ⁵	109	210	3	2	107	208	10	12	97	196
No Coverage	57	40	*	*	57	40	8	5	49	35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.93B Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.2
Midwest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2 ^a	0.0
South	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
West	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2 ^a	0.0	0.2	0.3
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Small Metro	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonmetro	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2 ^a	0.1
Urbanized	0.3 ^b	0.0	*	0.1	0.3 ^b	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	*
Less Urbanized	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
Completely Rural	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	0.2
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
100-199%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
200% or More	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other ⁵	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
No Coverage	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.94A Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,693 ^a	11,824	980	891	11,712	10,933	3,029 ^b	2,516	8,683	8,417
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2,085	1,883	107	87	1,979	1,795	494	412	1,485	1,383
Midwest	2,533	2,399	235	216	2,298	2,183	648	558	1,650	1,626
South	4,718	4,294	392	341	4,326	3,954	1,076 ^a	907	3,250	3,047
West	3,356	3,248	247	247	3,109	3,001	811 ^a	640	2,298	2,361
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	7,199	6,781	534	476	6,665	6,305	1,523	1,329	5,142	4,976
Small Metro	3,795	3,516	306	282	3,489	3,235	1,032 ^b	838	2,458	2,397
Nonmetro	1,698	1,527	141	133	1,557	1,393	474 ^b	349	1,083	1,044
Urbanized	763	603	59	48	705	555	243 ^b	157	462	399
Less Urbanized	789	780	67	65	723	715	205	156	517	559
Completely Rural	145	143	15	20	130	123	26	37	104	86
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,723	2,388	228	231	2,495	2,158	775 ^a	635	1,720	1,522
100-199%	3,003	2,640	237	231	2,766	2,409	807 ^b	586	1,959	1,823
200% or More	6,932	6,757	515	429	6,417	6,328	1,413	1,256	5,004	5,072
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	6,755	6,569	558 ^a	460	6,197	6,110	1,665	1,486	4,532	4,624
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,838	2,859	374	376	2,464	2,483	647	581	1,816	1,902
Other ⁵	1,836	1,726	54	56	1,782	1,669	214	191	1,568	1,478
No Coverage	2,207 ^a	1,802	39	51	2,168 ^a	1,751	597 ^b	350	1,571	1,401

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.94B Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7 ^a	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.8 ^a	4.5	8.7 ^b	7.3	4.2	4.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	4.4	3.9	2.6	2.1	4.5	4.1	8.1	6.8	4.0	3.7
Midwest	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2	8.7	7.6	3.8	3.7
South	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.8	4.3	8.3 ^a	7.1	4.2	3.9
West	5.3	5.1	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.2	9.6 ^a	7.7	4.7	4.8
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.9	4.6	7.9	6.9	4.4	4.3
Small Metro	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.4	9.3 ^b	7.6	3.9	3.8
Nonmetro	4.6	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.0	10.7 ^a	8.0	3.7	3.4
Urbanized	5.0 ^a	3.9	4.1	3.4	5.1 ^a	4.0	11.8 ^a	8.1	4.0	3.3
Less Urbanized	4.6	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.0	10.5	7.5	3.8	3.6
Completely Rural	3.2	3.9	4.1	6.4	3.1	3.6	5.8	10.2	2.8	2.9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	6.4	5.9	4.0	4.3	6.8	6.1	8.1	7.1	6.3	5.8
100-199%	5.5 ^a	4.8	4.2	4.1	5.7 ^a	4.9	9.6 ^b	7.5	4.8	4.4
200% or More	4.1	3.9	3.8 ^a	3.1	4.1	4.0	8.6 ^a	7.4	3.6	3.6
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3.8	3.7	3.9 ^a	3.2	3.8	3.7	8.2 ^a	7.1	3.2	3.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6.6	6.5	4.1	4.1	7.3	7.1	8.9	8.0	6.9	6.9
Other ⁵	2.7	2.5	4.5	4.6	2.7	2.5	7.3	6.7	2.5	2.3
No Coverage	8.2	7.4	3.4	4.8	8.4	7.5	10.7 ^b	7.5	7.8	7.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.95A Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3,963	3,649	277	241	3,686	3,408	880 ^b	688	2,806	2,720
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	643	636	29	19	614	617	143	105	471	512
Midwest	849	707	70	49	779	658	205 ^a	146	574	512
South	1,538	1,309	114	121	1,424	1,188	324	254	1,099	934
West	933	997	64	52	870	945	208	183	662	762
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2,091	1,941	131	105	1,960	1,835	404	311	1,556	1,524
Small Metro	1,300	1,239	106	97	1,193	1,142	317	254	877	889
Nonmetro	572	469	40	39	532	430	160	123	373	307
Urbanized	248	189	15	13	233	175	90 ^a	46	143	129
Less Urbanized	262	249	18	16	244	233	62	64	182	169
Completely Rural	62	32	*	9	55	22	8	14	48	9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	876	855	60	72	816	783	227	164	589	619
100-199%	928	941	70	62	858	879	253	182	606	696
200% or More	2,156	1,844	147	107	2,009	1,738	398	333	1,611	1,405
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,987	1,779	142	115	1,845	1,664	463	380	1,382	1,284
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	936	1,070	121	101	815	968	200	186	615	782
Other ⁵	497	594	13	16	484	578	47	48	437	530
No Coverage	800 ^a	597	11	18	789 ^a	580	209 ^b	104	580	476

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.95B Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.5 ^b	2.0	1.3	1.3
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.4
Midwest	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.8 ^a	2.0	1.3	1.2
South	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.2
West	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.5
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.3
Small Metro	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.4
Nonmetro	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.6	2.8	1.3	1.0
Urbanized	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.3	4.4 ^a	2.4	1.2	1.1
Less Urbanized	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	3.2	3.1	1.3	1.1
Completely Rural	1.4	0.9	*	2.9	1.3	0.7	1.7	3.8	1.3	0.3
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.3
100-199%	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.7
200% or More	1.3 ^a	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.0
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.9
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.8
Other ⁵	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.8
No Coverage	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.7	3.1	2.5	3.7 ^a	2.2	2.9	2.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.96A Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug or Method of Administration	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
HALLUCINOGENS	40,915	41,490	760	674	40,155	40,816	6,486 ^b	5,940	33,669	34,876
PCP (Angel Dust, Phencyclidine)	6,323	6,450	60	38	6,262	6,412	267	235	5,995	6,178
LSD (Acid)	25,324	25,861	329	288	24,994	25,573	2,691	2,884	22,304	22,689
Peyote	5,473	5,687	15	18	5,458	5,669	238	220	5,221	5,449
Mescaline	8,044	8,126	27	17	8,017	8,109	243	226	7,775	7,883
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	22,847	22,846	272	219	22,575	22,626	3,244	2,986	19,331	19,641
Ecstasy (MDMA)	18,328	18,459	357	288	17,971	18,171	4,561 ^b	4,018	13,411	14,154
Ketamine	3,034	3,440	50	47	2,984	3,393	636	549	2,347 ^a	2,844
DMT, AMT, or 5-MeO-DIPT ("Foxy")	2,150	2,238	37	50	2,113	2,188	834	748	1,279	1,440
Salvia divinorum	5,106	5,346	63	54	5,044	5,293	1,897 ^b	1,472	3,147 ^b	3,821
INHALANTS	25,765 ^a	24,404	2,271 ^a	2,065	23,494	22,339	3,463	3,387	20,031	18,952
Amyl Nitrite, Poppers, Locker Room Odorizers, or Rush	7,446	7,209	147	130	7,299	7,079	471	508	6,828	6,571
Correction Fluid, Degreaser, or Cleaning Fluid	1,603	1,436	185	187	1,417	1,249	191	199	1,226	1,050
Gasoline or Lighter Fluid	3,183	2,948	397	428	2,786	2,519	407 ^a	311	2,379	2,209
Glue, Shoe Polish, or Toluene	3,182	2,895	461	450	2,721	2,445	345	290	2,376	2,155
Halothane, Ether, or Other Anesthetics	809	908	23	24	786	884	110 ^a	67	677	817
Lacquer Thinner or Other Paint Solvents	1,536	1,411	158	131	1,379	1,279	218	165	1,161	1,114
Lighter Gases (Butane, Propane)	767	728	110	114	657	615	90	108	567	507
Nitrous Oxide or Whippits	12,406	11,856	112	103	12,294	11,752	1,411	1,233	10,883	10,520
Felt-Tip Pens or Felt-Tip/Magic Markers	6,765	6,414	1,665	1,562	5,100	4,851	1,352	1,449	3,747	3,402
Spray Paints	1,901	1,673	415	364	1,486	1,310	360	307	1,126	1,003
Computer Cleaner/Air Duster	3,009 ^a	2,586	248 ^b	162	2,761	2,424	944 ^a	774	1,818	1,650
Other Aerosol Sprays	1,492	1,259	158	119	1,334	1,141	231	227	1,103	914
NEEDLE USE^{1,2}	4,419	4,519	23	31	4,396	4,488	397	370	4,000	4,117
Heroin Needle Use ^{1,2}	2,208	2,379	5	9	2,203	2,370	255	260	1,948	2,110
Cocaine Needle Use ^{1,2}	2,166	2,512	7	6	2,159	2,506	164	164	1,995	2,342
Methamphetamine Needle Use ^{1,2}	1,914	1,862	5	5	1,909	1,857	137	149	1,771	1,708
HEROIN	5,099	4,981	35	32	5,064	4,950	616	539	4,448	4,411
Smoke Heroin ²	1,953	1,927	17	10	1,935	1,916	317	261	1,619	1,655
Sniff or Snort Heroin ²	3,323	3,605	19	15	3,304	3,590	420	387	2,884	3,202
OTHER DRUGS										
GHB ("G," "Georgia Home Boy," "Grievous Bodily Harm," "Liquid G," and gamma hydroxybutyrate)	1,191	1,401	6 ^a	25	1,185	1,376	100	95	1,085	1,281
Nonprescription Cough or Cold Medicine to Get High	10,381	10,088	639	656	9,742	9,432	2,087 ^a	1,854	7,655	7,578

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Refers to lifetime use of a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed, or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused.

² These estimates may be inconsistent with estimates presented in other detailed tables because NSDUH data are not edited for consistency across discrete sections of the interview, except with regard to skip logic.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.96B Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug or Method of Administration	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
HALLUCINOGENS	15.3	15.4	3.1	2.7	16.5	16.7	18.6 ^a	17.2	16.2	16.6
PCP (Angel Dust, Phencyclidine)	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.8	0.7	2.9	2.9
LSD (Acid)	9.5	9.6	1.3	1.2	10.3	10.5	7.7	8.3	10.7	10.8
Peyote	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.3	0.7	0.6	2.5	2.6
Mescaline	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.7	0.7	3.7	3.8
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	8.5	8.5	1.1	0.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.6	9.3	9.4
Ecstasy (MDMA)	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.2	7.4	7.4	13.1 ^b	11.6	6.5	6.7
Ketamine	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.1 ^a	1.4
DMT, AMT, or 5-MeO-DIPT ("Foxy")	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.2	0.6	0.7
Salvia divinorum	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.2	5.4 ^b	4.3	1.5 ^b	1.8
INHALANTS	9.6 ^a	9.1	9.1 ^a	8.3	9.7 ^a	9.1	9.9	9.8	9.6 ^a	9.0
Amyl Nitrite, Poppers, Locker Room Odorizers, or Rush	2.8	2.7	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.5	3.3	3.1
Correction Fluid, Degreaser, or Cleaning Fluid	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Gasoline or Lighter Fluid	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1
Glue, Shoe Polish, or Toluene	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
Halothane, Ether, or Other Anesthetics	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.3	0.4
Lacquer Thinner or Other Paint Solvents	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Lighter Gases (Butane, Propane)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Nitrous Oxide or Whippits	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.4	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.6	5.2	5.0
Felt-Tip Pens or Felt-Tip/Magic Markers	2.5	2.4	6.7	6.3	2.1	2.0	3.9	4.2	1.8	1.6
Spray Paints	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Computer Cleaner/Air Duster	1.1 ^a	1.0	1.0 ^b	0.6	1.1 ^a	1.0	2.7 ^a	2.2	0.9	0.8
Other Aerosol Sprays	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
NEEDLE USE^{1,2}	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.0
Heroin Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Cocaine Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1
Methamphetamine Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
HEROIN	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1
Smoke Heroin ²	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sniff or Snort Heroin ²	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
OTHER DRUGS										
GHB ("G," "Georgia Home Boy," "Grievous Bodily Harm," "Liquid G," and gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0.4	0.5	0.0 ^a	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Nonprescription Cough or Cold Medicine to Get High	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.6	4.0	3.9	6.0	5.4	3.7	3.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Refers to lifetime use of a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed, or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused.

² These estimates may be inconsistent with estimates presented in other detailed tables because NSDUH data are not edited for consistency across discrete sections of the interview, except with regard to skip logic.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.97A Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	97,499 ^b	91,846	12,462 ^a	11,517	12,462 ^a	11,517
Hydrocodone Products	58,261 ^b	54,807	7,193	6,924	7,193	6,924
Zohydro [®] ER	395	407	35	46	*	*
Oxycodone Products	27,940	27,622	4,260	3,905	4,260	3,905
OxyContin [®]	9,134	9,122	1,751 ^a	1,443	1,751 ^a	1,443
Tramadol Products	18,573	18,931	1,794	1,591	1,794	1,591
Codeine Products	nc	26,544	nc	2,767	nc	2,767
Morphine Products	7,205	6,828	697	536	697	536
Fentanyl Products	1,997	1,837	299	228	299	228
Buprenorphine Products	2,349	2,253	688	712	688	712
Oxymorphone Products	1,329	1,094	384	302	384	302
Demerol [®]	1,434	1,387	106	95	106	95
Hydromorphone Products	2,484	2,118	261	239	261	239
Methadone	1,568	1,357	502 ^a	346	502 ^a	346
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	23,882	23,253	917	793	917	793

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.97B Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	36.4 ^b	34.1	4.7 ^a	4.3	12.8	12.5
Hydrocodone Products	21.8 ^b	20.3	2.7	2.6	12.3	12.6
Zohydro [®] ER	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Oxycodone Products	10.4	10.3	1.6	1.4	15.2	14.1
OxyContin [®]	3.4	3.4	0.7 ^a	0.5	19.2 ^a	15.8
Tramadol Products	6.9	7.0	0.7	0.6	9.7	8.4
Codeine Products	nc	9.9	nc	1.0	nc	10.4
Morphine Products	2.7	2.5	0.3	0.2	9.7	7.9
Fentanyl Products	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	15.0	12.4
Buprenorphine Products	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	29.3	31.6
Oxymorphone Products	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	28.9	27.6
Demerol [®]	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	6.9
Hydromorphone Products	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	10.5	11.3
Methadone	0.6	0.5	0.2 ^a	0.1	32.0	25.5
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	8.9	8.6	0.3	0.3	3.8	3.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.98A Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 to 17, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	5,650 ^b	4,732	969	881	969	881
Hydrocodone Products	1,471 ^b	1,240	371	349	371	349
Zohydro [®] ER	46	52	4	12	*	*
Oxycodone Products	891	943	197	254	197	254
OxyContin [®]	424	486	121	121	121	121
Tramadol Products	443	386	100 ^a	64	100 ^a	64
Codeine Products	nc	1,614	nc	318	nc	318
Morphine Products	386	423	62	46	62	46
Fentanyl Products	58	46	8	8	*	*
Buprenorphine Products	85	69	22	18	*	*
Oxymorphone Products	83	96	26	28	*	*
Demerol [®]	38	51	6	4	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	35	37	7	5	*	*
Methadone	63	45	23	22	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	2,267	2,260	150	163	150	163

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.98B Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 to 17, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	22.7 ^b	19.0	3.9	3.5	17.2	18.6
Hydrocodone Products	5.9 ^b	5.0	1.5	1.4	25.2	28.1
Zohydro [®] ER	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Oxycodone Products	3.6	3.8	0.8	1.0	22.1	27.0
OxyContin [®]	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.5	28.6	24.9
Tramadol Products	1.8	1.6	0.4 ^a	0.3	22.6	16.5
Codeine Products	nc	6.5	nc	1.3	nc	19.7
Morphine Products	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	16.1	10.9
Fentanyl Products	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Buprenorphine Products	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	*
Oxymorphone Products	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	*
Demerol [®]	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Methadone	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	9.1	9.1	0.6	0.7	6.6	7.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.99A Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	91,848 ^b	87,114	11,492 ^a	10,635	11,492 ^a	10,635
Hydrocodone Products	56,790 ^b	53,567	6,822	6,575	6,822	6,575
Zohydro [®] ER	349	355	32	34	*	*
Oxycodone Products	27,049	26,679	4,063	3,650	4,063	3,650
OxyContin [®]	8,710	8,636	1,630 ^a	1,322	1,630 ^a	1,322
Tramadol Products	18,130	18,544	1,694	1,527	1,694	1,527
Codeine Products	nc	24,930	nc	2,449	nc	2,449
Morphine Products	6,818	6,404	635	490	635	490
Fentanyl Products	1,939	1,791	292	220	292	220
Buprenorphine Products	2,264	2,184	667	694	667	694
Oxymorphone Products	1,247	998	358	274	358	274
Demerol [®]	1,396	1,337	101	91	101	91
Hydromorphone Products	2,450	2,081	254	234	254	234
Methadone	1,506	1,311	479 ^a	324	479 ^a	324
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	21,615	20,993	768	630	768	630

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.99B Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	37.8 ^b	35.6	4.7 ^a	4.3	12.5	12.2
Hydrocodone Products	23.4 ^b	21.9	2.8	2.7	12.0	12.3
Zohydro [®] ER	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Oxycodone Products	11.1	10.9	1.7	1.5	15.0	13.7
OxyContin [®]	3.6	3.5	0.7 ^a	0.5	18.7 ^a	15.3
Tramadol Products	7.5	7.6	0.7	0.6	9.3	8.2
Codeine Products	nc	10.2	nc	1.0	nc	9.8
Morphine Products	2.8	2.6	0.3	0.2	9.3	7.6
Fentanyl Products	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	15.0	12.3
Buprenorphine Products	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	29.5	31.8
Oxymorphone Products	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	28.7	27.4
Demerol [®]	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.8
Hydromorphone Products	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	10.4	11.2
Methadone	0.6	0.5	0.2 ^a	0.1	31.8	24.7
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	8.9	8.6	0.3	0.3	3.6	3.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.100A Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 to 25, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	12,148 ^b	10,407	2,979 ^b	2,454	2,979 ^b	2,454
Hydrocodone Products	6,906 ^b	5,923	1,888 ^b	1,552	1,888 ^b	1,552
Zohydro [®] ER	62	32	4	5	*	*
Oxycodone Products	3,770 ^b	3,233	1,230 ^b	1,004	1,230 ^b	1,004
OxyContin [®]	1,419 ^b	1,175	534 ^b	375	534 ^b	375
Tramadol Products	1,754	1,657	385	343	385	343
Codeine Products	nc	3,481	nc	550	nc	550
Morphine Products	1,066 ^b	860	190 ^a	124	190 ^a	124
Fentanyl Products	233	175	81 ^a	41	81 ^a	41
Buprenorphine Products	453 ^b	315	195	145	195	145
Oxymorphone Products	209	159	113 ^a	62	*	*
Demerol [®]	159 ^a	96	28 ^a	6	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	237	187	48	39	48	*
Methadone	224	164	114	85	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	3,143	2,987	184	149	184	149

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.100B Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 to 25, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	34.8 ^b	30.1	8.5 ^b	7.1	24.5	23.6
Hydrocodone Products	19.8 ^b	17.1	5.4 ^b	4.5	27.3	26.2
Zohydro [®] ER	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Oxycodone Products	10.8 ^b	9.4	3.5 ^a	2.9	32.6	31.1
OxyContin [®]	4.1 ^b	3.4	1.5 ^b	1.1	37.7	31.9
Tramadol Products	5.0	4.8	1.1	1.0	21.9	20.7
Codeine Products	nc	10.1	nc	1.6	nc	15.8
Morphine Products	3.1 ^a	2.5	0.5 ^a	0.4	17.8	14.4
Fentanyl Products	0.7	0.5	0.2 ^a	0.1	34.8	23.4
Buprenorphine Products	1.3 ^b	0.9	0.6	0.4	42.9	46.0
Oxymorphone Products	0.6	0.5	0.3 ^a	0.2	*	*
Demerol [®]	0.5 ^a	0.3	0.1 ^a	0.0	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	20.1	*
Methadone	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	9.0	8.6	0.5	0.4	5.9	5.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.101A Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 26 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	79,701 ^b	76,706	8,513	8,181	8,513	8,181
Hydrocodone Products	49,884 ^a	47,644	4,934	5,023	4,934	5,023
Zohydro [®] ER	288	322	27	29	*	*
Oxycodone Products	23,280	23,446	2,834	2,646	2,834	2,646
OxyContin [®]	7,291	7,462	1,095	947	1,095	947
Tramadol Products	16,376	16,887	1,309	1,184	1,309	1,184
Codeine Products	nc	21,449	nc	1,899	nc	1,899
Morphine Products	5,753	5,544	444	366	444	366
Fentanyl Products	1,706	1,616	211	179	211	179
Buprenorphine Products	1,810	1,868	472	549	472	549
Oxymorphone Products	1,038	840	245	212	245	212
Demerol [®]	1,237	1,240	72	84	72	84
Hydromorphone Products	2,213	1,894	207	195	207	195
Methadone	1,281	1,148	365	238	365	238
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	18,472	18,006	583	481	583	481

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.101B Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 26 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	38.3 ^b	36.5	4.1	3.9	10.7	10.7
Hydrocodone Products	24.0 ^b	22.7	2.4	2.4	9.9	10.5
Zohydro [®] ER	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Oxycodone Products	11.2	11.2	1.4	1.3	12.2	11.3
OxyContin [®]	3.5	3.6	0.5	0.5	15.0	12.7
Tramadol Products	7.9	8.0	0.6	0.6	8.0	7.0
Codeine Products	nc	10.2	nc	0.9	nc	8.9
Morphine Products	2.8	2.6	0.2	0.2	7.7	6.6
Fentanyl Products	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	12.4	11.1
Buprenorphine Products	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	26.1	29.4
Oxymorphone Products	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	23.6	25.3
Demerol [®]	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	6.8
Hydromorphone Products	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	9.3	10.3
Methadone	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	28.5	20.8
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	8.9	8.6	0.3	0.2	3.2	2.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.102A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse	Misuse	Misuse	Misuse
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	39,317	38,756	6,050	6,060	6,050	6,060
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	29,735	30,606	5,394	5,620	5,394	5,620
Alprazolam Products	17,568	18,380	4,098	4,322	4,098	4,322
Lorazepam Products	7,563	7,300	893	786	893	786
Clonazepam Products	6,752	6,738	1,212	1,012	1,212	1,012
Diazepam Products	7,411	7,033	1,332 ^a	990	1,332 ^a	990
Muscle Relaxants ³	6,933	7,187	819	696	819	696
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	4,837	5,191	255	256	255	256
Soma [®]	2,429	2,158	596	442	596	442
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	6,645	6,408	202	151	202	151

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupropion products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.102B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse		Misuse	
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	14.7	14.4	2.3	2.2	15.4	15.6
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	11.1	11.4	2.0	2.1	18.1	18.4
Alprazolam Products	6.6	6.8	1.5	1.6	23.3	23.5
Lorazepam Products	2.8	2.7	0.3	0.3	11.8	10.8
Clonazepam Products	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.4	17.9	15.0
Diazepam Products	2.8	2.6	0.5 ^a	0.4	18.0 ^a	14.1
Muscle Relaxants ³	2.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	11.8	9.7
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	5.3	4.9
Soma [®]	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	24.5	20.5
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	2.5	2.4	0.1	0.1	3.0	2.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.103A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 to 17, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse	Misuse	Misuse	Misuse
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	1,069	1,108	394	434	394	434
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	723	845	365	412	365	412
Alprazolam Products	606	678	343	382	343	382
Lorazepam Products	69 ^a	117	11	27	*	*
Clonazepam Products	98	112	50	32	*	*
Diazepam Products	143	147	45	33	*	*
Muscle Relaxants ³	63	46	20	13	*	*
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	38	22	13	7	*	*
Soma [®]	27	23	9	6	*	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	290	331	23	26	23	26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.103B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 to 17, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse		Misuse	
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.7	36.9	39.2
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	2.9	3.4	1.5	1.7	50.5	48.7
Alprazolam Products	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.5	56.6	56.4
Lorazepam Products	0.3 ^a	0.5	0.0	0.1	*	*
Clonazepam Products	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	*	*
Diazepam Products	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	*	*
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*
Soma [®]	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	7.9	7.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.104A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	38,247	37,649	5,656	5,626	5,656	5,626
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	29,012	29,761	5,029	5,208	5,029	5,208
Alprazolam Products	16,962	17,702	3,755	3,939	3,755	3,939
Lorazepam Products	7,494	7,183	883	759	883	759
Clonazepam Products	6,654	6,625	1,162	980	1,162	980
Diazepam Products	7,269	6,885	1,287 ^a	957	1,287 ^a	957
Muscle Relaxants ³	6,870	7,141	799	683	799	683
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	4,799	5,169	243	250	243	250
Soma [®]	2,402	2,135	587	436	587	436
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	6,354	6,077	179	125	179	125

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.104B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse		Misuse	
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	15.8	15.4	2.3	2.3	14.8	14.9
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	11.9	12.2	2.1	2.1	17.3	17.5
Alprazolam Products	7.0	7.2	1.5	1.6	22.1	22.3
Lorazepam Products	3.1	2.9	0.4	0.3	11.8	10.6
Clonazepam Products	2.7	2.7	0.5	0.4	17.5	14.8
Diazepam Products	3.0	2.8	0.5 ^a	0.4	17.7 ^a	13.9
Muscle Relaxants ³	2.8	2.9	0.3	0.3	11.6	9.6
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	4.8
Soma [®]	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	24.4	20.4
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.105A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 to 25, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse	Misuse	Misuse	Misuse
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	4,212	3,901	1,874	1,844	1,874	1,844
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	3,592	3,381	1,785	1,791	1,785	1,791
Alprazolam Products	2,800	2,680	1,518	1,559	1,518	1,559
Lorazepam Products	762 ^b	569	210 ^a	140	210 ^a	140
Clonazepam Products	1,003 ^b	775	464 ^b	322	464 ^b	322
Diazepam Products	860 ^b	579	357 ^b	175	357 ^b	175
Muscle Relaxants ³	581	514	174	113	174	113
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	326	311	55	36	55	36
Soma [®]	300	215	130	83	130	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	494	490	42	29	42	29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.105B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 to 25, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	12.1	11.3	5.4	5.3	44.5	47.3
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	10.3	9.8	5.1	5.2	49.7	53.0
Alprazolam Products	8.0	7.8	4.3	4.5	54.2	58.2
Lorazepam Products	2.2 ^b	1.6	0.6 ^a	0.4	27.6	24.6
Clonazepam Products	2.9 ^b	2.2	1.3 ^b	0.9	46.3	41.5
Diazepam Products	2.5 ^b	1.7	1.0 ^b	0.5	41.6 ^a	30.2
Muscle Relaxants ³	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	29.9	21.9
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	17.0	11.5
Soma [®]	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	43.5	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	8.6	5.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.106A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 26 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	34,035	33,747	3,782	3,781	3,782	3,781
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	25,421	26,380	3,243	3,416	3,243	3,416
Alprazolam Products	14,162	15,023	2,237	2,380	2,237	2,380
Lorazepam Products	6,732	6,615	673	619	673	619
Clonazepam Products	5,651	5,850	698	658	698	658
Diazepam Products	6,409	6,306	930	783	930	783
Muscle Relaxants ³	6,288	6,627	625	570	625	570
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	4,473	4,858	187	214	187	214
Soma [®]	2,102	1,920	456	353	456	353
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	5,861	5,587	137	96	137	96

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.106B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 26 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	16.4	16.1	1.8	1.8	11.1	11.2
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	12.2	12.6	1.6	1.6	12.8	13.0
Alprazolam Products	6.8	7.2	1.1	1.1	15.8	15.8
Lorazepam Products	3.2	3.2	0.3	0.3	10.0	9.4
Clonazepam Products	2.7	2.8	0.3	0.3	12.3	11.3
Diazepam Products	3.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	14.5	12.4
Muscle Relaxants ³	3.0	3.2	0.3	0.3	9.9	8.6
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	4.2	4.4
Soma [®]	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	21.7	18.4
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	2.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	2.3	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *bupropion products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.107A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	17,212 ^a	18,420	5,251	5,647	5,251	5,647
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	12,834 ^a	13,866	5,047	5,438	5,047	5,438
Amphetamine Products	11,315	12,041	4,778	5,111	4,778	5,111
Methylphenidate Products	3,457	3,710	979	875	979	875
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	2,315	2,553	121	207	121	207
Provigil [®]	574	558	103	74	*	74
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	2,701	3,015	96	101	96	101

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.107B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	6.4 ^a	6.8	2.0	2.1	30.5	30.7
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	4.8 ^a	5.1	1.9	2.0	39.3	39.2
Amphetamine Products	4.2	4.5	1.8	1.9	42.2	42.4
Methylphenidate Products	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	28.3 ^a	23.6
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	5.2	8.1
Provigil [®]	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	13.3
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.108A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 to 17, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	1,820	1,799	491	427	491	427
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	1,622	1,610	468	413	468	413
Amphetamine Products	1,215	1,154	425	384	425	384
Methylphenidate Products	693	735	126 ^a	82	126 ^a	82
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	77	96	3 ^a	18	*	*
Provigil [®]	17	11	6	2	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	309	341	11	7	11	7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.108B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 to 17, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	7.3	7.2	2.0	1.7	27.0	23.7
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	6.5	6.5	1.9	1.7	28.9	25.6
Amphetamine Products	4.9	4.6	1.7	1.5	35.0	33.3
Methylphenidate Products	2.8	3.0	0.5 ^a	0.3	18.2 ^a	11.1
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.3	0.4	0.0 ^a	0.1	*	*
Provigil [®]	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.109A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	15,392 ^a	16,621	4,760 ^a	5,220	4,760 ^a	5,220
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	11,212 ^a	12,256	4,579 ^a	5,025	4,579	5,025
Amphetamine Products	10,101 ^a	10,886	4,354	4,726	4,354	4,726
Methylphenidate Products	2,763	2,976	852	793	852	793
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	2,239	2,457	118	188	118	188
Provigil [®]	556	547	98	72	*	72
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	2,392	2,673	85	95	85	95

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.109B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	6.3 ^a	6.8	2.0	2.1	30.9	31.4
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	4.6 ^a	5.0	1.9	2.1	40.8	41.0
Amphetamine Products	4.2	4.5	1.8	1.9	43.1	43.4
Methylphenidate Products	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	30.8	26.6
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	5.3	7.7
Provigil [®]	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	13.1
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.110A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 to 25, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	4,906	4,998	2,537	2,578	2,537	2,578
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	4,537	4,703	2,507	2,555	2,507	2,555
Amphetamine Products	4,231	4,379	2,426	2,460	2,426	2,460
Methylphenidate Products	1,163	1,143	485	410	485	410
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	240	211	47	23	*	*
Provigil [®]	33	34	10	4	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	439 ^a	346	26	19	26	19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.110B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 to 25, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	14.1	14.5	7.3	7.5	51.7	51.6
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	13.0	13.6	7.2	7.4	55.3	54.3
Amphetamine Products	12.1	12.7	7.0	7.1	57.3	56.2
Methylphenidate Products	3.3	3.3	1.4	1.2	41.7	35.8
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	*	*
Provigil [®]	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	6.0	5.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.111A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 26 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	10,486 ^a	11,623	2,223 ^a	2,643	2,223 ^a	2,643
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	6,676 ^a	7,553	2,072 ^a	2,470	2,072 ^a	2,470
Amphetamine Products	5,870	6,508	1,927	2,266	1,927	2,266
Methylphenidate Products	1,601	1,833	367	383	367	383
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	1,999	2,246	71 ^a	166	71 ^a	166
Provigil [®]	524	513	88	68	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	1,952	2,328	59	76	59	76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.111B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 26 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	5.0 ^a	5.5	1.1 ^a	1.3	21.2	22.7
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	3.2 ^a	3.6	1.0 ^a	1.2	31.0	32.7
Amphetamine Products	2.8	3.1	0.9	1.1	32.8	34.8
Methylphenidate Products	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	22.9	20.9
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	1.0	1.1	0.0 ^a	0.1	3.6	7.4
Provigil [®]	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.112A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	18,564	18,629	1,511	1,531	1,511	1,531
Zolpidem Products	11,501	11,458	1,108	1,045	1,108	1,045
Eszopiclone Products	1,271	1,088	94	105	94	105
Zaleplon Products	353	413	34	15	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	2,523	2,123	205	124	205	124
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	156	126	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	1,790 ^a	1,340	100	99	100	99
Triazolam Products	636	728	101 ^a	22	101 ^a	22
Barbiturates	452	434	46	74	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	5,399	5,521	191	238	191	238

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.112B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	6.9	6.9	0.6	0.6	8.1	8.2
Zolpidem Products	4.3	4.3	0.4	0.4	9.6	9.1
Eszopiclone Products	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	9.7
Zaleplon Products	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	8.1	5.8
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.7 ^a	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.4
Triazolam Products	0.2	0.3	0.0 ^a	0.0	15.9 ^b	3.0
Barbiturates	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	4.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.113A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 to 17, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	602	563	102	100	102	100
Zolpidem Products	207	181	73	48	73	48
Eszopiclone Products	27	29	3	7	*	*
Zaleplon Products	19	11	2	*	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	34	59	9	10	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	1	6	*	3	*	*
Temazepam Products	17	5	7	3	*	*
Triazolam Products	16 ^b	52	2	6	*	*
Barbiturates	25	43	3	13	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	354	347	20	24	20	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.113B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 to 17, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.4	17.0	17.8
Zolpidem Products	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	35.5	26.5
Eszopiclone Products	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Zaleplon Products	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
Triazolam Products	0.1 ^b	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Barbiturates	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	5.7	6.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.114A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	17,962	18,067	1,409	1,431	1,409	1,431
Zolpidem Products	11,294	11,278	1,035	997	1,035	997
Eszopiclone Products	1,244	1,059	91	98	91	98
Zaleplon Products	334	402	32	15	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	2,489	2,064	197	114	197	114
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	154	120	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	1,772 ^a	1,336	93	96	93	96
Triazolam Products	620	677	99 ^b	16	99 ^b	16
Barbiturates	427	391	43	60	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	5,045	5,175	171	214	171	214

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.114B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	7.4	7.4	0.6	0.6	7.8	7.9
Zolpidem Products	4.7	4.6	0.4	0.4	9.2	8.8
Eszopiclone Products	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	9.3
Zaleplon Products	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	7.9	5.5
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.7 ^a	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	7.2
Triazolam Products	0.3	0.3	0.0 ^b	0.0	16.0 ^b	2.4
Barbiturates	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	4.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.115A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	1,339	1,278	265	256	265	256
Zolpidem Products	723	663	207	187	207	187
Eszopiclone Products	56	79	19	15	*	*
Zaleplon Products	22	11	5	2	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	148	108	27	9	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	10	16	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	76	47	14	4	*	*
Triazolam Products	71	58	18	5	*	*
Barbiturates	47	24	8	3	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	542	574	38	44	38	44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.115B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	3.8	3.7	0.8	0.7	19.8	20.0
Zolpidem Products	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.5	28.6	28.2
Eszopiclone Products	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	*	*
Zaleplon Products	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Triazolam Products	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	*	*
Barbiturates	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	7.1	7.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.116A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	16,623	16,789	1,143	1,176	1,143	1,176
Zolpidem Products	10,571	10,614	828	810	828	810
Eszopiclone Products	1,188	980	72	84	72	84
Zaleplon Products	312	391	28	13	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	2,340	1,956	170	104	170	104
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	144	104	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	1,696 ^a	1,289	79	92	79	92
Triazolam Products	549	619	82 ^a	11	*	*
Barbiturates	380	367	35	58	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	4,503	4,600	133	170	133	170

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.116B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	8.0	8.0	0.5	0.6	6.9	7.0
Zolpidem Products	5.1	5.1	0.4	0.4	7.8	7.6
Eszopiclone Products	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	8.5
Zaleplon Products	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	7.2	5.3
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.8 ^a	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	7.1
Triazolam Products	0.3	0.3	0.0 ^a	0.0	*	*
Barbiturates	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.1C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	903	870	617	616	457	488
Marijuana	896	870	524	542	413	442
Cocaine	638	613	192	175	128	120
Crack	305	302	93	88	64	64
Heroin	234	234	79	83	44	63
Hallucinogens	635	642	175	185	83	94
LSD	521	526	83	98	39	41
PCP	270	288	30	28	11	9
Ecstasy	372	363	124	123	53	60
Inhalants	459	471	93	91	52	66
Methamphetamine	403	390	120	100	93	71
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	380	374	206	211
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	307	286	157	159
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	209	206	109	120
Stimulants	nr	nr	174	192	97	103
Sedatives	nr	nr	113	117	57	74
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	312	291	164	171

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.1D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.34	0.32	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.18
Marijuana	0.33	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16
Cocaine	0.24	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04
Crack	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Heroin	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.24	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
LSD	0.19	0.20	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02
PCP	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Ecstasy	0.14	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02
Inhalants	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.06
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.1P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.4923		0.5753		0.0417	
Marijuana	0.9305		0.0764		0.0069	
Cocaine	0.8928		0.4136		0.9381	
Crack	0.4518		0.7331		0.6982	
Heroin	0.6436		0.3229		0.0708	
Hallucinogens	0.7206		0.4537		0.2273	
LSD	0.6128		0.0061		0.7187	
PCP	0.8286		0.6634		0.7861	
Ecstasy	0.9806		0.5727		0.4600	
Inhalants	0.0216		0.4066		0.4082	
Methamphetamine	0.8983		0.0274		0.0361	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.4311		0.5042	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.0137		0.0534	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.9178		0.6794	
Stimulants	nr		0.1269		0.6045	
Sedatives	nr		0.9446		0.6167	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.0235		0.1638	

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.2C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	107	104	92	87	68	66
Marijuana	89	88	81	77	61	61
Cocaine	23	22	20	18	13	7
Crack	5	5	3	4	1	2
Heroin	8	8	7	5	3	2
Hallucinogens	44	38	37	31	17	16
LSD	28	24	26	20	12	9
PCP	13	8	11	5	6	3
Ecstasy	32	25	24	21	9	8
Inhalants	73	65	39	34	20	17
Methamphetamine	15	11	10	8	5	4
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	58	53	37	29
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	47	42	27	22
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	32	32	21	17
Stimulants	nr	nr	35	34	17	14
Sedatives	nr	nr	16	14	7	6
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	48	43	27	22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.2D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.27	0.26
Marijuana	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.24
Cocaine	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03
Crack	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Heroin	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
Hallucinogens	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.07	0.06
LSD	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.04
PCP	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
Ecstasy	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.03
Inhalants	0.29	0.26	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.07
Methamphetamine	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.12
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.09
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.07
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.06
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.2P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.0002		0.0015		0.0152	
Marijuana	0.0570		0.1625		0.1029	
Cocaine	0.9096		0.5228		0.0847	
Crack	0.5057		0.2529		0.4399	
Heroin	0.7695		0.3338		0.7263	
Hallucinogens	0.1521		0.1849		0.7680	
LSD	0.2781		0.1763		0.4937	
PCP	0.1446		0.1752		0.5873	
Ecstasy	0.0949		0.4586		0.7462	
Inhalants	0.0326		0.0106		0.3091	
Methamphetamine	0.9054		0.5050		0.5313	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.0608		0.0226	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.1721		0.2686	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.3751		0.1199	
Stimulants	nr		0.1890		0.2399	
Sedatives	nr		0.9285		0.8791	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.1704		0.2907	

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.3C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	49	45	36	33	22	20
Marijuana	21	21	18	19	13	11
Cocaine	4	3	3	2	3	*
Crack	*	2	*	2	*	*
Heroin	0	2	*	2	*	*
Hallucinogens	16	13	15	10	9	5
LSD	12	2	11	1	6	1
PCP	9	1	8	1	5	*
Ecstasy	7	4	6	4	1	1
Inhalants	38	35	25	21	14	11
Methamphetamine	2	3	2	1	*	*
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	19	19	12	11
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	18	17	11	11
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	7	8	6	2
Stimulants	nr	nr	4	5	2	2
Sedatives	nr	nr	4	5	1	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	18	17	11	11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.3D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.58	0.55	0.44	0.41	0.28	0.25
Marijuana	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.17	0.15
Cocaine	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	*
Crack	*	0.03	*	0.03	*	*
Heroin	0.00	0.03	*	0.03	*	*
Hallucinogens	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.06
LSD	0.15	0.03	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.01
PCP	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.06	*
Ecstasy	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01
Inhalants	0.46	0.43	0.31	0.27	0.17	0.14
Methamphetamine	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	*	*
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.24	0.24	0.15	0.14
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.22	0.22	0.14	0.14
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.02
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.03
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.05	0.06	0.01	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.22	0.22	0.14	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.3P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.0334		0.0680		0.1116	
Marijuana	0.2276		0.9636		0.6909	
Cocaine	0.4564		0.3659		*	
Crack	*		*		*	
Heroin	0.4155		*		*	
Hallucinogens	0.2548		0.0731		0.3210	
LSD	0.0054		0.0093		0.2576	
PCP	0.0711		0.1276		*	
Ecstasy	0.9434		0.9915		0.8590	
Inhalants	0.0737		0.0539		0.1526	
Methamphetamine	0.3596		0.8235		*	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.5198		0.2776	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.3696		0.3837	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.8496		0.2620	
Stimulants	nr		0.3830		0.9118	
Sedatives	nr		0.4576		*	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.4172		0.3837	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.4C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	70	64	57	54	39	36
Marijuana	50	50	46	45	34	31
Cocaine	7	11	6	9	3	4
Crack	2	2	*	1	*	1
Heroin	3	5	3	2	2	*
Hallucinogens	20	19	18	16	8	8
LSD	11	11	9	10	4	4
PCP	6	4	4	2	*	2
Ecstasy	14	14	12	12	6	3
Inhalants	43	41	25	22	12	8
Methamphetamine	6	4	5	3	1	2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	32	32	19	19
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	27	28	14	14
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	15	17	8	10
Stimulants	nr	nr	17	18	10	10
Sedatives	nr	nr	8	9	5	5
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	27	28	14	14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.4D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.60	0.43	0.41
Marijuana	0.54	0.56	0.51	0.51	0.38	0.36
Cocaine	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.05
Crack	0.02	0.02	*	0.02	*	0.02
Heroin	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	*
Hallucinogens	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.09	0.10
LSD	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.05
PCP	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.03	*	0.02
Ecstasy	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.04
Inhalants	0.47	0.47	0.28	0.25	0.14	0.10
Methamphetamine	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.36	0.37	0.22	0.22
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.30	0.32	0.16	0.16
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.17	0.20	0.09	0.11
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.19	0.20	0.11	0.11
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.06
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.30	0.32	0.16	0.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.4P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.1430		0.5006		0.4035	
Marijuana	0.7368		0.5999		0.4635	
Cocaine	0.0667		0.3389		0.5090	
Crack	0.6227		*		*	
Heroin	0.5031		0.3848		*	
Hallucinogens	0.7586		0.6578		0.5050	
LSD	0.7994		0.9255		0.5505	
PCP	0.2806		0.4725		*	
Ecstasy	0.6047		0.8616		0.4021	
Inhalants	0.2139		0.3018		0.4070	
Methamphetamine	0.7266		0.9678		0.3468	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.8049		0.7218	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.9907		0.6547	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.1725		0.6571	
Stimulants	nr		0.8048		0.8520	
Sedatives	nr		0.6800		0.7330	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.9974		0.6617	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.5C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	91	89	78	73	57	54
Marijuana	79	77	70	67	52	51
Cocaine	22	19	18	15	12	5
Crack	5	4	3	3	1	1
Heroin	8	6	6	4	2	2
Hallucinogens	37	30	29	25	12	12
LSD	23	21	21	17	9	8
PCP	7	7	6	5	4	2
Ecstasy	27	20	18	16	6	7
Inhalants	47	42	21	18	9	11
Methamphetamine	13	10	8	7	5	3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	49	44	29	20
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	37	31	19	14
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	27	26	18	14
Stimulants	nr	nr	31	29	14	10
Sedatives	nr	nr	13	11	5	4
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	38	32	19	15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.5D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.72	0.62	0.59
Marijuana	0.81	0.75	0.74	0.68	0.57	0.56
Cocaine	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.06
Crack	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
Heroin	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.42	0.34	0.33	0.29	0.15	0.14
LSD	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.11	0.09
PCP	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03
Ecstasy	0.32	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.08	0.08
Inhalants	0.53	0.46	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.13
Methamphetamine	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.55	0.49	0.33	0.24
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.43	0.36	0.22	0.17
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.32	0.30	0.21	0.16
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.36	0.33	0.17	0.12
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.43	0.36	0.22	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.5P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.0018		0.0025		0.0414	
Marijuana	0.0101		0.0188		0.1079	
Cocaine	0.5387		0.3130		0.0601	
Crack	0.8582		0.5900		0.8227	
Heroin	0.3290		0.3299		0.9416	
Hallucinogens	0.2279		0.4906		0.7849	
LSD	0.8373		0.4486		0.5935	
PCP	0.8790		0.9388		0.8574	
Ecstasy	0.0197		0.2534		0.8548	
Inhalants	0.4323		0.2256		0.4527	
Methamphetamine	0.5991		0.4385		0.2990	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.0499		0.0210	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.1526		0.4863	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.9063		0.0651	
Stimulants	nr		0.0646		0.1880	
Sedatives	nr		0.4778		0.9331	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.1371		0.5275	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.6C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	896	853	610	604	448	480
Marijuana	890	857	520	534	408	434
Cocaine	637	611	192	174	127	119
Crack	306	301	93	88	64	64
Heroin	234	233	79	83	44	63
Hallucinogens	630	632	171	181	81	92
LSD	519	520	81	96	38	40
PCP	269	288	29	28	9	8
Ecstasy	367	360	119	121	52	60
Inhalants	453	459	83	85	48	63
Methamphetamine	401	389	120	99	93	71
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	375	365	201	208
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	303	280	156	158
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	205	203	107	118
Stimulants	nr	nr	171	185	96	103
Sedatives	nr	nr	111	116	57	74
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	307	286	162	170

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.6D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.37	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.20
Marijuana	0.37	0.35	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.18
Cocaine	0.26	0.25	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05
Crack	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.26	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04
LSD	0.21	0.21	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
PCP	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Ecstasy	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02
Inhalants	0.19	0.19	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Methamphetamine	0.17	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.09
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.06
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.05
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.04
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.6P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.7957		0.2870		0.0144	
Marijuana	0.9457		0.0455		0.0028	
Cocaine	0.8674		0.3800		0.9472	
Crack	0.4376		0.7705		0.7153	
Heroin	0.6442		0.2893		0.0681	
Hallucinogens	0.6610		0.2917		0.2016	
LSD	0.5841		0.0014		0.5609	
PCP	0.7921		0.9607		0.9937	
Ecstasy	0.8843		0.6680		0.4321	
Inhalants	0.0425		0.8512		0.2247	
Methamphetamine	0.8883		0.0305		0.0387	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.6151		0.7397	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.0223		0.0716	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.8034		0.4975	
Stimulants	nr		0.0653		0.4816	
Sedatives	nr		0.9359		0.6273	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.0377		0.2047	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.7C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	187	180	171	182	147	148
Marijuana	185	181	163	176	140	144
Cocaine	115	120	91	89	49	45
Crack	42	35	19	19	13	6
Heroin	48	43	28	28	19	16
Hallucinogens	139	143	99	98	51	50
LSD	95	104	61	68	28	25
PCP	30	28	13	7	1	*
Ecstasy	121	122	70	68	35	33
Inhalants	104	106	43	47	21	25
Methamphetamine	65	54	35	28	25	15
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	127	131	73	74
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	92	92	46	46
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	78	79	44	41
Stimulants	nr	nr	96	104	51	58
Sedatives	nr	nr	26	30	16	12
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	94	94	50	48

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.7D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.53	0.52	0.49	0.53	0.42	0.43
Marijuana	0.53	0.52	0.47	0.51	0.40	0.42
Cocaine	0.33	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.14	0.13
Crack	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
Heroin	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05
Hallucinogens	0.40	0.41	0.28	0.28	0.14	0.14
LSD	0.27	0.30	0.18	0.20	0.08	0.07
PCP	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.00	*
Ecstasy	0.35	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10
Inhalants	0.30	0.31	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.07
Methamphetamine	0.19	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.04
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.36	0.38	0.21	0.21
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.26	0.27	0.13	0.13
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.22	0.23	0.13	0.12
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.27	0.30	0.15	0.17
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.7P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.0974		0.8055		0.1335	
Marijuana	0.2092		0.2430		0.0828	
Cocaine	0.3913		0.6056		0.7310	
Crack	0.0086		0.4938		0.0929	
Heroin	0.2436		0.7464		0.9705	
Hallucinogens	0.0101		0.7504		0.5796	
LSD	0.1058		0.0303		0.8206	
PCP	0.4580		0.2553		*	
Ecstasy	0.0022		0.0420		0.9875	
Inhalants	0.7787		0.9665		0.9191	
Methamphetamine	0.0008		0.1789		0.0343	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.1432		0.1247	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.0001		0.0026	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.9178		0.4892	
Stimulants	nr		0.6206		0.8208	
Sedatives	nr		0.8547		0.0688	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.0002		0.0069	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.8C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	179	188	147	169	111	125
Marijuana	167	182	139	162	105	115
Cocaine	62	58	51	51	26	23
Crack	18	16	9	11	5	2
Heroin	23	20	12	14	5	7
Hallucinogens	85	81	65	65	31	32
LSD	52	58	37	46	19	16
PCP	15	12	6	4	1	*
Ecstasy	65	58	45	42	20	20
Inhalants	65	61	30	31	14	16
Methamphetamine	32	26	18	19	13	10
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	86	89	45	49
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	55	56	25	27
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	48	52	28	25
Stimulants	nr	nr	61	71	32	38
Sedatives	nr	nr	19	18	9	6
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	55	57	25	28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.8D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.87	0.89	0.81	0.89	0.70	0.75
Marijuana	0.86	0.91	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.73
Cocaine	0.44	0.44	0.37	0.39	0.19	0.18
Crack	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.01
Heroin	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.05
Hallucinogens	0.57	0.58	0.46	0.47	0.24	0.25
LSD	0.38	0.43	0.28	0.35	0.14	0.13
PCP	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.01	*
Ecstasy	0.47	0.44	0.34	0.32	0.16	0.15
Inhalants	0.45	0.46	0.22	0.24	0.10	0.12
Methamphetamine	0.24	0.21	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.08
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.58	0.61	0.33	0.37
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.40	0.42	0.19	0.21
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.36	0.39	0.21	0.20
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.42	0.51	0.23	0.29
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.15	0.14	0.07	0.05
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.40	0.43	0.19	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.8P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.3912		0.3141		0.1716	
Marijuana	0.4667		0.3725		0.2035	
Cocaine	0.9479		0.4078		0.7168	
Crack	0.3684		0.9074		0.2064	
Heroin	0.6838		0.7987		1.0000	
Hallucinogens	0.1470		0.9406		0.5338	
LSD	0.2259		0.0147		0.4180	
PCP	0.2064		0.2247		*	
Ecstasy	0.0086		0.1960		0.8758	
Inhalants	0.4034		0.7625		0.9482	
Methamphetamine	0.1646		0.6829		0.1815	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.4808		0.8809	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.1807		0.6409	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.1818		0.9330	
Stimulants	nr		0.1350		0.6423	
Sedatives	nr		0.3332		0.4945	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.2055		0.7884	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.9C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	254	241	196	192	148	138
Marijuana	239	226	177	174	134	129
Cocaine	111	113	78	77	41	38
Crack	39	31	17	15	12	6
Heroin	41	37	24	25	19	15
Hallucinogens	139	136	78	79	38	40
LSD	81	92	48	52	22	19
PCP	25	25	11	6	*	1
Ecstasy	115	114	56	59	27	29
Inhalants	91	89	34	33	16	15
Methamphetamine	58	47	31	22	21	11
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	113	115	61	60
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	81	75	40	38
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	62	62	34	32
Stimulants	nr	nr	80	82	40	42
Sedatives	nr	nr	19	24	13	10
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	82	76	44	39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.9D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.64	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.53	0.51
Marijuana	0.65	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.50	0.49
Cocaine	0.44	0.46	0.33	0.34	0.18	0.17
Crack	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03
Heroin	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.07
Hallucinogens	0.52	0.54	0.33	0.35	0.17	0.18
LSD	0.35	0.39	0.21	0.23	0.10	0.09
PCP	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.03	*	0.01
Ecstasy	0.46	0.48	0.25	0.26	0.12	0.13
Inhalants	0.37	0.38	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.07
Methamphetamine	0.26	0.21	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.05
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.44	0.46	0.26	0.26
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.35	0.33	0.17	0.17
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.27	0.27	0.15	0.14
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.33	0.34	0.18	0.18
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.35	0.34	0.19	0.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.9P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.1113		0.6005		0.4525	
Marijuana	0.2584		0.4646		0.2476	
Cocaine	0.2577		0.9856		0.8466	
Crack	0.0133		0.3715		0.1861	
Heroin	0.2449		0.8351		0.9816	
Hallucinogens	0.0277		0.6441		0.8389	
LSD	0.2489		0.4097		0.6256	
PCP	0.8466		0.5660		*	
Ecstasy	0.0327		0.1378		0.8923	
Inhalants	0.8353		0.8440		0.9363	
Methamphetamine	0.0015		0.1722		0.0910	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.0147		0.0470	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.0002		0.0011	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.2134		0.4003	
Stimulants	nr		0.5607		0.9453	
Sedatives	nr		0.5466		0.0805	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.0003		0.0027	

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.10C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	862	825	550	549	405	435
Marijuana	858	829	460	479	361	391
Cocaine	615	592	167	152	117	110
Crack	302	297	93	86	62	64
Heroin	229	225	74	77	39	61
Hallucinogens	592	604	125	138	60	74
LSD	504	498	45	64	23	31
PCP	265	286	26	27	9	8
Ecstasy	335	332	92	96	39	46
Inhalants	438	439	75	73	45	57
Methamphetamine	392	377	115	95	89	70
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	345	335	187	195
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	287	264	150	149
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	190	183	97	109
Stimulants	nr	nr	132	142	78	83
Sedatives	nr	nr	109	112	55	73
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	292	269	157	161

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.10D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.41	0.39	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.21
Marijuana	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.19
Cocaine	0.30	0.28	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05
Crack	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.28	0.29	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.04
LSD	0.24	0.24	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Ecstasy	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02
Inhalants	0.21	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
Methamphetamine	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.09
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.07
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.05
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.10P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.8947		0.2157		0.0247	
Marijuana	0.7081		0.0514		0.0059	
Cocaine	0.9638		0.4108		0.7984	
Crack	0.6259		0.6642		0.5302	
Heroin	0.7979		0.3028		0.0528	
Hallucinogens	0.2839		0.0768		0.1847	
LSD	0.8177		0.0039		0.2361	
PCP	0.7565		0.6930		0.9669	
Ecstasy	0.1916		0.2870		0.2683	
Inhalants	0.0429		0.8036		0.1648	
Methamphetamine	0.7273		0.0705		0.1187	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.8991		0.8053	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.2815		0.3264	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.8860		0.2896	
Stimulants	nr		0.0379		0.4310	
Sedatives	nr		0.8890		0.3847	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.3691		0.6241	

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.11C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	246	256	229	240	181	193
Marijuana	251	263	212	207	165	180
Cocaine	191	190	93	92	60	59
Crack	92	89	23	28	17	18
Heroin	75	80	43	43	24	29
Hallucinogens	221	217	93	106	48	56
LSD	148	150	37	56	16	28
PCP	59	60	15	6	7	6
Ecstasy	189	196	78	79	36	45
Inhalants	167	161	43	43	19	34
Methamphetamine	126	125	49	44	32	28
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	155	164	95	81
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	130	125	71	62
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	92	84	49	48
Stimulants	nr	nr	91	103	56	49
Sedatives	nr	nr	44	47	26	21
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	134	127	73	66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.11D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.64	0.66	0.60	0.62	0.47	0.50
Marijuana	0.66	0.68	0.55	0.53	0.43	0.46
Cocaine	0.50	0.49	0.24	0.24	0.16	0.15
Crack	0.24	0.23	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.05
Heroin	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.58	0.56	0.24	0.27	0.13	0.14
LSD	0.39	0.39	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.07
PCP	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
Ecstasy	0.49	0.51	0.20	0.20	0.09	0.12
Inhalants	0.44	0.41	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.09
Methamphetamine	0.33	0.32	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.07
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.40	0.42	0.25	0.21
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.34	0.32	0.19	0.16
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.24	0.22	0.13	0.12
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.24	0.26	0.15	0.13
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.05
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.35	0.33	0.19	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.11P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.9430		0.0720		0.0324	
Marijuana	0.3834		0.0219		0.0074	
Cocaine	0.9904		0.1072		0.6613	
Crack	0.6849		0.1400		0.9045	
Heroin	0.0434		0.5673		0.3835	
Hallucinogens	0.3509		0.1189		0.2482	
LSD	0.3592		0.0179		0.1223	
PCP	0.9450		0.3808		0.8545	
Ecstasy	0.2129		0.4461		0.2685	
Inhalants	0.0611		0.5897		0.0695	
Methamphetamine	0.3658		0.4414		0.3744	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.8424		0.8027	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.3170		0.2672	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.5728		0.7382	
Stimulants	nr		0.2319		0.6910	
Sedatives	nr		0.9513		0.3210	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.4364		0.5519	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.12C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	812	776	479	465	354	363
Marijuana	799	780	407	407	317	325
Cocaine	567	544	133	124	98	92
Crack	285	282	90	81	60	62
Heroin	215	208	60	64	31	53
Hallucinogens	533	533	77	87	35	48
LSD	477	467	25	32	17	13
PCP	260	279	21	26	*	*
Ecstasy	265	257	45	49	14	10
Inhalants	392	400	60	57	40	45
Methamphetamine	367	348	106	84	83	66
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	300	296	164	178
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	249	236	137	135
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	161	164	84	98
Stimulants	nr	nr	92	103	55	63
Sedatives	nr	nr	98	103	45	71
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	253	240	142	145

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.12D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.48	0.45	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.21
Marijuana	0.47	0.46	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.19
Cocaine	0.33	0.32	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05
Crack	0.17	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
Heroin	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.31	0.31	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.28	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.02	*	*
Ecstasy	0.16	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
Inhalants	0.23	0.23	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
Methamphetamine	0.22	0.20	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.18	0.17	0.10	0.10
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.08
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.06
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.12P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.9178		0.6029		0.1216	
Marijuana	0.9157		0.2842		0.0602	
Cocaine	0.9627		0.8565		0.9882	
Crack	0.6990		0.9860		0.5354	
Heroin	0.3026		0.3945		0.0828	
Hallucinogens	0.4411		0.3837		0.5433	
LSD	0.9670		0.1084		0.9113	
PCP	0.7378		0.3896		*	
Ecstasy	0.4978		0.4199		0.8879	
Inhalants	0.1328		0.9319		0.6059	
Methamphetamine	0.4987		0.1001		0.1859	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.9874		0.6964	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.4832		0.5630	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.8968		0.3068	
Stimulants	nr		0.0908		0.4833	
Sedatives	nr		0.8610		0.1788	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.5372		0.7850	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.13C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	582	584	452	435	353	355
Marijuana	583	586	398	397	329	331
Cocaine	471	456	154	145	103	101
Crack	247	240	82	71	55	53
Heroin	191	187	60	66	40	47
Hallucinogens	451	468	137	139	70	73
LSD	388	401	70	83	36	35
PCP	226	237	21	24	7	7
Ecstasy	278	270	103	94	46	46
Inhalants	362	362	75	80	48	59
Methamphetamine	304	289	106	79	82	62
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	277	268	152	144
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	225	208	127	113
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	156	144	81	92
Stimulants	nr	nr	130	130	67	68
Sedatives	nr	nr	68	81	29	56
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	228	210	133	122

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.13D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.33	0.27	0.27
Marijuana	0.45	0.45	0.31	0.30	0.25	0.25
Cocaine	0.36	0.35	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08
Crack	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
Heroin	0.15	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04
Hallucinogens	0.35	0.36	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.06
LSD	0.30	0.31	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03
PCP	0.17	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	0.21	0.21	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04
Inhalants	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05
Methamphetamine	0.23	0.22	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.21	0.20	0.12	0.11
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.09
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.07
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.13P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.0165		0.6517		0.3039	
Marijuana	0.1389		0.1716		0.0602	
Cocaine	0.9466		0.4948		0.9217	
Crack	0.2957		0.6251		0.9321	
Heroin	0.2836		0.6253		0.3675	
Hallucinogens	0.7866		0.9946		0.7802	
LSD	0.7777		0.0124		0.7820	
PCP	0.7369		1.0000		0.7727	
Ecstasy	0.5848		0.1729		0.6825	
Inhalants	0.0310		0.8928		0.5344	
Methamphetamine	0.3258		0.0032		0.0142	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.1155		0.1292	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.0137		0.0132	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.1457		0.8622	
Stimulants	nr		0.7158		0.9864	
Sedatives	nr		0.3931		0.3550	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr		0.0190		0.0381	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.14C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	613	592	362	397	262	301
Marijuana	607	569	309	333	228	263
Cocaine	386	378	103	104	69	67
Crack	165	181	43	55	32	40
Heroin	122	126	41	48	19	39
Hallucinogens	390	383	92	104	39	53
LSD	308	303	42	47	17	23
PCP	145	152	22	15	8	5
Ecstasy	214	225	57	72	26	36
Inhalants	262	260	58	49	24	30
Methamphetamine	229	244	55	62	42	40
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	235	248	140	146
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	192	193	99	107
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	131	143	72	73
Stimulants	nr	nr	104	125	66	74
Sedatives	nr	nr	90	83	46	50
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	192	197	101	115

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.14D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.44	0.43	0.26	0.29	0.19	0.22
Marijuana	0.44	0.41	0.22	0.24	0.17	0.19
Cocaine	0.28	0.27	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Crack	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
Heroin	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.28	0.28	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04
LSD	0.22	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
PCP	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Ecstasy	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03
Inhalants	0.19	0.19	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr	nr	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.11
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr	nr	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.08
Tranquilizers	nr	nr	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.05
Stimulants	nr	nr	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.05
Sedatives	nr	nr	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	nr	nr	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.14P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	0.1743		0.7231		0.0396	
Marijuana	0.1693		0.2316		0.0352	
Cocaine	0.8896		0.6578		0.7735	
Crack	0.8569		0.1659		0.4166	
Heroin	0.4632		0.2650		0.0443	
Hallucinogens	0.3699		0.1995		0.0066	
LSD	0.6250		0.2368		0.2550	
PCP	0.9125		0.4981		0.4704	
Ecstasy	0.4716		0.2961		0.0529	
Inhalants	0.2687		0.2210		0.5696	
Methamphetamine	0.2981		0.4795		0.8399	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	nr		0.5721		0.5633	
Pain Relievers ⁴	nr		0.3008		0.9063	
Tranquilizers	nr		0.1591		0.6586	
Stimulants	nr		0.0073		0.4586	
Sedatives	nr		0.4974		0.8630	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴			0.3874		0.8109	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.15C Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	903	870	617	616	457	488
12-17	107	104	92	87	68	66
12	30	24	22	18	15	10
13	37	38	27	28	16	16
14	45	41	37	34	23	21
15	53	51	43	42	30	29
16	61	53	55	44	37	33
17	65	68	57	58	45	41
18 or Older	896	853	610	604	448	480
18-25	187	180	171	182	147	148
18	90	87	74	81	53	59
19	94	100	80	91	63	69
20	103	102	82	87	62	65
21	99	105	82	88	62	66
22	96	97	81	78	63	58
23	100	102	77	75	60	58
24	101	86	80	69	62	56
25	108	100	79	77	60	56
26 or Older	862	825	550	549	405	435
26-29	279	282	195	206	143	158
30-34	293	307	177	188	127	149
35-39	273	275	162	163	122	122
40-44	273	260	143	141	106	111
45-49	295	276	155	146	117	109
50-54	469	431	238	216	175	159
55-59	436	486	216	239	161	189
60-64	401	390	175	156	134	120
65 or Older	399	416	191	204	141	151

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.15D Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.34	0.32	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.18
12-17	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.27	0.26
12	0.75	0.63	0.56	0.48	0.38	0.27
13	0.87	0.87	0.64	0.66	0.40	0.39
14	0.94	0.88	0.81	0.76	0.53	0.49
15	1.05	1.02	0.90	0.87	0.68	0.62
16	1.16	1.05	1.11	0.93	0.79	0.75
17	1.22	1.23	1.16	1.13	0.99	0.90
18 or Older	0.37	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.20
18-25	0.53	0.52	0.49	0.53	0.42	0.43
18	1.44	1.43	1.35	1.41	1.05	1.12
19	1.37	1.56	1.36	1.58	1.21	1.34
20	1.50	1.40	1.45	1.41	1.24	1.25
21	1.44	1.41	1.43	1.37	1.25	1.22
22	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.33	1.24	1.14
23	1.29	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.15	1.11
24	1.41	1.28	1.38	1.28	1.20	1.14
25	1.38	1.39	1.31	1.36	1.14	1.09
26 or Older	0.41	0.39	0.26	0.26	0.19	0.21
26-29	0.95	0.94	0.91	0.96	0.74	0.81
30-34	0.84	0.88	0.72	0.74	0.56	0.62
35-39	0.98	0.93	0.75	0.71	0.60	0.56
40-44	0.98	0.93	0.66	0.68	0.50	0.54
45-49	0.92	0.96	0.68	0.67	0.53	0.52
50-54	1.23	1.34	0.95	0.94	0.73	0.71
55-59	1.28	1.30	0.93	0.97	0.73	0.81
60-64	1.37	1.42	0.88	0.78	0.69	0.62
65 or Older	0.86	0.87	0.41	0.43	0.30	0.31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.15P Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.4923		0.5753		0.0417	
12-17	0.0002		0.0015		0.0152	
12	0.0343		0.0991		0.1368	
13	0.2114		0.2175		0.3289	
14	0.1756		0.6561		0.3667	
15	0.3196		0.5203		0.6258	
16	0.0003		0.0008		0.1037	
17	0.3856		0.3785		0.1990	
18 or Older	0.7957		0.2870		0.0144	
18-25	0.0974		0.8055		0.1335	
18	0.7006		0.5844		0.2160	
19	0.5562		0.5697		0.3175	
20	0.5840		0.4177		0.7580	
21	0.9529		0.7038		0.1850	
22	0.6860		0.5348		0.7007	
23	0.5105		0.4582		0.6836	
24	0.0981		0.7500		0.2224	
25	0.3888		0.9901		0.8643	
26 or Older	0.8947		0.2157		0.0247	
26-29	0.5266		0.3144		0.3220	
30-34	0.4989		0.1074		0.0415	
35-39	0.0511		0.9739		0.2130	
40-44	0.7321		0.9183		0.8221	
45-49	0.7913		0.7796		0.3925	
50-54	0.3457		0.3028		0.6089	
55-59	0.7108		0.4827		0.2219	
60-64	0.6480		0.9336		0.3836	
65 or Older	0.4612		0.0731		0.0127	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.16C Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	896	870	524	542	413	442
12-17	89	88	81	77	61	61
12	11	6	8	5	4	4
13	18	20	17	19	12	11
14	28	28	26	26	19	18
15	41	41	38	37	27	26
16	52	45	47	39	33	31
17	59	61	53	53	41	39
18 or Older	890	857	520	534	408	434
18-25	185	181	163	176	140	144
18	82	82	69	78	49	57
19	89	95	76	85	60	64
20	95	99	78	82	59	61
21	93	100	78	80	58	62
22	93	93	76	73	61	53
23	95	96	71	68	57	55
24	97	86	73	65	56	54
25	101	96	69	73	54	53
26 or Older	858	829	460	479	361	391
26-29	267	275	172	184	129	148
30-34	280	303	155	166	115	134
35-39	264	266	134	145	102	112
40-44	256	253	114	119	90	96
45-49	279	264	129	125	95	100
50-54	456	412	202	185	151	140
55-59	424	473	184	210	148	173
60-64	386	383	143	139	118	108
65 or Older	375	395	158	153	130	129

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.16D Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16
12-17	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.24
12	0.27	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.11	0.09
13	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.45	0.30	0.26
14	0.63	0.66	0.58	0.62	0.44	0.42
15	0.86	0.84	0.80	0.78	0.61	0.56
16	1.07	0.92	0.99	0.84	0.73	0.69
17	1.19	1.15	1.10	1.06	0.90	0.86
18 or Older	0.37	0.35	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.18
18-25	0.53	0.52	0.47	0.51	0.40	0.42
18	1.39	1.42	1.25	1.40	1.00	1.10
19	1.41	1.59	1.34	1.53	1.15	1.28
20	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.25
21	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.29	1.19	1.19
22	1.40	1.42	1.38	1.30	1.22	1.07
23	1.32	1.31	1.29	1.24	1.12	1.07
24	1.43	1.32	1.32	1.25	1.11	1.10
25	1.39	1.41	1.25	1.35	1.05	1.05
26 or Older	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.19
26-29	0.94	0.98	0.83	0.89	0.67	0.77
30-34	0.86	0.90	0.66	0.66	0.52	0.57
35-39	1.01	0.94	0.64	0.66	0.51	0.52
40-44	0.96	0.98	0.54	0.58	0.43	0.47
45-49	0.90	0.96	0.58	0.58	0.44	0.48
50-54	1.23	1.37	0.83	0.82	0.64	0.63
55-59	1.34	1.34	0.82	0.89	0.68	0.75
60-64	1.37	1.45	0.74	0.71	0.61	0.56
65 or Older	0.81	0.82	0.34	0.32	0.28	0.27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.16P Marijuana Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.9305		0.0764		0.0069	
12-17	0.0570		0.1625		0.1029	
12	0.0320		0.1663		0.8494	
13	0.6651		0.7137		0.6762	
14	0.4356		0.2004		0.8348	
15	0.7158		0.6338		0.3655	
16	0.0020		0.0065		0.1227	
17	0.4826		0.4732		0.4155	
18 or Older	0.9457		0.0455		0.0028	
18-25	0.2092		0.2430		0.0828	
18	0.6381		0.8272		0.0923	
19	0.5745		0.3922		0.3575	
20	0.8059		0.5234		0.8485	
21	0.8734		0.3293		0.1406	
22	0.4377		0.9443		0.3311	
23	0.7003		0.7442		0.7338	
24	0.2352		0.6528		0.0786	
25	0.7786		0.6597		0.5739	
26 or Older	0.7081		0.0514		0.0059	
26-29	0.9303		0.1033		0.1519	
30-34	0.2764		0.0958		0.0164	
35-39	0.0052		0.3430		0.0876	
40-44	0.6145		0.6585		0.9675	
45-49	0.5200		0.1925		0.0195	
50-54	0.0372		0.2375		0.6486	
55-59	0.7678		0.5228		0.6812	
60-64	0.5374		0.7676		0.5145	
65 or Older	0.2039		0.0584		0.0182	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.17C Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	638	613	192	175	128	120
12-17	23	22	20	18	13	7
12	2	*	2	*	2	*
13	3	3	2	2	2	*
14	4	5	4	5	2	3
15	6	10	5	8	2	3
16	11	10	10	8	3	3
17	19	16	16	13	12	5
18 or Older	637	611	192	174	127	119
18-25	115	120	91	89	49	45
18	23	26	21	22	9	11
19	37	32	29	30	15	14
20	38	38	31	29	18	14
21	39	48	28	35	12	20
22	46	44	36	30	15	15
23	49	44	35	31	19	16
24	45	47	30	30	21	18
25	57	59	32	38	23	16
26 or Older	615	592	167	152	117	110
26-29	148	133	65	70	40	44
30-34	151	162	65	66	46	40
35-39	152	162	59	44	40	26
40-44	148	140	49	44	32	38
45-49	186	153	29	46	19	34
50-54	316	255	71	56	61	43
55-59	267	312	74	63	38	46
60-64	214	248	32	42	22	27
65 or Older	199	205	25	35	19	23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.17D Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.24	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04
12-17	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03
12	0.06	*	0.06	*	0.05	*
13	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	*
14	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.08
15	0.13	0.23	0.12	0.17	0.05	0.07
16	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.07	0.06
17	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.31	0.28	0.11
18 or Older	0.26	0.25	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05
18-25	0.33	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.14	0.13
18	0.50	0.57	0.46	0.48	0.19	0.25
19	0.79	0.78	0.65	0.73	0.35	0.36
20	0.84	0.88	0.70	0.68	0.43	0.33
21	0.86	0.99	0.66	0.77	0.28	0.44
22	0.96	0.93	0.80	0.67	0.35	0.35
23	0.97	0.91	0.76	0.67	0.42	0.35
24	0.94	1.01	0.66	0.69	0.45	0.42
25	1.10	1.20	0.66	0.82	0.48	0.36
26 or Older	0.30	0.28	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05
26-29	0.74	0.66	0.36	0.39	0.23	0.25
30-34	0.64	0.68	0.30	0.30	0.21	0.18
35-39	0.72	0.71	0.30	0.21	0.20	0.13
40-44	0.68	0.66	0.24	0.23	0.16	0.19
45-49	0.79	0.70	0.14	0.22	0.09	0.17
50-54	1.15	1.07	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.20
55-59	1.12	1.17	0.35	0.29	0.18	0.21
60-64	1.01	1.17	0.17	0.22	0.12	0.14
65 or Older	0.43	0.43	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.05

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.17P Cocaine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.8928		0.4136		0.9381	
12-17	0.9096		0.5228		0.0847	
12	*		*		*	
13	0.8611		0.8207		*	
14	0.8149		0.5934		0.3972	
15	0.0533		0.4438		0.9473	
16	0.7338		0.3984		0.9284	
17	0.6176		0.5127		0.0527	
18 or Older	0.8674		0.3800		0.9472	
18-25	0.3913		0.6056		0.7310	
18	0.4154		0.5221		0.6685	
19	0.8344		0.4388		0.4397	
20	0.8160		0.8071		0.9203	
21	0.5288		0.3911		0.1224	
22	0.6610		0.6702		0.7488	
23	0.0794		0.6257		0.5770	
24	0.8652		0.6666		0.7015	
25	0.6283		0.5984		0.2880	
26 or Older	0.9638		0.4108		0.7984	
26-29	0.3098		0.0398		0.2625	
30-34	0.3755		0.7399		0.6188	
35-39	0.4472		0.1788		0.1293	
40-44	0.2795		0.6970		0.9545	
45-49	0.0858		0.0431		0.0341	
50-54	0.0139		0.1927		0.1117	
55-59	0.4592		0.8943		0.1788	
60-64	0.0541		0.3643		0.4498	
65 or Older	0.0398		0.2983		0.5506	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.18C Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	305	302	93	88	64	64
12-17	5	5	3	4	1	2
12	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	*	2	*	2	*	*
14	2	1	*	1	*	1
15	*	1	*	*	*	*
16	3	3	*	3	*	*
17	3	2	3	2	1	1
18 or Older	306	301	93	88	64	64
18-25	42	35	19	19	13	6
18	6	4	1	1	0	1
19	13	11	8	9	4	*
20	11	10	4	7	2	1
21	13	14	6	6	3	5
22	17	10	8	5	3	*
23	19	13	6	8	1	*
24	18	12	9	6	9	1
25	19	18	9	5	6	1
26 or Older	302	297	93	86	62	64
26-29	63	53	17	17	14	9
30-34	70	71	16	20	10	13
35-39	81	72	30	18	19	13
40-44	78	67	27	25	23	22
45-49	96	83	22	19	12	14
50-54	151	144	40	36	34	28
55-59	139	146	61	50	29	40
60-64	88	103	16	34	3	20
65 or Older	76	102	19	20	19	20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.18D Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
12-17	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
12	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	*	0.06	*	0.06	*	*
14	0.04	0.03	*	0.03	*	0.03
15	*	0.03	*	*	*	*
16	0.08	0.08	*	0.07	*	*
17	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03
18 or Older	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
18-25	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
18	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
19	0.31	0.27	0.18	0.23	0.10	*
20	0.27	0.25	0.10	0.16	0.04	0.03
21	0.32	0.32	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.13
22	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.13	0.08	*
23	0.43	0.29	0.13	0.18	0.02	*
24	0.39	0.28	0.21	0.14	0.21	0.03
25	0.40	0.41	0.19	0.12	0.13	0.01
26 or Older	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
26-29	0.36	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.05
30-34	0.32	0.32	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.06
35-39	0.41	0.34	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.06
40-44	0.38	0.34	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11
45-49	0.44	0.39	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.07
50-54	0.64	0.65	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.13
55-59	0.65	0.63	0.29	0.23	0.14	0.18
60-64	0.46	0.53	0.08	0.18	0.01	0.10
65 or Older	0.16	0.21	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.18P Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.4518		0.7331		0.6982	
12-17	0.5057		0.2529		0.4399	
12	*		*		*	
13	*		*		*	
14	0.8989		*		*	
15	*		*		*	
16	0.5037		*		*	
17	0.5676		0.5775		0.8181	
18 or Older	0.4376		0.7705		0.7153	
18-25	0.0086		0.4938		0.0929	
18	0.3848		0.4945		0.5453	
19	0.9075		0.9083		*	
20	0.2641		0.8098		0.4469	
21	0.5707		0.8896		0.2789	
22	0.0867		0.4178		*	
23	0.1168		0.9825		*	
24	0.3688		0.9776		0.4223	
25	0.4788		0.2318		0.0635	
26 or Older	0.6259		0.6642		0.5302	
26-29	0.3691		0.5806		0.5097	
30-34	0.8165		0.1197		0.3856	
35-39	0.1421		0.1872		0.4116	
40-44	0.1662		0.3601		0.4078	
45-49	0.0524		0.8990		0.4174	
50-54	0.7283		0.6115		0.4565	
55-59	0.4616		0.6986		0.1206	
60-64	0.1175		0.0682		0.0721	
65 or Older	0.1723		0.6835		0.8085	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.19C Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	635	642	175	185	83	94
12-17	44	38	37	31	17	16
12	12	7	11	7	6	4
13	11	11	10	7	7	3
14	12	9	10	8	5	5
15	16	17	14	14	6	7
16	22	17	19	14	8	5
17	28	26	22	21	9	11
18 or Older	630	632	171	181	81	92
18-25	139	143	99	98	51	50
18	36	38	30	31	15	17
19	54	49	41	40	16	19
20	50	49	36	38	20	18
21	51	51	31	34	18	17
22	55	56	32	34	17	16
23	60	54	35	32	17	19
24	63	58	35	33	17	17
25	62	63	30	36	14	17
26 or Older	592	604	125	138	60	74
26-29	168	160	67	82	40	46
30-34	176	186	61	65	28	31
35-39	178	179	39	35	26	15
40-44	155	153	32	36	21	22
45-49	156	151	18	30	9	11
50-54	257	215	21	48	5	33
55-59	240	258	32	35	2	9
60-64	232	249	41	18	6	17
65 or Older	197	209	*	6	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.19D Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.24	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
12-17	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.07	0.06
12	0.30	0.20	0.29	0.18	0.15	0.10
13	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.16	0.17	0.07
14	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.19	0.13	0.12
15	0.37	0.38	0.32	0.31	0.13	0.15
16	0.51	0.39	0.43	0.33	0.20	0.12
17	0.65	0.60	0.51	0.50	0.22	0.26
18 or Older	0.26	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04
18-25	0.40	0.41	0.28	0.28	0.14	0.14
18	0.74	0.79	0.63	0.65	0.33	0.36
19	1.07	1.08	0.88	0.91	0.36	0.47
20	1.08	1.10	0.78	0.85	0.47	0.42
21	1.11	1.01	0.71	0.74	0.43	0.39
22	1.11	1.16	0.71	0.76	0.40	0.36
23	1.16	1.06	0.75	0.68	0.38	0.42
24	1.24	1.21	0.73	0.74	0.37	0.39
25	1.13	1.20	0.62	0.77	0.30	0.38
26 or Older	0.28	0.29	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.04
26-29	0.82	0.79	0.38	0.46	0.23	0.26
30-34	0.74	0.71	0.28	0.30	0.13	0.14
35-39	0.83	0.78	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.07
40-44	0.70	0.73	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.11
45-49	0.67	0.70	0.09	0.15	0.04	0.06
50-54	1.01	0.93	0.09	0.22	0.02	0.15
55-59	1.05	1.02	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.04
60-64	1.10	1.18	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.09
65 or Older	0.42	0.43	*	0.01	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.19P Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.7206		0.4537		0.2273	
12-17	0.1521		0.1849		0.7680	
12	0.1183		0.1996		0.6060	
13	0.8713		0.2087		0.3811	
14	0.6499		0.7579		0.5240	
15	0.8577		0.6767		0.7594	
16	0.0421		0.0788		0.1406	
17	0.9662		0.5975		0.5024	
18 or Older	0.6610		0.2917		0.2016	
18-25	0.0101		0.7504		0.5796	
18	0.3965		0.7815		0.5978	
19	0.4051		0.8842		0.3700	
20	0.0322		0.8526		0.8372	
21	0.2328		0.5707		0.7822	
22	0.3374		0.7635		0.4355	
23	0.0131		0.2454		0.4041	
24	0.4919		0.2545		0.8770	
25	0.7191		0.6724		0.9028	
26 or Older	0.2839		0.0768		0.1847	
26-29	0.4704		0.1831		0.4455	
30-34	0.0485		0.3460		0.3534	
35-39	0.6664		0.5330		0.3184	
40-44	0.7714		0.2806		0.6785	
45-49	0.5833		0.3666		0.9606	
50-54	0.0101		0.0577		0.2548	
55-59	0.9315		0.7246		0.4901	
60-64	0.3178		0.3598		0.5586	
65 or Older	0.0026		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.20C Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	459	471	93	91	52	66
12-17	73	65	39	34	20	17
12	23	20	16	13	9	7
13	30	29	19	17	10	8
14	30	28	18	17	8	7
15	32	31	17	13	8	4
16	32	28	13	11	4	6
17	32	30	16	13	8	9
18 or Older	453	459	83	85	48	63
18-25	104	106	43	47	21	25
18	39	35	17	21	10	9
19	36	34	15	13	8	6
20	36	36	16	17	6	12
21	35	36	12	15	7	12
22	38	39	16	13	6	4
23	41	41	15	13	10	4
24	40	39	14	17	6	4
25	43	42	17	14	7	5
26 or Older	438	439	75	73	45	57
26-29	126	100	31	35	11	30
30-34	127	133	28	25	15	17
35-39	143	134	24	26	11	23
40-44	126	131	13	23	10	19
45-49	143	125	24	14	17	11
50-54	204	204	29	39	19	26
55-59	180	192	22	20	22	20
60-64	137	144	30	*	14	*
65 or Older	136	129	7	11	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.20D Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
12-17	0.29	0.26	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.07
12	0.58	0.51	0.40	0.34	0.24	0.18
13	0.72	0.68	0.47	0.42	0.25	0.20
14	0.65	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.19	0.17
15	0.71	0.67	0.39	0.29	0.19	0.10
16	0.73	0.64	0.31	0.25	0.10	0.14
17	0.72	0.68	0.37	0.32	0.18	0.21
18 or Older	0.19	0.19	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
18-25	0.30	0.31	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.07
18	0.76	0.75	0.35	0.46	0.21	0.20
19	0.80	0.83	0.35	0.33	0.18	0.14
20	0.81	0.80	0.37	0.40	0.13	0.27
21	0.80	0.78	0.30	0.34	0.17	0.28
22	0.84	0.87	0.37	0.30	0.14	0.09
23	0.85	0.85	0.33	0.29	0.22	0.09
24	0.85	0.86	0.31	0.38	0.13	0.09
25	0.89	0.87	0.37	0.32	0.15	0.12
26 or Older	0.21	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
26-29	0.67	0.53	0.18	0.20	0.07	0.17
30-34	0.55	0.57	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.08
35-39	0.68	0.62	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.11
40-44	0.59	0.63	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.10
45-49	0.63	0.59	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.05
50-54	0.84	0.89	0.13	0.18	0.08	0.12
55-59	0.82	0.81	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09
60-64	0.72	0.73	0.16	*	0.08	*
65 or Older	0.29	0.27	0.01	0.02	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.20P Inhalant Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0216		0.4066		0.4082	
12-17	0.0326		0.0106		0.3091	
12	0.1931		0.4150		0.6575	
13	0.1643		0.0495		0.1211	
14	0.2231		0.8530		0.6137	
15	0.5346		0.1739		0.5293	
16	0.0786		0.1619		0.1977	
17	0.5671		0.6762		0.9513	
18 or Older	0.0425		0.8512		0.2247	
18-25	0.7787		0.9665		0.9191	
18	0.8342		0.3448		0.6373	
19	0.8820		0.7927		0.5373	
20	0.2548		0.7390		0.4154	
21	0.8684		0.4245		0.1496	
22	0.8753		0.2080		0.1763	
23	0.6710		0.6078		0.4271	
24	0.9795		0.8499		0.6540	
25	0.8291		0.7856		0.8968	
26 or Older	0.0429		0.8036		0.1648	
26-29	0.0174		0.4639		0.0103	
30-34	0.6596		0.9644		0.6217	
35-39	0.3723		0.5353		0.1390	
40-44	0.3349		0.1189		0.5333	
45-49	0.2874		0.1722		0.3243	
50-54	0.8364		0.8865		0.6723	
55-59	0.8614		0.9342		0.9393	
60-64	0.6339		*		*	
65 or Older	0.8354		0.8453		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.21C Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	403	390	120	100	93	71
12-17	15	11	10	8	5	4
12	2	3	2	1	*	*
13	1	0	*	0	*	*
14	0	4	*	3	*	2
15	6	3	5	2	1	1
16	7	5	3	3	2	*
17	11	8	7	6	5	3
18 or Older	401	389	120	99	93	71
18-25	65	54	35	28	25	15
18	16	10	9	9	8	1
19	20	19	10	14	8	10
20	19	15	12	10	6	2
21	23	21	15	13	5	7
22	23	15	10	9	8	5
23	28	22	15	9	9	1
24	25	20	10	7	7	6
25	28	24	16	11	15	3
26 or Older	392	377	115	95	89	70
26-29	84	70	34	26	21	16
30-34	103	107	34	35	25	21
35-39	116	108	44	28	31	23
40-44	101	102	35	31	30	24
45-49	116	95	45	19	37	16
50-54	169	166	52	49	41	44
55-59	169	200	35	49	30	34
60-64	149	142	10	11	10	*
65 or Older	114	131	27	17	19	17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.21D Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
12-17	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
12	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.03	*	*
13	0.01	0.01	*	0.01	*	*
14	0.00	0.09	*	0.06	*	0.05
15	0.13	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.01
16	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.05	*
17	0.25	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.11	0.07
18 or Older	0.17	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
18-25	0.19	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.04
18	0.34	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.01
19	0.47	0.48	0.24	0.35	0.18	0.26
20	0.46	0.34	0.28	0.23	0.15	0.05
21	0.53	0.46	0.37	0.29	0.12	0.16
22	0.53	0.36	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.12
23	0.61	0.47	0.34	0.19	0.20	0.03
24	0.55	0.46	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.13
25	0.59	0.53	0.35	0.24	0.32	0.08
26 or Older	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
26-29	0.47	0.38	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.09
30-34	0.45	0.48	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.10
35-39	0.59	0.51	0.23	0.14	0.16	0.11
40-44	0.49	0.50	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.13
45-49	0.53	0.45	0.21	0.09	0.18	0.08
50-54	0.70	0.73	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.20
55-59	0.77	0.83	0.16	0.22	0.14	0.15
60-64	0.77	0.72	0.06	0.06	0.05	*
65 or Older	0.24	0.27	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.21P Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.8983		0.0274		0.0361	
12-17	0.9054		0.5050		0.5313	
12	0.2985		0.7165		*	
13	0.5926		*		*	
14	0.0777		*		*	
15	0.5085		0.4721		0.7643	
16	0.5703		0.5681		*	
17	0.7907		0.5606		0.5562	
18 or Older	0.8883		0.0305		0.0387	
18-25	0.0008		0.1789		0.0343	
18	0.1555		0.7577		0.1169	
19	0.7530		0.6966		0.9218	
20	0.1025		0.4002		0.2496	
21	0.0733		0.1843		0.5067	
22	0.2848		0.9239		0.2731	
23	0.0316		0.2313		0.2039	
24	0.1659		0.7590		0.9813	
25	0.3926		0.8969		0.1132	
26 or Older	0.7273		0.0705		0.1187	
26-29	0.0672		0.2154		0.5132	
30-34	0.7927		0.9394		0.5418	
35-39	0.8622		0.1775		0.6429	
40-44	0.9496		0.9301		0.4988	
45-49	0.2421		0.0162		0.0608	
50-54	0.8494		0.6494		0.9919	
55-59	0.4981		0.4756		0.8555	
60-64	0.9480		0.8804		*	
65 or Older	0.0269		0.4880		0.8988	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.22C Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	877	824	380	374	206	211
12-17	107	107	58	53	37	29
12	39	38	13	12	9	6
13	43	43	14	14	8	10
14	53	45	22	21	13	12
15	56	52	23	25	14	14
16	58	56	32	28	17	14
17	63	60	35	34	23	14
18 or Older	860	812	375	365	201	208
18-25	177	168	127	131	73	74
18	79	75	41	42	24	24
19	89	76	51	51	25	28
20	79	84	46	52	25	30
21	84	84	51	56	31	28
22	84	79	49	46	27	30
23	86	84	50	44	28	23
24	85	79	45	47	25	24
25	87	83	49	44	25	22
26 or Older	832	791	345	335	187	195
26-29	237	218	122	122	69	59
30-34	245	256	105	113	66	60
35-39	242	253	98	97	54	59
40-44	254	225	96	90	59	55
45-49	267	259	93	88	64	54
50-54	435	379	149	147	73	92
55-59	373	431	135	126	73	75
60-64	379	354	100	97	60	51
65 or Older	448	445	115	131	60	82

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.22D Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.31	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08
12-17	0.43	0.43	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.12
12	0.91	0.93	0.32	0.33	0.23	0.16
13	0.94	0.96	0.35	0.35	0.19	0.23
14	1.06	0.93	0.49	0.50	0.29	0.29
15	1.06	1.00	0.51	0.53	0.31	0.32
16	1.09	1.07	0.73	0.62	0.40	0.33
17	1.17	1.13	0.79	0.78	0.54	0.33
18 or Older	0.35	0.33	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.09
18-25	0.51	0.49	0.36	0.38	0.21	0.21
18	1.42	1.29	0.85	0.84	0.51	0.52
19	1.45	1.36	1.05	1.11	0.58	0.67
20	1.36	1.43	0.95	1.12	0.59	0.68
21	1.40	1.37	1.09	1.11	0.70	0.62
22	1.42	1.38	1.03	0.97	0.62	0.68
23	1.27	1.37	0.99	0.88	0.60	0.51
24	1.40	1.41	0.93	1.00	0.55	0.55
25	1.33	1.41	0.94	0.91	0.53	0.47
26 or Older	0.40	0.38	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.09
26-29	0.94	0.95	0.65	0.67	0.39	0.33
30-34	0.85	0.82	0.47	0.50	0.31	0.27
35-39	0.97	0.88	0.49	0.45	0.28	0.28
40-44	0.97	0.88	0.47	0.45	0.29	0.28
45-49	0.94	0.94	0.44	0.42	0.30	0.26
50-54	1.32	1.32	0.62	0.65	0.32	0.41
55-59	1.30	1.34	0.62	0.56	0.34	0.34
60-64	1.36	1.40	0.52	0.50	0.32	0.26
65 or Older	0.96	0.93	0.25	0.27	0.13	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.22P Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0002		0.4311		0.5042	
12-17	0.0000		0.0608		0.0226	
12	0.5797		0.6073		0.2146	
13	0.0170		0.6642		0.6936	
14	0.0045		0.5695		0.4644	
15	0.0137		0.8977		0.9006	
16	0.0064		0.0383		0.1825	
17	0.0128		0.4273		0.0546	
18 or Older	0.0021		0.6151		0.7397	
18-25	0.0000		0.1432		0.1247	
18	0.0076		0.7981		0.4532	
19	0.0004		0.9311		0.6522	
20	0.8147		0.2596		0.6145	
21	0.0021		0.1912		0.2007	
22	0.0672		0.2702		0.8148	
23	0.0208		0.0036		0.0344	
24	0.9517		0.6367		0.8716	
25	0.5750		0.4096		0.2584	
26 or Older	0.0322		0.8991		0.8053	
26-29	0.0024		0.7301		0.4298	
30-34	0.6800		0.5080		0.6644	
35-39	0.3293		0.5880		0.4237	
40-44	0.9756		0.9775		0.7431	
45-49	0.6609		0.5499		0.1125	
50-54	0.3724		0.7056		0.3078	
55-59	0.6372		0.7662		0.5871	
60-64	0.1378		0.7067		0.4920	
65 or Older	0.0974		0.4980		0.3609	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.23C Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	861	771	307	286	157	159
12-17	101	97	47	42	27	22
12	34	33	12	11	8	6
13	39	39	13	14	8	9
14	47	41	19	18	11	10
15	51	44	18	22	9	10
16	52	49	24	21	11	11
17	57	51	27	23	15	9
18 or Older	848	762	303	280	156	158
18-25	165	153	92	92	46	46
18	71	65	30	30	14	15
19	75	63	33	31	14	14
20	65	67	31	34	15	19
21	70	64	36	35	20	19
22	72	62	34	30	16	18
23	76	74	37	32	23	14
24	72	69	35	35	21	17
25	78	69	39	33	17	12
26 or Older	818	742	287	264	150	149
26-29	208	188	99	89	52	47
30-34	227	226	89	88	46	43
35-39	219	225	85	82	44	49
40-44	231	203	88	73	52	44
45-49	240	229	80	71	54	39
50-54	384	331	113	124	60	68
55-59	347	383	109	109	63	57
60-64	338	313	77	79	56	45
65 or Older	435	425	96	98	37	54

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.23D Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.29	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.06
12-17	0.41	0.39	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.09
12	0.82	0.82	0.30	0.28	0.21	0.16
13	0.88	0.88	0.31	0.33	0.19	0.23
14	0.97	0.87	0.43	0.43	0.25	0.24
15	1.02	0.90	0.41	0.48	0.20	0.23
16	1.04	0.98	0.55	0.47	0.26	0.25
17	1.13	1.04	0.62	0.53	0.36	0.23
18 or Older	0.35	0.31	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.06
18-25	0.47	0.44	0.26	0.27	0.13	0.13
18	1.38	1.21	0.65	0.63	0.30	0.32
19	1.39	1.27	0.73	0.78	0.33	0.36
20	1.23	1.33	0.69	0.78	0.35	0.45
21	1.34	1.23	0.84	0.77	0.48	0.44
22	1.33	1.24	0.77	0.68	0.37	0.42
23	1.23	1.34	0.78	0.67	0.50	0.32
24	1.34	1.33	0.76	0.77	0.46	0.39
25	1.28	1.28	0.78	0.71	0.37	0.27
26 or Older	0.39	0.35	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.07
26-29	0.91	0.87	0.54	0.49	0.30	0.26
30-34	0.82	0.78	0.40	0.40	0.22	0.20
35-39	0.94	0.83	0.44	0.38	0.23	0.23
40-44	0.94	0.85	0.43	0.37	0.26	0.22
45-49	0.91	0.88	0.38	0.35	0.26	0.19
50-54	1.28	1.21	0.48	0.56	0.26	0.31
55-59	1.29	1.28	0.50	0.49	0.30	0.26
60-64	1.35	1.33	0.41	0.41	0.30	0.23
65 or Older	0.93	0.89	0.21	0.20	0.08	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.23P Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0000		0.0137		0.0534	
12-17	0.0000		0.1721		0.2686	
12	0.2590		0.3135		0.3751	
13	0.0011		0.7290		0.6805	
14	0.0027		0.3786		0.1680	
15	0.0019		0.4362		0.3954	
16	0.0005		0.1817		0.9056	
17	0.0093		0.4433		0.4024	
18 or Older	0.0000		0.0223		0.0716	
18-25	0.0000		0.0001		0.0026	
18	0.0002		0.4953		0.9215	
19	0.0000		0.2185		0.7249	
20	0.1601		0.6837		0.7189	
21	0.0002		0.0725		0.2984	
22	0.0175		0.0577		0.8070	
23	0.0048		0.0037		0.0047	
24	0.7447		0.7471		0.2086	
25	0.0535		0.0915		0.1127	
26 or Older	0.0009		0.2815		0.3264	
26-29	0.0004		0.3002		0.2611	
30-34	0.2406		0.6491		0.6918	
35-39	0.8905		0.8388		0.7139	
40-44	0.7411		0.3094		0.3473	
45-49	0.2523		0.1216		0.0422	
50-54	0.4398		0.3825		0.3752	
55-59	0.8469		0.9070		0.8150	
60-64	0.0851		0.8637		0.5652	
65 or Older	0.0117		0.7087		0.4053	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.24C Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	623	592	209	206	109	120
12-17	50	53	32	32	21	17
12	14	13	3	7	2	1
13	14	12	7	3	6	1
14	18	16	9	9	6	6
15	22	24	12	15	6	8
16	25	25	18	17	12	8
17	27	30	19	19	14	10
18 or Older	617	587	205	203	107	118
18-25	115	111	78	79	44	41
18	39	35	29	29	16	14
19	39	37	27	31	16	16
20	38	41	25	29	15	14
21	43	42	30	27	15	15
22	41	40	27	27	14	17
23	44	41	30	28	16	14
24	44	44	28	26	13	14
25	47	44	28	24	17	13
26 or Older	599	573	190	183	97	109
26-29	124	110	69	60	33	35
30-34	132	129	60	60	36	32
35-39	131	140	54	51	30	31
40-44	150	129	58	46	28	27
45-49	150	150	47	46	31	28
50-54	254	232	87	93	35	46
55-59	222	256	64	68	27	44
60-64	241	200	60	43	28	13
65 or Older	299	332	62	77	39	52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.24D Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04
12-17	0.20	0.21	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.07
12	0.37	0.35	0.07	0.18	0.05	0.03
13	0.35	0.28	0.18	0.08	0.14	0.03
14	0.42	0.39	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.14
15	0.49	0.53	0.29	0.33	0.13	0.18
16	0.56	0.57	0.42	0.40	0.27	0.19
17	0.62	0.68	0.44	0.45	0.33	0.25
18 or Older	0.25	0.24	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.05
18-25	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.23	0.13	0.12
18	0.80	0.73	0.62	0.61	0.35	0.31
19	0.86	0.88	0.63	0.74	0.38	0.41
20	0.86	0.89	0.58	0.66	0.36	0.32
21	0.97	0.88	0.70	0.59	0.37	0.34
22	0.90	0.88	0.60	0.60	0.32	0.39
23	0.89	0.82	0.63	0.59	0.35	0.31
24	0.90	0.95	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.32
25	0.92	0.92	0.58	0.53	0.36	0.29
26 or Older	0.29	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.05
26-29	0.66	0.59	0.38	0.34	0.19	0.20
30-34	0.59	0.54	0.28	0.27	0.17	0.15
35-39	0.63	0.62	0.28	0.24	0.15	0.15
40-44	0.69	0.62	0.29	0.23	0.14	0.14
45-49	0.67	0.67	0.22	0.23	0.15	0.14
50-54	1.01	0.98	0.37	0.42	0.15	0.21
55-59	0.98	1.05	0.30	0.31	0.13	0.20
60-64	1.16	0.96	0.32	0.22	0.15	0.07
65 or Older	0.64	0.69	0.13	0.16	0.08	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.24P Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.3384		0.9178		0.6794	
12-17	0.6071		0.3751		0.1199	
12	0.8816		0.2501		0.5646	
13	0.4205		0.4119		0.3293	
14	0.7731		0.5725		0.9759	
15	0.4035		0.2233		0.5614	
16	0.8003		0.5621		0.1506	
17	0.4200		0.4904		0.2494	
18 or Older	0.3029		0.8034		0.4975	
18-25	0.0902		0.9178		0.4892	
18	0.3691		0.9785		0.6170	
19	0.6255		0.1280		0.3580	
20	0.6966		0.3157		0.5412	
21	0.1732		0.4344		0.8467	
22	0.2113		0.5911		0.4340	
23	0.0605		0.3701		0.2279	
24	0.5479		0.8444		0.9568	
25	0.8574		0.6832		0.1807	
26 or Older	0.4498		0.8860		0.2896	
26-29	0.0606		0.8397		0.7026	
30-34	0.5015		0.5213		0.9237	
35-39	0.9085		0.6107		0.9279	
40-44	0.1154		0.3302		0.8797	
45-49	0.3519		0.7650		0.7385	
50-54	0.7761		0.6579		0.1806	
55-59	0.2445		0.6485		0.0477	
60-64	0.0383		0.5929		0.1730	
65 or Older	0.6100		0.4315		0.8179	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.25C Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	356	368	174	192	97	103
12-17	62	61	35	34	17	14
12	15	20	4	3	2	0
13	22	22	2	4	0	2
14	23	23	8	11	5	6
15	25	29	15	14	9	8
16	33	29	22	14	9	6
17	37	35	23	25	11	7
18 or Older	351	358	171	185	96	103
18-25	130	139	96	104	51	58
18	40	44	24	30	14	17
19	51	50	38	39	20	22
20	48	57	34	44	17	23
21	47	54	38	40	20	21
22	49	48	37	35	20	21
23	42	47	33	30	14	13
24	46	43	29	31	13	16
25	40	46	29	30	15	15
26 or Older	314	327	132	142	78	83
26-29	107	109	69	76	44	34
30-34	103	106	60	62	35	33
35-39	94	101	50	45	22	26
40-44	84	96	31	36	21	19
45-49	85	87	30	38	24	28
50-54	127	132	52	50	31	31
55-59	109	113	34	37	22	32
60-64	94	101	17	24	17	*
65 or Older	136	136	9	35	*	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.25D Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04
12-17	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.06
12	0.39	0.51	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.01
13	0.53	0.53	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.06
14	0.53	0.53	0.19	0.27	0.11	0.14
15	0.56	0.61	0.33	0.31	0.20	0.18
16	0.72	0.65	0.50	0.33	0.20	0.15
17	0.84	0.76	0.53	0.58	0.26	0.18
18 or Older	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.04
18-25	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.30	0.15	0.17
18	0.82	0.90	0.49	0.63	0.30	0.37
19	1.05	1.10	0.82	0.87	0.45	0.53
20	0.98	1.19	0.74	0.97	0.41	0.53
21	1.00	1.08	0.86	0.84	0.48	0.47
22	1.03	0.98	0.80	0.76	0.47	0.47
23	0.88	0.93	0.70	0.63	0.31	0.29
24	0.96	0.93	0.63	0.68	0.29	0.37
25	0.77	0.98	0.61	0.65	0.33	0.34
26 or Older	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04
26-29	0.59	0.59	0.39	0.43	0.26	0.19
30-34	0.48	0.47	0.28	0.29	0.17	0.15
35-39	0.46	0.47	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.12
40-44	0.41	0.48	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.09
45-49	0.40	0.42	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.14
50-54	0.53	0.59	0.22	0.23	0.13	0.14
55-59	0.51	0.50	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.15
60-64	0.50	0.52	0.09	0.13	0.09	*
65 or Older	0.29	0.28	0.02	0.07	*	0.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.25P Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0294		0.1269		0.6045	
12-17	0.7998		0.1890		0.2399	
12	0.1068		0.6020		0.3107	
13	0.8111		0.0737		0.3810	
14	0.9193		0.1004		0.2240	
15	0.7452		0.3569		0.3071	
16	0.1738		0.0031		0.3043	
17	0.4602		0.9394		0.3689	
18 or Older	0.0232		0.0653		0.4816	
18-25	0.4410		0.6206		0.8208	
18	0.6286		0.3785		0.6471	
19	0.8661		0.9864		0.7735	
20	0.0584		0.0787		0.1545	
21	0.8394		0.3237		0.6345	
22	0.1401		0.4653		0.8574	
23	0.8806		0.1766		0.4818	
24	0.9408		0.1951		0.1541	
25	0.1693		0.5539		0.8557	
26 or Older	0.0240		0.0379		0.4310	
26-29	0.7359		0.4899		0.5093	
30-34	0.1535		0.2806		0.1814	
35-39	0.2393		0.8552		0.1374	
40-44	0.4729		0.0781		0.9053	
45-49	0.4088		0.5519		0.8417	
50-54	0.2998		0.8864		0.8053	
55-59	0.4518		0.5835		0.2746	
60-64	0.9568		0.4547		*	
65 or Older	0.3890		0.0435		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.26C Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	437	466	113	117	57	74
12-17	38	35	16	14	7	6
12	12	13	1	3	*	*
13	13	12	4	4	1	*
14	11	13	5	6	1	3
15	17	15	6	8	5	5
16	20	15	10	8	3	2
17	18	18	8	8	3	3
18 or Older	434	464	111	116	57	74
18-25	63	65	26	30	16	12
18	21	20	9	7	5	4
19	21	20	10	13	4	5
20	20	18	13	8	7	3
21	23	23	10	12	4	2
22	22	18	8	7	6	4
23	26	24	11	12	9	4
24	24	28	5	12	4	5
25	22	26	8	9	5	6
26 or Older	426	457	109	112	55	73
26-29	72	72	33	30	14	12
30-34	82	90	30	35	21	17
35-39	94	89	32	22	14	11
40-44	101	82	31	32	21	25
45-49	116	98	27	18	18	8
50-54	193	174	41	48	13	40
55-59	160	225	49	35	*	22
60-64	167	171	22	37	8	24
65 or Older	251	241	47	59	29	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.26D Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.16	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03
12-17	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
12	0.31	0.34	0.03	0.07	*	*
13	0.32	0.28	0.10	0.09	0.02	*
14	0.26	0.30	0.12	0.14	0.03	0.08
15	0.38	0.33	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.12
16	0.46	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.07	0.04
17	0.44	0.42	0.19	0.20	0.08	0.07
18 or Older	0.18	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03
18-25	0.18	0.19	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.03
18	0.46	0.44	0.20	0.15	0.11	0.08
19	0.48	0.51	0.24	0.34	0.10	0.11
20	0.49	0.42	0.32	0.18	0.16	0.06
21	0.55	0.52	0.24	0.28	0.11	0.05
22	0.50	0.41	0.20	0.15	0.14	0.10
23	0.57	0.52	0.25	0.27	0.19	0.08
24	0.52	0.63	0.10	0.27	0.08	0.12
25	0.48	0.56	0.17	0.20	0.12	0.13
26 or Older	0.20	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03
26-29	0.40	0.40	0.19	0.17	0.08	0.07
30-34	0.37	0.40	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.08
35-39	0.46	0.41	0.16	0.11	0.07	0.05
40-44	0.48	0.41	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.13
45-49	0.52	0.47	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.04
50-54	0.77	0.76	0.18	0.22	0.05	0.18
55-59	0.74	0.92	0.23	0.16	*	0.10
60-64	0.83	0.83	0.12	0.19	0.04	0.13
65 or Older	0.54	0.50	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.26P Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.9320		0.9446		0.6167	
12-17	0.4462		0.9285		0.8791	
12	0.3811		0.2017		*	
13	0.8842		0.8908		*	
14	0.2777		0.5240		0.3452	
15	0.4342		1.0000		0.8979	
16	0.0714		0.4620		0.6124	
17	0.6898		0.7991		0.7634	
18 or Older	0.9705		0.9359		0.6273	
18-25	0.5936		0.8547		0.0688	
18	0.5516		0.3725		0.4196	
19	0.4802		0.7623		0.8655	
20	0.4307		0.1891		0.6038	
21	0.8353		0.5846		0.4280	
22	0.2638		0.1800		0.3962	
23	0.2499		0.4977		0.0368	
24	0.1295		0.0073		0.3545	
25	0.3486		0.9504		0.6103	
26 or Older	1.0000		0.8890		0.3847	
26-29	0.7814		0.3373		0.3291	
30-34	0.0922		0.4183		0.5885	
35-39	0.6657		0.2251		0.9504	
40-44	0.5930		0.2397		0.4474	
45-49	0.1457		0.2458		0.0383	
50-54	0.4316		0.7079		0.3722	
55-59	0.2095		0.2758		*	
60-64	0.0748		0.1604		0.3465	
65 or Older	0.3217		0.5181		0.6125	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.27C Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	312	291	164	171
12-17	48	43	27	22
12	12	11	8	6
13	13	14	8	9
14	19	18	11	10
15	19	22	9	10
16	24	21	11	11
17	28	23	15	9
18 or Older	307	286	162	170
18-25	94	94	50	48
18	29	30	14	15
19	33	32	14	15
20	31	34	15	19
21	36	35	20	20
22	35	31	16	19
23	37	33	23	16
24	37	35	26	17
25	39	33	18	13
26 or Older	292	269	157	161
26-29	101	89	53	48
30-34	91	92	49	47
35-39	86	83	46	52
40-44	88	76	52	50
45-49	80	71	54	39
50-54	117	125	64	69
55-59	110	112	64	67
60-64	77	79	56	45
65 or Older	96	98	37	54

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.27D Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.06
12-17	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.09
12	0.30	0.28	0.21	0.16
13	0.31	0.34	0.19	0.23
14	0.43	0.42	0.25	0.24
15	0.42	0.48	0.20	0.23
16	0.55	0.48	0.26	0.25
17	0.63	0.53	0.36	0.23
18 or Older	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.07
18-25	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.14
18	0.65	0.64	0.30	0.34
19	0.73	0.79	0.33	0.39
20	0.70	0.79	0.36	0.45
21	0.84	0.77	0.48	0.46
22	0.78	0.70	0.38	0.43
23	0.78	0.69	0.50	0.34
24	0.79	0.77	0.55	0.39
25	0.79	0.71	0.39	0.30
26 or Older	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08
26-29	0.55	0.50	0.30	0.27
30-34	0.41	0.41	0.23	0.22
35-39	0.44	0.39	0.24	0.25
40-44	0.43	0.38	0.26	0.25
45-49	0.37	0.35	0.26	0.19
50-54	0.50	0.56	0.28	0.31
55-59	0.51	0.50	0.30	0.30
60-64	0.41	0.41	0.30	0.23
65 or Older	0.21	0.20	0.08	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.27P Misuse of Opioids in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Month (2015)	Misuse in Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0235		0.1638	
12-17	0.1704		0.2907	
12	0.3054		0.3751	
13	0.8238		0.6805	
14	0.4054		0.1680	
15	0.4784		0.3874	
16	0.2293		0.9895	
17	0.3330		0.3945	
18 or Older	0.0377		0.2047	
18-25	0.0002		0.0069	
18	0.4670		0.8502	
19	0.2911		0.9574	
20	0.6842		0.5876	
21	0.0898		0.4698	
22	0.0835		0.8130	
23	0.0116		0.0196	
24	0.4921		0.0590	
25	0.0851		0.1769	
26 or Older	0.3691		0.6241	
26-29	0.3046		0.4693	
30-34	0.8929		0.9187	
35-39	0.8915		0.7399	
40-44	0.3837		0.5153	
45-49	0.1300		0.0725	
50-54	0.4847		0.5509	
55-59	0.8291		0.7497	
60-64	0.9352		0.5729	
65 or Older	0.7087		0.4053	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.28C Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug/Age Group	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS¹	877	824	380	374	395	392
12-17	107	107	58	53	61	56
18 or Older	860	812	375	365	388	384
18-25	177	168	127	131	150	157
26 or Older	832	791	345	335	357	348
PAIN RELIEVERS¹	861	771	307	286	316	295
12-17	101	97	47	42	49	44
18 or Older	848	762	303	280	310	291
18-25	165	153	92	92	99	98
26 or Older	818	742	287	264	293	271
TRANQUILIZERS	623	592	209	206	211	210
12-17	50	53	32	32	33	32
18 or Older	617	587	205	203	207	207
18-25	115	111	78	79	83	83
26 or Older	599	573	190	183	192	186
STIMULANTS	356	368	174	192	174	193
12-17	62	61	35	34	36	34
18 or Older	351	358	171	185	171	187
18-25	130	139	96	104	106	117
26 or Older	314	327	132	142	133	142
SEDATIVES	437	466	113	117	114	118
12-17	38	35	16	14	16	14
18 or Older	434	464	111	116	112	117
18-25	63	65	26	30	27	30
26 or Older	426	457	109	112	110	113

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.28D Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug/Age Group	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS¹	0.33	0.31	0.14	0.14	0.31	0.32
12-17	0.43	0.43	0.23	0.21	0.76	0.76
18 or Older	0.35	0.33	0.15	0.15	0.33	0.33
18-25	0.51	0.49	0.36	0.38	0.68	0.82
26 or Older	0.40	0.38	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.34
PAIN RELIEVERS¹	0.32	0.29	0.11	0.11	0.31	0.30
12-17	0.41	0.39	0.19	0.17	0.78	0.83
18 or Older	0.35	0.31	0.12	0.11	0.32	0.31
18-25	0.47	0.44	0.26	0.27	0.67	0.81
26 or Older	0.39	0.35	0.14	0.13	0.35	0.34
TRANQUILIZERS	0.23	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.50	0.52
12-17	0.20	0.21	0.13	0.13	2.33	2.27
18 or Older	0.25	0.24	0.08	0.08	0.50	0.53
18-25	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.23	1.36	1.53
26 or Older	0.29	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.53	0.53
STIMULANTS	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.86	0.88
12-17	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.14	1.63	1.56
18 or Older	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.95	0.95
18-25	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.30	1.36	1.40
26 or Older	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.07	1.12	1.09
SEDATIVES	0.16	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.59	0.61
12-17	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.06	2.43	2.23
18 or Older	0.18	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.60	0.62
18-25	0.18	0.19	0.08	0.09	1.77	2.08
26 or Older	0.20	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.64	0.65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.28P Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Past Year Any Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Prescription Drug/Age Group	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS¹	0.0002		0.4311		0.5286	
12-17	0.0000		0.0608		0.7333	
18 or Older	0.0021		0.6151		0.5128	
18-25	0.0000		0.1432		0.2570	
26 or Older	0.0322		0.8991		0.4182	
PAIN RELIEVERS¹	0.0000		0.0137		0.5792	
12-17	0.0000		0.1721		0.1946	
18 or Older	0.0000		0.0223		0.5048	
18-25	0.0000		0.0001		0.3610	
26 or Older	0.0009		0.2815		0.9744	
TRANQUILIZERS	0.3384		0.9178		0.7293	
12-17	0.6071		0.3751		0.4612	
18 or Older	0.3029		0.8034		0.8313	
18-25	0.0902		0.9178		0.1759	
26 or Older	0.4498		0.8860		0.9029	
STIMULANTS	0.0294		0.1269		0.8974	
12-17	0.7998		0.1890		0.1489	
18 or Older	0.0232		0.0653		0.7058	
18-25	0.4410		0.6206		0.9396	
26 or Older	0.0240		0.0379		0.3146	
SEDATIVES	0.9320		0.9446		0.9206	
12-17	0.4462		0.9285		0.7978	
18 or Older	0.9705		0.9359		0.9251	
18-25	0.5936		0.8547		0.9537	
26 or Older	1.0000		0.8890		0.8867	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.29C Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	903	870	107	104	896	853	187	180	862	825
GENDER										
Male	582	584	73	73	580	573	123	121	567	563
Female	613	592	77	68	604	584	124	121	588	562
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	811	802	93	91	804	792	162	152	780	778
White	699	674	94	88	1,192	1,130	248	251	1,142	1,088
Black or African American	277	269	51	45	446	430	108	103	411	400
American Indian or Alaska Native	68	81	6	9	66	77	*	27	60	70
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	48	67	*	*	47	65	*	*	*	*
Asian	212	214	25	28	210	212	63	61	195	199
Two or More Races	135	147	20	21	133	144	39	35	130	138
Hispanic or Latino	325	341	52	51	322	335	87	90	301	317
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	376	349	105	92	356	329
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	568	572	157	141	534	545
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	713	675	211	228	666	628
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	802	805	111	118	786	788
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	893	894	192	195	868	863
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	419	415	142	164	391	373
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	220	232	86	84	206	218
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	688	656	138	123	663	644

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.29D Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.34	0.32	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.53	0.52	0.41	0.39
GENDER										
Male	0.45	0.45	0.58	0.57	0.50	0.49	0.70	0.70	0.57	0.56
Female	0.44	0.43	0.63	0.55	0.48	0.46	0.71	0.70	0.54	0.51
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.36	0.36	0.48	0.48	0.39	0.38	0.59	0.56	0.44	0.43
White	0.41	0.39	0.58	0.55	0.44	0.42	0.68	0.65	0.49	0.48
Black or African American	0.86	0.83	1.09	1.05	0.95	0.92	1.20	1.19	1.11	1.10
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.42	3.08	3.46	4.36	3.92	3.31	*	4.43	4.63	3.76
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.85	4.96	*	*	5.59	5.51	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.24	1.25	1.90	1.79	1.33	1.38	2.23	2.33	1.47	1.54
Two or More Races	2.14	1.96	2.11	2.12	2.60	2.27	2.33	2.53	3.24	2.69
Hispanic or Latino	0.75	0.77	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.87	1.17	1.20	0.99	1.02
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.88	0.89	1.28	1.40	1.00	0.99
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.66	0.67	0.87	0.89	0.77	0.78
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.60	0.54	0.80	0.84	0.70	0.64
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.66	0.64	1.36	1.35	0.70	0.68
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.47	0.44	0.76	0.70	0.52	0.49
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.86	0.85	0.96	1.05	1.13	1.11
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.34	1.37	1.63	1.57	1.82	1.83
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.65	0.62	1.10	1.09	0.71	0.68

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.29P Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4923		0.0002		0.7957		0.0974		0.8947	
GENDER										
Male	0.0165		0.0215		0.0292		0.0193		0.0885	
Female	0.1743		0.0021		0.0783		0.9037		0.0633	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9263		0.0046		0.8454		0.3732		0.6869	
White	0.5633		0.0168		0.4223		0.4162		0.4983	
Black or African American	0.1390		0.0171		0.2243		0.0049		0.5667	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3202		0.0732		0.5328		*		0.6909	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3152		*		0.2147		*		*	
Asian	0.6324		0.7993		0.6267		0.3300		0.7458	
Two or More Races	0.9831		0.6083		0.9550		0.2838		0.7541	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1476		0.0065		0.3043		0.0818		0.5932	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0357		0.1655		0.0806	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9894		0.1408		0.6776	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.5771		0.3486		0.7556	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4882		0.8507		0.5108	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.6783		0.5473		0.7775	
Part-Time	da		da		0.8210		0.6424		0.7061	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9799		0.8338		0.9475	
Other ¹	da		da		0.8946		0.0216		0.7727	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.30C Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	617	616	92	87	610	604	171	182	550	549
GENDER										
Male	452	435	64	62	449	427	120	123	419	395
Female	362	397	68	57	353	394	114	120	316	358
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	580	553	80	75	573	542	153	155	516	496
White	497	480	82	68	549	536	202	203	496	497
Black or African American	214	188	37	38	254	226	87	90	225	193
American Indian or Alaska Native	37	44	5	7	35	41	17	*	30	35
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28	39	*	*	26	38	*	*	*	36
Asian	113	124	19	21	110	122	46	46	99	109
Two or More Races	82	100	18	18	80	97	36	31	71	92
Hispanic or Latino	215	246	46	45	212	241	79	88	194	214
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	215	209	85	75	199	190
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	308	312	120	118	276	279
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	373	374	174	191	323	312
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	358	392	87	92	338	367
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	432	456	150	153	402	413
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	242	255	121	143	208	214
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	154	152	72	74	134	131
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	346	341	101	102	324	327

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.30D Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.49	0.53	0.26	0.26
GENDER										
Male	0.35	0.33	0.51	0.49	0.38	0.36	0.69	0.71	0.42	0.39
Female	0.26	0.29	0.55	0.47	0.28	0.31	0.66	0.70	0.29	0.33
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.26	0.25	0.42	0.40	0.28	0.26	0.56	0.57	0.29	0.28
White	0.29	0.28	0.53	0.45	0.31	0.30	0.68	0.67	0.33	0.32
Black or African American	0.67	0.58	0.90	0.97	0.73	0.63	1.22	1.22	0.81	0.68
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.16	2.40	3.18	3.87	2.42	2.57	5.50	*	2.73	2.64
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.56	3.06	*	*	3.97	3.45	*	*	*	3.71
Asian	0.75	0.78	1.42	1.47	0.80	0.85	1.93	1.84	0.83	0.91
Two or More Races	1.67	1.73	2.01	1.95	2.00	2.03	2.80	2.89	2.22	2.42
Hispanic or Latino	0.49	0.55	0.81	0.77	0.56	0.62	1.06	1.17	0.64	0.69
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.58	0.61	1.26	1.27	0.63	0.65
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.46	0.47	0.83	0.90	0.51	0.51
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.43	0.79	0.79	0.49	0.47
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.45	1.38	1.37	0.45	0.46
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.32	0.75	0.73	0.35	0.34
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.65	0.68	0.94	1.09	0.80	0.85
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.21	1.17	1.53	1.59	1.53	1.46
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.40	0.39	0.95	1.00	0.42	0.41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.30P Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5753		0.0015		0.2870		0.8055		0.2157	
GENDER										
Male	0.6517		0.0441		0.4511		0.4245		0.2590	
Female	0.7231		0.0153		0.4183		0.2528		0.5308	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2063		0.0130		0.1022		0.4057		0.0946	
White	0.1244		0.0049		0.0514		0.1094		0.0799	
Black or African American	0.4978		0.6745		0.5252		0.8327		0.6273	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8313		0.4005		0.9644		*		0.8570	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3222		*		0.5579		*		*	
Asian	0.9874		0.4370		0.8803		0.3382		0.9758	
Two or More Races	0.1984		0.9838		0.1960		0.5589		0.0613	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1074		0.0368		0.2359		0.3371		0.4097	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3485		0.8598		0.4065	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6317		0.3833		0.6548	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.5846		0.8737		0.5371	
College Graduate	da		da		0.1306		0.4175		0.0962	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5505		0.7825		0.4018	
Part-Time	da		da		0.2338		0.2352		0.5832	
Unemployed	da		da		0.5352		0.3728		0.6851	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7515		0.2556		0.4587	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.31C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	457	488	68	66	448	480	147	148	405	435
GENDER										
Male	353	355	48	46	348	350	108	106	321	323
Female	262	301	49	44	258	296	94	100	227	268
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	437	444	60	57	430	436	129	126	392	398
White	376	385	57	48	396	407	150	143	361	379
Black or African American	179	154	28	25	197	174	67	70	177	149
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	34	3	4	30	33	8	11	28	31
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	34	*	*	13	34	*	*	9	*
Asian	79	63	11	15	77	61	32	33	69	50
Two or More Races	64	85	15	15	62	82	26	23	56	79
Hispanic or Latino	171	193	35	33	166	190	68	75	149	172
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	157	153	67	59	146	140
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	238	250	92	93	223	226
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	274	294	132	137	235	249
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	237	266	60	59	229	253
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	315	334	117	111	294	309
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	169	202	88	104	139	175
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	120	125	54	60	103	109
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	265	256	80	75	249	247

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.31D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.26	0.18	0.20	0.42	0.43	0.19	0.21
GENDER										
Male	0.27	0.27	0.38	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.62	0.61	0.32	0.32
Female	0.19	0.22	0.40	0.36	0.21	0.23	0.54	0.58	0.21	0.25
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.20	0.20	0.31	0.30	0.21	0.21	0.47	0.46	0.22	0.22
White	0.22	0.23	0.40	0.34	0.23	0.24	0.60	0.56	0.25	0.26
Black or African American	0.56	0.48	0.73	0.69	0.61	0.53	1.05	1.13	0.68	0.57
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.88	1.89	1.78	2.69	2.16	2.05	3.14	4.12	2.51	2.36
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.22	2.69	*	*	2.24	3.01	*	*	2.11	*
Asian	0.54	0.45	0.83	1.07	0.57	0.48	1.50	1.44	0.60	0.46
Two or More Races	1.31	1.55	1.76	1.71	1.57	1.82	2.47	2.54	1.83	2.18
Hispanic or Latino	0.39	0.44	0.61	0.56	0.44	0.49	0.91	1.00	0.49	0.55
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.46	1.09	1.08	0.48	0.50
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.36	0.38	0.74	0.75	0.42	0.42
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.34	0.35	0.71	0.68	0.37	0.38
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.31	0.33	1.11	1.03	0.33	0.33
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.25	0.67	0.63	0.27	0.27
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.47	0.57	0.80	0.94	0.55	0.71
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.98	1.03	1.28	1.47	1.24	1.29
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.31	0.30	0.82	0.84	0.33	0.32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.31P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0417		0.0152		0.0144		0.1335		0.0247	
GENDER										
Male	0.3039		0.0894		0.2031		0.9885		0.1499	
Female	0.0396		0.0687		0.0161		0.0315		0.0517	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0321		0.0759		0.0153		0.0959		0.0278	
White	0.0413		0.0245		0.0174		0.0557		0.0419	
Black or African American	0.9842		0.8966		0.9878		0.8232		0.9901	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5775		0.3712		0.6864		0.4305		0.8965	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.0000		*		0.6346		*		*	
Asian	0.8236		0.3188		0.9555		0.8510		0.9911	
Two or More Races	0.1331		0.5293		0.1660		0.9803		0.1013	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9067		0.0709		0.6293		0.8937		0.5915	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.4847		0.9231		0.5742	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.1365		0.0718		0.2755	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1977		0.6529		0.2173	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0201		0.7233		0.0238	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.3787		0.6350		0.3857	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0109		0.0467		0.1042	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0638		0.0528		0.1902	
Other ¹	da		da		0.3465		0.2148		0.1564	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.32C Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	896	870	89	88	890	857	185	181	858	829
GENDER										
Male	583	586	63	65	581	577	124	122	569	566
Female	607	569	63	56	597	563	118	121	579	542
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	806	802	75	77	798	792	162	153	775	774
White	696	676	73	70	1,134	1,073	236	238	1,087	1,034
Black or African American	273	261	36	35	427	398	105	99	391	369
American Indian or Alaska Native	65	71	4	7	64	69	*	27	58	62
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	44	54	*	*	42	53	*	*	*	49
Asian	183	186	15	19	181	184	54	52	172	173
Two or More Races	132	143	16	17	131	141	38	34	128	135
Hispanic or Latino	314	334	44	43	311	331	89	89	292	311
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	352	320	99	87	335	298
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	543	547	150	135	509	521
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	686	649	199	218	644	606
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	771	750	105	111	754	737
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	868	872	183	184	842	843
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	400	399	134	157	376	361
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	209	225	82	80	194	209
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	639	609	125	112	619	598

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.32D Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.53	0.52	0.41	0.39
GENDER										
Male	0.45	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.71	0.71	0.57	0.56
Female	0.44	0.41	0.51	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.68	0.70	0.53	0.50
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.59	0.56	0.44	0.43
White	0.41	0.40	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.70	0.65	0.49	0.48
Black or African American	0.85	0.81	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.89	1.22	1.24	1.08	1.05
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.30	3.31	2.62	4.14	3.81	3.48	*	4.40	4.48	3.90
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.72	4.20	*	*	5.47	4.72	*	*	*	5.15
Asian	1.18	1.14	1.13	1.30	1.28	1.25	2.14	2.14	1.42	1.39
Two or More Races	2.16	1.98	1.87	1.80	2.66	2.30	2.43	2.57	3.32	2.70
Hispanic or Latino	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.74	0.82	0.86	1.19	1.19	0.96	1.00
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.89	0.85	1.28	1.37	1.00	0.93
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.66	0.67	0.90	0.90	0.76	0.77
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.60	0.55	0.79	0.84	0.71	0.65
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.67	0.64	1.40	1.34	0.70	0.68
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.47	0.45	0.78	0.73	0.52	0.50
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.85	0.84	0.96	1.06	1.12	1.09
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.33	1.40	1.60	1.61	1.80	1.84
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.64	0.60	1.10	1.03	0.69	0.66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.32P Marijuana Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9305		0.0570		0.9457		0.2092		0.7081	
GENDER										
Male	0.1389		0.0674		0.1822		0.0341		0.3708	
Female	0.1693		0.4066		0.1454		0.7877		0.1432	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8243		0.1721		0.7631		0.4509		0.6288	
White	0.3773		0.2667		0.3470		0.3658		0.4251	
Black or African American	0.1464		0.1899		0.1690		0.0035		0.4999	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5744		0.1064		0.8201		*		0.8937	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1108		*		0.1119		*		*	
Asian	0.7733		0.5077		0.7573		0.4760		0.8438	
Two or More Races	0.7205		0.8091		0.7576		0.2629		0.5642	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5379		0.1415		0.6788		0.2468		0.9637	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.1292		0.2139		0.2430	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9922		0.2917		0.7583	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.7226		0.4163		0.8926	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4810		0.7645		0.5114	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.6586		0.3906		0.7992	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5352		0.9961		0.5225	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9942		0.8625		0.9582	
Other ¹	da		da		0.8197		0.0677		0.5648	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.33C Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	524	542	81	77	520	534	163	176	460	479
GENDER										
Male	398	397	58	57	395	390	117	120	365	357
Female	309	333	56	50	304	330	107	115	266	294
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	500	497	69	68	494	487	145	151	442	437
White	442	433	68	61	472	457	186	187	423	420
Black or African American	182	170	32	32	216	196	83	84	187	166
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	40	4	6	30	39	17	*	25	31
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20	37	*	*	16	37	*	*	13	34
Asian	83	108	12	17	81	107	41	42	68	96
Two or More Races	71	88	16	16	69	85	35	29	60	81
Hispanic or Latino	180	204	41	39	178	201	75	83	154	180
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	174	178	78	70	159	159
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	265	271	113	111	232	239
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	310	330	161	177	262	268
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	301	326	79	85	283	304
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	368	392	137	140	338	356
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	207	225	114	132	169	189
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	130	141	67	71	107	119
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	290	272	91	95	268	258

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.33D Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.31	0.21	0.22	0.47	0.51	0.22	0.23
GENDER										
Male	0.31	0.30	0.46	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.67	0.69	0.37	0.36
Female	0.22	0.24	0.46	0.41	0.24	0.26	0.61	0.67	0.25	0.27
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.22	0.22	0.36	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.53	0.56	0.25	0.24
White	0.26	0.25	0.46	0.42	0.28	0.27	0.66	0.65	0.29	0.28
Black or African American	0.57	0.53	0.82	0.86	0.62	0.57	1.19	1.23	0.68	0.61
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.96	2.25	2.51	3.87	2.13	2.41	5.56	*	2.29	2.31
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.70	2.94	*	*	2.76	3.31	*	*	2.97	3.56
Asian	0.58	0.69	0.91	1.22	0.62	0.75	1.77	1.77	0.60	0.81
Two or More Races	1.45	1.57	1.90	1.76	1.74	1.84	2.83	2.84	1.91	2.18
Hispanic or Latino	0.41	0.46	0.71	0.66	0.47	0.52	1.01	1.11	0.51	0.58
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.50	0.53	1.19	1.21	0.54	0.56
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.40	0.42	0.82	0.86	0.43	0.45
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.40	0.77	0.76	0.41	0.42
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.39	1.28	1.35	0.39	0.39
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.29	0.28	0.72	0.72	0.31	0.30
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.57	0.61	0.93	1.05	0.66	0.76
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.05	1.14	1.45	1.61	1.27	1.38
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.34	0.32	0.87	0.97	0.35	0.34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.33P Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0764		0.1625		0.0455		0.2430		0.0514	
GENDER										
Male	0.1716		0.0592		0.0969		0.9912		0.0595	
Female	0.2316		0.9677		0.2210		0.0910		0.3984	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0543		0.2939		0.0360		0.1652		0.0460	
White	0.0844		0.2337		0.0549		0.0225		0.1324	
Black or African American	0.7195		0.7428		0.7415		0.6085		0.9902	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6790		0.2724		0.8266		*		0.8124	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6384		*		0.8687		*		0.6138	
Asian	0.1519		0.3043		0.1949		0.7011		0.1441	
Two or More Races	0.0989		0.7430		0.1117		0.7189		0.0284	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9456		0.3294		0.8863		0.9489		0.7698	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.7473		0.7634		0.6024	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4329		0.1543		0.5703	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1179		0.6034		0.1384	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2619		0.6359		0.2292	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1513		0.7440		0.1197	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0641		0.1497		0.2664	
Unemployed	da		da		0.1630		0.3642		0.1821	
Other ¹	da		da		0.8549		0.7834		0.6745	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.34C Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	413	442	61	61	408	434	140	144	361	391
GENDER										
Male	329	331	45	44	324	325	105	103	297	296
Female	228	263	42	39	226	259	88	94	195	233
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	395	403	53	52	390	394	124	123	349	357
White	346	349	49	44	363	363	138	132	326	336
Black or African American	153	143	25	22	167	159	64	67	146	136
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	31	3	3	24	31	8	11	22	29
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	33	*	*	13	33	*	*	9	*
Asian	67	56	9	14	64	55	29	29	56	46
Two or More Races	50	78	11	14	48	76	25	21	42	73
Hispanic or Latino	147	176	32	29	144	173	65	73	124	157
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	134	140	62	57	121	129
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	213	227	86	89	195	205
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	248	262	123	124	211	222
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	212	230	57	56	203	216
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	283	305	106	107	259	280
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	149	185	84	92	118	162
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	101	118	51	57	83	99
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	246	226	73	71	227	215

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.34D Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.17	0.18	0.40	0.42	0.17	0.19
GENDER										
Male	0.25	0.25	0.36	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.60	0.59	0.30	0.29
Female	0.17	0.19	0.34	0.32	0.18	0.20	0.50	0.55	0.18	0.21
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.18	0.18	0.28	0.27	0.19	0.19	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.20
White	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.32	0.22	0.22	0.56	0.55	0.22	0.23
Black or African American	0.48	0.44	0.67	0.61	0.52	0.49	1.04	1.11	0.57	0.52
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.60	1.76	1.76	2.37	1.79	1.93	3.09	3.91	2.03	2.17
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.20	2.67	*	*	2.21	2.99	*	*	2.08	*
Asian	0.46	0.40	0.68	0.98	0.48	0.42	1.36	1.31	0.49	0.42
Two or More Races	1.07	1.44	1.38	1.54	1.28	1.69	2.40	2.36	1.40	2.02
Hispanic or Latino	0.34	0.40	0.55	0.50	0.38	0.45	0.87	0.98	0.41	0.51
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.43	1.02	1.05	0.41	0.46
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.36	0.71	0.73	0.37	0.39
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.31	0.33	0.68	0.65	0.33	0.35
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.28	0.29	1.07	1.02	0.29	0.29
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.23	0.63	0.62	0.24	0.25
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.43	0.53	0.77	0.87	0.48	0.67
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.84	0.99	1.23	1.46	1.01	1.20
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.29	0.27	0.77	0.81	0.30	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.34P Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0069		0.1029		0.0028		0.0828		0.0059	
GENDER										
Male	0.0602		0.1656		0.0357		0.4720		0.0340	
Female	0.0352		0.3389		0.0210		0.0687		0.0518	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0097		0.2607		0.0054		0.0916		0.0104	
White	0.0389		0.1327		0.0217		0.0349		0.0604	
Black or African American	0.5489		0.5573		0.4920		0.8630		0.4253	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3007		0.4444		0.3592		0.5310		0.4679	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8712		*		0.7585		*		*	
Asian	0.5508		0.2297		0.6853		0.7446		0.6115	
Two or More Races	0.0185		0.1532		0.0359		0.8968		0.0123	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4001		0.1804		0.2595		0.5725		0.2969	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.7815		0.8961		0.6271	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.0702		0.0396		0.1821	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0702		0.4336		0.0922	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0540		0.9826		0.0498	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0795		0.2908		0.1080	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0030		0.1272		0.0193	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0184		0.0716		0.0458	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7020		0.4269		0.4552	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.35C Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	638	613	23	22	637	611	115	120	615	592
GENDER										
Male	471	456	16	15	470	456	85	86	460	444
Female	386	378	16	16	384	377	73	73	371	366
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	582	567	19	19	581	564	100	105	566	548
White	519	509	17	19	617	582	107	108	600	564
Black or African American	203	175	3	3	223	195	25	22	220	193
American Indian or Alaska Native	33	37	1	1	33	37	10	8	31	36
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	31	23	*	*	*	23	5	*	*	23
Asian	75	109	4	3	73	109	22	17	70	107
Two or More Races	90	98	6	4	90	97	21	20	87	95
Hispanic or Latino	217	233	13	11	217	232	54	50	208	228
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	222	194	46	38	212	191
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	315	338	65	65	311	327
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	436	382	93	86	422	363
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	365	373	47	51	360	366
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	501	467	91	80	484	459
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	232	248	55	66	226	235
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	142	147	35	41	137	139
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	339	349	57	40	331	344

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.35D Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.24	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.25	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.28
GENDER										
Male	0.36	0.35	0.13	0.12	0.40	0.39	0.49	0.49	0.46	0.44
Female	0.28	0.27	0.13	0.13	0.31	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.34	0.33
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.26	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.28	0.27	0.37	0.39	0.32	0.31
White	0.30	0.30	0.13	0.14	0.33	0.32	0.47	0.50	0.37	0.36
Black or African American	0.63	0.54	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.60	0.48	0.45	0.84	0.71
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.08	2.07	0.37	0.86	2.39	2.27	4.18	3.02	2.76	2.76
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.94	1.95	*	*	*	2.18	3.01	*	*	2.50
Asian	0.52	0.72	0.35	0.20	0.56	0.79	1.04	0.78	0.63	0.93
Two or More Races	1.69	1.70	0.77	0.49	2.02	2.00	2.17	2.33	2.52	2.39
Hispanic or Latino	0.50	0.53	0.23	0.19	0.57	0.60	0.73	0.67	0.68	0.74
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.59	0.57	0.80	0.77	0.68	0.66
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.47	0.47	0.56	0.58	0.56	0.55
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.51	0.45	0.56	0.54	0.61	0.53
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.45	0.92	0.97	0.47	0.47
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.33	0.57	0.49	0.41	0.37
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.64	0.68	0.56	0.67	0.85	0.91
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.12	1.14	0.96	1.14	1.52	1.49
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.40	0.65	0.48	0.43	0.44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.35P Cocaine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.8928		0.9096		0.8674		0.3913		0.9638	
GENDER										
Male	0.9466		0.5314		0.9432		0.2616		0.9198	
Female	0.8896		0.4285		0.8517		0.9662		0.8410	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6825		0.7531		0.7158		0.9470		0.7283	
White	0.6017		0.5168		0.6388		0.6898		0.7033	
Black or African American	0.5093		0.7026		0.4902		0.3779		0.5151	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4977		0.1480		0.4138		0.1901		0.6606	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4480		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.5921		0.5906		0.5538		0.2989		0.4041	
Two or More Races	0.2570		0.4483		0.2356		0.3644		0.3595	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1898		0.7769		0.1942		0.0848		0.3444	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.2615		0.0522		0.4293	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4254		0.6562		0.5073	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0207		0.5176		0.0251	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0516		0.8856		0.0464	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1395		0.8161		0.1338	
Part-Time	da		da		0.7312		0.4332		0.8271	
Unemployed	da		da		0.3900		0.2336		0.6338	
Other ¹	da		da		0.3230		0.0002		0.1324	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.36C Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	192	175	20	18	192	174	91	89	167	152
GENDER										
Male	154	145	14	13	153	145	71	63	136	131
Female	103	104	13	12	103	104	51	55	93	88
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	175	162	16	15	175	161	80	80	157	141
White	142	143	14	14	144	142	82	80	123	120
Black or African American	102	74	3	3	105	75	19	17	101	73
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	12	1	1	11	12	*	6	7	11
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	8	*	*	4	8	*	*	*	7
Asian	21	25	4	2	20	25	13	14	16	18
Two or More Races	20	31	5	3	19	31	11	11	16	29
Hispanic or Latino	69	71	11	10	68	70	37	34	53	60
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	76	71	31	27	69	66
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	97	92	43	41	89	80
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	114	102	67	67	91	79
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	93	101	36	38	85	91
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	136	122	59	55	123	107
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	74	78	44	51	61	61
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	55	57	21	29	51	50
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	85	89	40	30	76	84

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.36D Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.07
GENDER										
Male	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.40	0.36	0.14	0.13
Female	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.29	0.32	0.09	0.08
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.29	0.29	0.09	0.08
White	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.39	0.39	0.09	0.09
Black or African American	0.32	0.23	0.08	0.08	0.36	0.26	0.38	0.35	0.42	0.30
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.76	0.73	0.37	0.68	0.85	0.82	*	2.23	0.63	0.87
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.53	0.70	*	*	0.65	0.77	*	*	*	0.77
Asian	0.14	0.17	0.35	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.63	0.62	0.14	0.16
Two or More Races	0.43	0.64	0.60	0.38	0.50	0.76	1.23	1.42	0.52	0.88
Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.50	0.45	0.17	0.19
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.22	0.21	0.57	0.55	0.24	0.24
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.15	0.39	0.39	0.17	0.16
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.15	0.13	0.43	0.42	0.15	0.13
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.13	0.74	0.75	0.12	0.13
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.10	0.39	0.37	0.12	0.10
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.24	0.47	0.53	0.26	0.26
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.46	0.50	0.58	0.84	0.63	0.62
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.11	0.47	0.37	0.10	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.36P Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4136		0.5228		0.3800		0.6056		0.4108	
GENDER										
Male	0.4948		0.2405		0.4340		0.6423		0.2557	
Female	0.6578		0.7184		0.6916		0.1593		0.7800	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3959		0.5750		0.3735		0.2587		0.6003	
White	0.1759		0.9769		0.1755		0.1653		0.3823	
Black or African American	0.2214		0.4428		0.2235		0.4779		0.2712	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5114		0.4749		0.4595		*		0.9028	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3720		*		0.4318		*		*	
Asian	0.3913		0.3821		0.3137		0.5855		0.4035	
Two or More Races	0.0967		0.3721		0.0694		0.6009		0.0541	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9096		0.7272		0.8671		0.2265		0.3313	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.9928		0.5564		0.7153	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.8451		0.9799		0.8869	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.8084		0.4195		0.3655	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0342		0.9438		0.0224	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.9617		0.9171		0.9293	
Part-Time	da		da		0.3114		0.1068		0.9603	
Unemployed	da		da		0.1640		0.6000		0.2022	
Other ¹	da		da		0.8955		0.1318		0.4072	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.37C Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	128	120	13	7	127	119	49	45	117	110
GENDER										
Male	103	101	10	4	103	101	38	37	95	93
Female	69	67	8	6	69	67	27	26	65	62
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	121	109	9	6	121	108	43	41	112	99
White	89	89	7	5	90	89	42	36	80	79
Black or African American	80	53	1	*	81	54	13	9	78	53
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	11	0	1	3	11	1	*	3	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	8	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	7
Asian	12	19	4	2	11	19	6	11	9	12
Two or More Races	12	25	3	2	12	25	7	8	9	23
Hispanic or Latino	39	51	8	3	38	51	20	19	33	46
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	56	60	17	18	53	57
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	55	57	22	18	53	53
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	73	63	33	34	65	53
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	56	62	22	16	52	59
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	77	75	33	29	72	69
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	46	51	21	27	41	43
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	45	37	12	10	44	36
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	66	69	22	16	62	66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.37D Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.06	0.05
GENDER										
Male	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.22	0.21	0.10	0.09
Female	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.16	0.15	0.06	0.06
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.15	0.06	0.06
White	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.21	0.19	0.06	0.06
Black or African American	0.25	0.17	0.04	*	0.28	0.18	0.25	0.19	0.32	0.22
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.20	0.69	0.25	0.63	0.22	0.77	0.52	*	0.24	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.68	*	*	*	0.75	*	*	*	0.76
Asian	0.08	0.13	0.35	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.31	0.51	0.08	0.11
Two or More Races	0.26	0.50	0.39	0.24	0.30	0.60	0.80	0.99	0.31	0.71
Hispanic or Latino	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.27	0.26	0.11	0.15
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.18	0.32	0.37	0.18	0.21
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.10
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.09
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.08	0.48	0.34	0.08	0.08
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.22	0.20	0.07	0.06
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.16	0.23	0.29	0.17	0.19
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.33	0.35	0.29	0.55	0.46
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.09	0.27	0.20	0.09	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.37P Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9381		0.0847		0.9472		0.7310		0.7984	
GENDER										
Male	0.9217		0.0054		0.7687		0.9212		0.7615	
Female	0.7735		0.6850		0.7381		0.4406		0.9811	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6662		0.1294		0.7395		0.7636		0.8367	
White	0.8675		0.3117		0.9209		0.6269		0.8665	
Black or African American	0.1732		*		0.1741		0.3509		0.2085	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2184		0.4125		0.2515		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3431		0.4055		0.2520		0.3063		0.4455	
Two or More Races	0.2693		0.3823		0.2166		0.9443		0.1735	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3940		0.3263		0.3225		0.8685		0.2177	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5024		0.6300		0.5671	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6287		0.4855		0.8273	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.2737		0.8544		0.2431	
College Graduate	da		da		0.1994		0.6748		0.1348	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.9184		0.5962		0.9235	
Part-Time	da		da		0.6637		0.6352		0.8433	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8565		0.5883		0.7501	
Other ¹	da		da		0.6989		0.0388		0.7917	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.38C Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	305	302	5	5	306	301	42	35	302	297
GENDER										
Male	247	240	4	1	246	240	34	27	245	235
Female	165	181	3	5	165	181	24	21	163	180
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	288	285	4	4	288	284	34	32	286	280
White	229	234	4	4	234	241	33	30	231	238
Black or African American	153	133	1	*	162	142	5	1	162	142
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	21	*	0	13	21	2	5	13	20
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	3	*	*	10	3	0	*	10	3
Asian	19	72	*	2	19	72	4	6	19	72
Two or More Races	39	47	0	1	39	47	5	10	38	46
Hispanic or Latino	95	105	2	2	96	105	25	14	94	104
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	137	125	23	14	132	124
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	172	183	29	25	170	179
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	185	176	21	20	185	174
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	101	128	6	4	101	128
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	203	196	31	24	200	194
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	94	113	19	16	90	112
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	86	75	14	13	86	75
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	178	184	19	14	177	184

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.38D Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.14
GENDER										
Male	0.19	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.25	0.23
Female	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.16
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.16
White	0.13	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17
Black or African American	0.48	0.41	0.04	*	0.53	0.46	0.10	0.03	0.64	0.55
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.90	1.29	*	0.19	1.01	1.42	0.81	1.87	1.20	1.71
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.40	0.28	*	*	1.68	0.31	0.08	*	2.32	0.37
Asian	0.13	0.49	*	0.12	0.14	0.53	0.18	0.26	0.17	0.63
Two or More Races	0.82	0.94	0.01	0.09	0.99	1.13	0.54	1.24	1.27	1.36
Hispanic or Latino	0.22	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.25	0.27	0.34	0.18	0.31	0.34
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.29	0.44	0.45
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.32	0.34
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.30	0.28
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.18
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.16	0.19	0.18
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.29	0.34	0.21	0.18	0.38	0.47
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.72	0.65	0.40	0.39	1.02	0.91
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.38P Crack Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4518		0.5057		0.4376		0.0086		0.6259	
GENDER										
Male	0.2957		0.2957		0.2955		0.0208		0.4237	
Female	0.8569		0.0958		0.8923		0.2236		0.7801	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8730		0.5203		0.8516		0.1352		0.9615	
White	0.4741		0.6603		0.4610		0.0876		0.5935	
Black or African American	0.8805		*		0.8690		0.1476		0.8552	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6148		*		0.6570		0.2651		0.8182	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0272		*		0.0247		*		0.0229	
Asian	0.0509		*		0.0523		0.6567		0.0545	
Two or More Races	0.2347		0.1793		0.2441		0.6093		0.3294	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0780		0.8311		0.0774		0.0142		0.1965	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3550		0.0265		0.4900	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.8099		0.2676		0.7209	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1783		0.4413		0.2096	
College Graduate	da		da		0.1974		0.2349		0.1750	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2775		0.0650		0.3944	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4281		0.2447		0.2804	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4194		0.8912		0.4376	
Other ¹	da		da		0.3875		0.1522		0.4384	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.39C Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	93	88	3	4	93	88	19	19	93	86
GENDER										
Male	82	71	2	*	82	71	17	14	82	70
Female	43	55	1	4	43	55	9	12	42	54
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	91	83	2	4	91	83	14	18	91	82
White	51	66	1	4	51	66	13	18	49	64
Black or African American	75	52	1	*	76	53	4	*	76	53
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	0	*	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	8	*	*	*	8	1	*	1	8	*
Two or More Races	11	15	0	*	11	15	1	1	11	15
Hispanic or Latino	23	29	2	2	23	28	13	6	18	28
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	40	47	13	4	37	47
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	61	43	8	13	60	41
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	52	47	11	11	51	46
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	27	45	2	*	27	45
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	65	42	15	11	65	41
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	23	37	7	11	22	35
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	26	34	5	6	25	34
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	56	60	9	7	55	60

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.39D Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
GENDER										
Male	0.06	0.05	0.02	*	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07
Female	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.05
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
White	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.05
Black or African American	0.23	0.16	0.04	*	0.26	0.18	0.07	*	0.32	0.22
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	0.04	*	*	*	0.04	*	0.15	*	0.04
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.05	*	*	*	0.06	0.01	*	0.03	0.07	*
Two or More Races	0.24	0.31	0.01	*	0.29	0.38	0.15	0.12	0.37	0.47
Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.09
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.14	0.24	0.08	0.13	0.17
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.08
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.06	0.05	*	0.04	0.06
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.15
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.31	0.13	0.18	0.32	0.43
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.39P Crack Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7331		0.2529		0.7705		0.4938		0.6642	
GENDER										
Male	0.6251		*		0.6449		0.2902		0.8058	
Female	0.1659		0.0422		0.2115		0.7136		0.2350	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7065		0.2530		0.7384		0.7049		0.7933	
White	0.2439		0.1074		0.2766		0.5396		0.3328	
Black or African American	0.6419		*		0.6467		*		0.6708	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		0.3641		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.8281		*		0.8288		0.5812		0.8381	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9542		0.7039		0.9287		0.0656		0.4743	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3243		0.0479		0.1529	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4505		0.2554		0.2993	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.5337		0.7106		0.5784	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0814		*		0.0732	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1219		0.3246		0.1831	
Part-Time	da		da		0.3352		0.8421		0.3375	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0249		0.6552		0.0304	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7696		0.5805		0.7143	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.40C Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	64	64	1	2	64	64	13	6	62	64
GENDER										
Male	55	53	*	*	55	53	11	6	54	53
Female	32	40	1	2	32	40	6	2	32	40
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	61	60	1	2	61	60	6	5	61	59
White	39	47	*	2	39	47	6	5	38	47
Black or African American	49	38	1	*	50	38	*	*	50	38
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	3	15	*	*	3	15	1	*	3	15
Hispanic or Latino	18	25	*	*	18	25	11	3	14	24
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	26	35	11	2	24	35
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	29	34	4	2	29	34
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	42	41	5	5	42	41
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	24	22	*	*	24	22
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	34	31	12	5	32	31
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	21	19	1	*	21	19
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	21	27	1	2	21	27
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	43	48	5	1	42	48

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.40D Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03
GENDER										
Male	0.04	0.04	*	*	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05
Female	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
White	0.02	0.03	*	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Black or African American	0.15	0.12	0.04	*	0.17	0.13	*	*	0.21	0.16
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	0.07	0.30	*	*	0.09	0.36	0.14	*	0.11	0.45
Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.06	*	*	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.08
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.11	0.21	0.04	0.08	0.13
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.07
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.03	0.03	*	*	0.03	0.03
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.03
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.01	*	0.09	0.08
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.18	0.24	0.03	0.05	0.26	0.34
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.40P Crack Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6982		0.4399		0.7153		0.0929		0.5302	
GENDER										
Male	0.9321		*		0.9300		0.2898		0.9346	
Female	0.4166		0.4403		0.4377		0.0953		0.3285	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6939		0.4373		0.7125		0.4796		0.6680	
White	0.5029		*		0.5392		0.6111		0.4943	
Black or African American	0.7959		*		0.8083		*		0.7942	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		*		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.5651		*		0.5654		*		0.4993	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9453		*		0.9454		0.1192		0.4705	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.4850		0.1092		0.2611	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9857		0.5237		0.9732	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.8208		0.7552		0.8506	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4803		*		0.4785	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.4420		0.1446		0.7060	
Part-Time	da		da		0.6577		*		0.6839	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0892		0.5130		0.1028	
Other ¹	da		da		0.6842		0.3121		0.6251	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.41C Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	635	642	44	38	630	632	139	143	592	604
GENDER										
Male	451	468	32	29	450	461	104	102	430	443
Female	390	383	29	25	387	380	90	83	371	369
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	588	606	38	31	585	598	121	122	556	576
White	533	543	34	26	641	634	132	133	609	603
Black or African American	151	146	12	11	163	157	40	37	153	150
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	51	2	5	30	49	8	*	27	47
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	33	*	*	14	33	6	*	13	31
Asian	86	126	8	10	86	126	31	31	75	118
Two or More Races	92	95	9	8	91	94	27	23	87	91
Hispanic or Latino	205	191	23	22	203	190	67	68	182	179
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	192	169	55	48	182	161
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	290	320	84	75	271	306
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	434	387	114	110	406	362
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	402	409	61	67	394	398
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	500	486	110	104	479	468
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	227	258	70	85	212	237
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	129	150	47	49	120	143
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	344	322	71	50	329	313

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.41D Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.15	0.26	0.26	0.40	0.41	0.28	0.29
GENDER										
Male	0.35	0.36	0.25	0.23	0.38	0.39	0.59	0.59	0.43	0.44
Female	0.28	0.28	0.24	0.20	0.31	0.30	0.52	0.48	0.34	0.34
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.29	0.29	0.44	0.45	0.31	0.32
White	0.31	0.32	0.25	0.19	0.34	0.34	0.54	0.57	0.37	0.37
Black or African American	0.47	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.52	0.51	0.72	0.71	0.60	0.59
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.95	2.44	1.18	2.68	2.21	2.62	3.35	*	2.51	3.06
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.17	2.72	*	*	2.40	3.03	3.54	*	2.99	3.42
Asian	0.60	0.81	0.64	0.75	0.66	0.89	1.39	1.37	0.68	1.00
Two or More Races	1.79	1.65	1.14	0.91	2.15	1.95	2.57	2.49	2.65	2.32
Hispanic or Latino	0.47	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.54	0.49	0.90	0.92	0.60	0.58
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.54	0.52	0.90	0.90	0.60	0.58
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.43	0.46	0.70	0.66	0.49	0.53
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.49	0.45	0.64	0.64	0.58	0.52
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.49	0.46	1.15	1.17	0.51	0.48
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.37	0.34	0.65	0.62	0.40	0.37
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.63	0.70	0.69	0.80	0.82	0.91
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.05	1.18	1.17	1.28	1.41	1.58
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.38	0.77	0.60	0.42	0.41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.41P Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7206		0.1521		0.6610		0.0101		0.2839	
GENDER										
Male	0.7866		0.6492		0.7892		0.0044		0.7062	
Female	0.3699		0.1018		0.3087		0.4507		0.2131	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5925		0.1046		0.5438		0.0913		0.3144	
White	0.9768		0.1056		0.9736		0.1343		0.7302	
Black or African American	0.7096		0.6710		0.7040		0.2541		0.5006	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0236		0.1244		0.0411		*		0.0917	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1758		*		0.0981		*		0.2309	
Asian	0.1312		0.4754		0.1406		0.6031		0.0906	
Two or More Races	0.8676		0.3534		0.7973		0.5283		0.6678	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7214		0.8310		0.7393		0.0266		0.6342	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0373		0.3250		0.0639	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.2036		0.8953		0.1806	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0962		0.0007		0.4120	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0300		0.5994		0.0215	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.7231		0.6164		0.8095	
Part-Time	da		da		0.1401		0.3886		0.0591	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0530		0.7344		0.0593	
Other ¹	da		da		0.6537		0.0000		0.6676	

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.42C Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	175	185	37	31	171	181	99	98	125	138
GENDER										
Male	137	139	27	25	134	134	76	74	98	108
Female	92	104	25	19	90	102	55	58	66	83
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	156	165	31	26	154	162	83	85	116	128
White	133	146	27	22	134	143	80	82	103	114
Black or African American	49	38	9	9	48	37	27	24	37	28
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	19	2	4	5	17	3	4	4	17
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7	7	*	*	3	7	3	*	*	6
Asian	51	45	7	8	50	44	22	23	44	37
Two or More Races	23	24	9	7	21	23	16	11	13	21
Hispanic or Latino	71	67	19	17	68	65	51	46	41	44
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	51	55	34	31	39	45
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	68	66	52	40	45	49
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	102	111	69	77	69	78
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	90	94	36	40	81	82
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	117	129	61	59	99	111
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	72	82	54	61	44	53
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	38	54	29	34	26	42
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	62	62	40	34	45	51

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.42D Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.07
GENDER										
Male	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.20	0.11	0.11	0.43	0.43	0.10	0.11
Female	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.32	0.34	0.06	0.08
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.30	0.31	0.07	0.07
White	0.08	0.09	0.20	0.16	0.08	0.09	0.37	0.40	0.07	0.08
Black or African American	0.15	0.12	0.25	0.26	0.16	0.13	0.52	0.47	0.15	0.12
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.35	1.12	1.02	2.23	0.38	1.11	1.23	1.65	0.37	1.35
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.01	0.56	*	*	0.42	0.62	1.58	*	*	0.71
Asian	0.35	0.31	0.59	0.60	0.37	0.34	1.00	1.03	0.38	0.34
Two or More Races	0.50	0.51	1.12	0.78	0.54	0.59	1.73	1.42	0.44	0.64
Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.15	0.34	0.29	0.18	0.17	0.68	0.61	0.14	0.14
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.15	0.17	0.59	0.62	0.13	0.16
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.11	0.47	0.38	0.09	0.10
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.14	0.44	0.47	0.11	0.13
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.12	0.73	0.78	0.12	0.12
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.11	0.40	0.39	0.09	0.10
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.25	0.56	0.62	0.18	0.23
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.34	0.49	0.78	0.97	0.33	0.54
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.08	0.47	0.42	0.06	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.42P Hallucinogen Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4537		0.1849		0.2917		0.7504		0.0768	
GENDER										
Male	0.9946		0.7249		0.9372		0.8432		0.6879	
Female	0.1995		0.0987		0.0885		0.7912		0.0123	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2897		0.2319		0.1922		0.9558		0.0753	
White	0.1628		0.5148		0.1248		0.5184		0.1075	
Black or African American	0.3334		0.7032		0.3528		0.3876		0.6711	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0300		0.3457		0.0274		0.6234		0.0402	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3347		*		0.6506		*		*	
Asian	0.9518		0.9944		0.9514		0.6406		0.9517	
Two or More Races	0.9939		0.1709		0.6128		0.6389		0.1677	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6076		0.4855		0.7448		0.4581		0.6998	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.9681		0.5019		0.8678	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.8531		0.5298		0.5270	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1137		0.7400		0.0176	
College Graduate	da		da		0.8373		0.7394		0.7669	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5731		0.4863		0.6908	
Part-Time	da		da		0.2921		0.8665		0.2670	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0028		0.1866		0.0033	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1198		0.0004		0.4911	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.43C Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	83	94	17	16	81	92	51	50	60	74
GENDER										
Male	70	73	12	13	69	72	43	41	54	58
Female	39	53	12	9	38	52	28	28	21	45
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	74	81	14	13	74	79	42	43	57	64
White	65	70	11	12	65	69	34	39	52	55
Black or African American	27	18	4	2	26	18	16	13	21	14
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	15	0	1	4	15	1	1	4	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	*
Asian	16	29	4	4	15	29	9	13	13	26
Two or More Races	15	15	5	3	14	15	9	6	10	13
Hispanic or Latino	35	44	10	7	33	44	27	24	18	36
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	28	40	18	19	24	36
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	35	41	23	22	26	34
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	44	47	36	35	25	32
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	43	49	13	17	40	46
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	57	63	30	31	47	52
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	37	51	26	31	26	38
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	22	31	15	19	16	25
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	34	31	24	13	25	28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.43D Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.04
GENDER										
Male	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.24	0.05	0.06
Female	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.16	0.16	0.02	0.04
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.16	0.03	0.04
White	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.20	0.04	0.04
Black or African American	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.09	0.06
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.26	0.92	0.26	0.56	0.29	1.02	0.43	0.51	0.34	1.23
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.66	0.10	*	*	0.20	0.11	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.11	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.12	0.22	0.43	0.59	0.11	0.23
Two or More Races	0.32	0.31	0.61	0.42	0.36	0.37	1.04	0.80	0.34	0.41
Hispanic or Latino	0.08	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.36	0.32	0.06	0.11
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.12	0.33	0.38	0.08	0.13
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.07
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.23	0.04	0.05
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.06	0.29	0.36	0.06	0.06
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.21	0.04	0.05
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.16	0.29	0.33	0.11	0.16
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.19	0.27	0.43	0.55	0.21	0.32
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.16	0.03	0.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.43P Hallucinogen Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2273		0.7680		0.2016		0.5796		0.1847	
GENDER										
Male	0.7802		0.4504		0.6746		0.8400		0.5368	
Female	0.0066		0.2045		0.0017		0.5094		0.0004	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3748		0.8236		0.3465		0.3487		0.5451	
White	0.3032		0.7852		0.3158		0.1451		0.7399	
Black or African American	0.1440		0.2581		0.1763		0.3595		0.3451	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2075		0.3609		0.2315		0.9642		0.2275	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2938		*		0.7099		*		*	
Asian	0.2339		0.7005		0.2526		0.6544		0.3114	
Two or More Races	0.7766		0.6296		0.8854		0.7468		0.8553	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3888		0.8409		0.3568		0.6164		0.0756	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.6527		0.3729		0.9259	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.7975		0.8651		0.5839	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.4506		0.7638		0.1458	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2670		0.1719		0.5376	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.4523		0.2811		0.7629	
Part-Time	da		da		0.1308		0.1420		0.4824	
Unemployed	da		da		0.1349		0.7112		0.0931	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1861		0.0021		0.6002	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.44C Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	459	471	73	65	453	459	104	106	438	439
GENDER										
Male	362	362	50	46	357	355	80	80	345	340
Female	262	260	51	46	260	256	64	66	248	245
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	430	435	62	58	424	427	88	90	411	412
White	404	400	54	51	437	427	87	85	425	414
Black or African American	98	91	28	23	95	92	30	31	90	86
American Indian or Alaska Native	24	38	4	4	22	37	7	7	21	35
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	37	*	*	14	37	3	*	14	36
Asian	66	101	17	19	63	99	24	22	55	96
Two or More Races	62	54	11	12	61	53	19	15	58	50
Hispanic or Latino	155	143	35	32	152	138	52	53	145	127
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	157	112	42	39	149	108
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	198	201	61	56	189	193
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	300	267	74	75	288	252
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	287	313	38	42	282	306
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	357	364	72	71	347	353
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	178	177	56	62	166	167
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	88	99	33	33	85	92
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	242	229	52	49	233	222

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.44D Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.30	0.31	0.21	0.21
GENDER										
Male	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.45	0.46	0.35	0.34
Female	0.19	0.19	0.42	0.38	0.21	0.20	0.37	0.39	0.23	0.22
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.30	0.21	0.21	0.32	0.33	0.23	0.23
White	0.24	0.23	0.38	0.36	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.42	0.28	0.28
Black or African American	0.30	0.28	0.72	0.62	0.33	0.31	0.59	0.61	0.38	0.35
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.57	2.13	2.59	2.38	1.70	2.33	3.35	2.81	1.93	2.70
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.01	2.93	*	*	2.26	3.19	1.89	*	3.00	3.71
Asian	0.42	0.65	1.38	1.32	0.44	0.70	1.10	0.99	0.47	0.81
Two or More Races	1.28	1.06	1.43	1.34	1.51	1.26	2.03	1.80	1.83	1.48
Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.32	0.60	0.55	0.40	0.36	0.70	0.70	0.48	0.41
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.35	0.72	0.78	0.50	0.40
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.32	0.31	0.52	0.51	0.36	0.36
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.33	0.47	0.48	0.45	0.39
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.35	0.39	0.76	0.80	0.37	0.41
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.28	0.28	0.45	0.46	0.31	0.31
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.52	0.51	0.58	0.63	0.67	0.68
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.75	0.84	0.90	0.97	1.03	1.09
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.29	0.28	0.58	0.60	0.31	0.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.44P Inhalant Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0216		0.0326		0.0425		0.7787		0.0429	
GENDER										
Male	0.0310		0.1375		0.0448		0.4289		0.0573	
Female	0.2687		0.1215		0.4142		0.6061		0.3327	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0786		0.0623		0.1255		0.6459		0.0930	
White	0.0728		0.1341		0.1015		0.5326		0.0698	
Black or African American	0.4491		0.2133		0.6521		0.4149		0.4750	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9764		0.8858		0.9806		0.9010		0.9899	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1587		*		0.1747		*		0.3417	
Asian	0.6239		0.5154		0.5414		0.3624		0.3900	
Two or More Races	0.4554		0.9419		0.4398		0.3579		0.5954	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0387		0.2857		0.0594		0.2027		0.1442	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0114		0.8859		0.0109	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4245		0.6343		0.5089	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0064		0.6716		0.0065	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4559		0.4152		0.5145	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0874		0.8632		0.0850	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9465		0.9594		0.9239	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4908		0.8289		0.5161	
Other ¹	da		da		0.0611		0.5964		0.0717	

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.45C Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	93	91	39	34	83	85	43	47	75	73
GENDER										
Male	75	80	26	25	69	75	35	38	63	67
Female	58	49	30	26	49	44	24	28	43	34
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	85	81	33	29	78	75	36	42	69	65
White	69	74	29	25	64	72	31	40	58	61
Black or African American	24	22	13	13	21	18	17	12	11	14
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	10	4	1	4	*	1	0	4	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	3	*	*	0	2	0	*	*	2
Asian	32	12	11	5	30	11	9	7	28	9
Two or More Races	14	17	5	6	13	16	8	2	10	16
Hispanic or Latino	35	44	20	18	28	40	20	22	19	31
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	21	30	15	18	14	24
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	46	43	25	22	43	37
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	41	45	26	33	31	31
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	55	50	18	16	50	50
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	69	64	26	25	63	57
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	32	42	28	33	17	27
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	19	32	11	12	15	30
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	35	33	18	17	30	28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.45D Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.14	0.04	0.03
GENDER										
Male	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.19	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.22	0.06	0.07
Female	0.04	0.04	0.24	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.16	0.04	0.03
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.04	0.04
White	0.04	0.04	0.21	0.19	0.04	0.04	0.16	0.21	0.04	0.04
Black or African American	0.08	0.07	0.38	0.38	0.07	0.06	0.34	0.24	0.05	0.06
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.38	0.61	2.18	0.89	0.32	*	0.25	0.19	0.38	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.27	0.26	*	*	0.06	0.17	0.22	*	*	0.18
Asian	0.21	0.09	0.89	0.40	0.22	0.09	0.44	0.32	0.24	0.08
Two or More Races	0.31	0.35	0.69	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.93	0.21	0.33	0.49
Hispanic or Latino	0.08	0.10	0.35	0.31	0.07	0.10	0.27	0.30	0.06	0.10
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.09	0.28	0.38	0.05	0.09
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.07	0.23	0.21	0.08	0.07
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.22	0.05	0.05
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.07	0.40	0.33	0.07	0.07
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.05	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.05
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.13	0.30	0.35	0.07	0.12
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.29	0.32	0.37	0.19	0.38
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.04	0.22	0.21	0.04	0.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.45P Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4066		0.0106		0.8512		0.9665		0.8036	
GENDER										
Male	0.8928		0.1284		0.6939		0.7681		0.5195	
Female	0.2210		0.0521		0.7842		0.6183		0.5417	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2201		0.0131		0.7378		0.9145		0.7953	
White	0.9235		0.0518		0.5158		0.4548		0.7427	
Black or African American	0.4930		0.6392		0.6444		0.5365		0.9376	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8974		0.3220		*		0.8614		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9635		*		0.3663		*		*	
Asian	0.0012		0.0192		0.0075		0.2538		0.0140	
Two or More Races	0.9400		0.5178		0.7602		0.0173		0.5588	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5373		0.3699		0.2244		0.7705		0.1759	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.1125		0.0929		0.4387	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4463		0.3380		0.8324	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.7802		0.8455		0.8620	
College Graduate	da		da		0.9280		0.5783		0.9374	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5680		0.8267		0.6081	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5777		0.6347		0.8760	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0252		0.3101		0.0408	
Other ¹	da		da		0.4710		0.2442		0.9387	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.46C Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	52	66	20	17	48	63	21	25	45	57
GENDER										
Male	48	59	13	11	46	57	17	20	44	52
Female	24	30	15	13	18	29	13	13	12	26
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	48	57	16	15	45	54	17	23	42	49
White	41	50	12	10	40	49	13	21	38	44
Black or African American	13	18	7	10	11	16	6	9	9	13
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	10	1	1	4	*	1	0	4	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	2	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*
Asian	12	10	5	5	11	9	6	*	9	9
Two or More Races	12	7	3	4	12	6	7	*	9	6
Hispanic or Latino	23	33	12	9	19	32	12	8	15	29
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	13	22	9	9	9	19
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	30	23	15	11	26	21
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	22	32	11	20	19	24
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	31	43	7	6	30	43
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	41	43	14	13	39	40
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	15	32	14	19	7	26
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	13	28	5	5	12	28
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	17	20	7	5	16	19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.46D Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.03
GENDER										
Male	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.04	0.05
Female	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.02
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.03
White	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.03
Black or African American	0.04	0.06	0.21	0.28	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.18	0.04	0.05
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.28	0.61	0.33	0.70	0.32	*	0.25	0.19	0.38	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.20	0.16	*	*	*	0.07	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.08	0.07	0.41	0.34	0.08	0.07	0.32	*	0.08	0.08
Two or More Races	0.26	0.15	0.35	0.43	0.30	0.16	0.84	*	0.30	0.20
Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.07	0.21	0.15	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.11	0.05	0.09
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.07	0.16	0.20	0.03	0.07
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.04
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.03	0.04
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.04	0.06
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.03	0.11
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.35
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.03

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.46P Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4082		0.3091		0.2247		0.9191		0.1648	
GENDER										
Male	0.5344		0.4480		0.4023		0.9406		0.3471	
Female	0.5696		0.5153		0.3124		0.9427		0.1962	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6142		0.6412		0.4955		0.8045		0.5169	
White	0.4461		0.1516		0.2643		0.4496		0.3673	
Black or African American	0.3108		0.3309		0.5204		0.2210		0.9793	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6726		0.2818		*		0.8614		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9855		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3250		0.6459		0.3679		*		0.8708	
Two or More Races	0.0782		0.6606		0.0460		*		0.2691	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4352		0.2570		0.1993		0.4796		0.0725	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.2641		0.7955		0.2353	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5540		0.1856		0.9465	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.3501		0.3282		0.6458	
College Graduate	da		da		0.3253		0.6552		0.2863	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.9061		0.8739		0.9493	
Part-Time	da		da		0.3278		0.8982		0.2499	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0532		0.8024		0.0538	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7283		0.5324		0.5330	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.47C Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	403	390	15	11	401	389	65	54	392	377
GENDER										
Male	304	289	10	9	301	288	51	39	295	282
Female	229	244	10	6	228	244	40	34	223	237
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	372	359	12	9	371	357	52	46	360	349
White	348	335	10	8	367	361	49	44	358	353
Black or African American	71	66	1	2	72	67	15	7	69	66
American Indian or Alaska Native	27	26	0	0	27	26	6	8	26	24
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14	17	*	*	14	17	*	*	13	17
Asian	59	89	6	1	58	89	11	10	57	90
Two or More Races	66	62	4	3	66	62	8	12	65	61
Hispanic or Latino	137	139	7	7	136	138	38	25	132	135
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	139	130	32	22	133	128
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	217	224	35	34	212	220
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	263	224	45	32	259	219
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	168	188	6	9	168	187
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	295	264	47	37	288	261
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	131	150	27	22	128	149
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	89	106	22	21	86	104
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	229	222	33	23	225	219

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.47D Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.18
GENDER										
Male	0.23	0.22	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.23	0.30	0.28
Female	0.17	0.18	0.08	0.05	0.18	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.22
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.20
White	0.20	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.24
Black or African American	0.22	0.21	0.04	0.05	0.25	0.23	0.29	0.14	0.29	0.27
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.70	1.66	0.09	0.33	1.96	1.82	2.46	3.11	2.29	2.14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.86	1.43	*	*	2.26	1.59	*	*	2.97	1.82
Asian	0.40	0.60	0.44	0.07	0.43	0.66	0.54	0.48	0.50	0.79
Two or More Races	1.34	1.20	0.54	0.35	1.61	1.44	0.92	1.52	2.05	1.75
Hispanic or Latino	0.31	0.31	0.12	0.12	0.36	0.36	0.51	0.33	0.44	0.43
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.40	0.57	0.46	0.44	0.46
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.40	0.40
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.22	0.40	0.34
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.22	0.24	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.25
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.24	0.20	0.32	0.25	0.26	0.23
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.40	0.43	0.30	0.24	0.53	0.60
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.75	0.89	0.60	0.62	1.03	1.23
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.28	0.27	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.47P Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.8983		0.9054		0.8883		0.0008		0.7273	
GENDER										
Male	0.3258		0.6544		0.3090		0.0030		0.5429	
Female	0.2981		0.4951		0.2898		0.0686		0.1721	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7392		0.6252		0.7425		0.0282		0.5480	
White	0.8521		0.9202		0.8638		0.0366		0.6713	
Black or African American	0.8389		0.7988		0.8515		0.1547		0.6762	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5001		0.1714		0.4425		0.7283		0.3803	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3468		*		0.2679		*		0.2183	
Asian	0.2206		0.2116		0.1912		0.9304		0.1812	
Two or More Races	0.7278		0.9144		0.7284		0.9159		0.6283	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2143		0.5930		0.2038		0.0024		0.5712	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.4006		0.0387		0.6340	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5005		0.6743		0.4861	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0511		0.0013		0.1605	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0325		0.8717		0.0302	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1750		0.0199		0.2946	
Part-Time	da		da		0.2882		0.0644		0.1343	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0047		0.9452		0.0037	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7051		0.0354		0.8852	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.48C Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	120	100	10	8	120	99	35	28	115	95
GENDER										
Male	106	79	7	6	106	79	27	21	103	76
Female	55	62	7	4	55	61	22	19	51	58
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	109	94	8	6	109	94	30	27	103	90
White	95	88	5	6	95	88	24	24	90	85
Black or African American	39	20	1	2	39	20	14	6	37	19
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	6	0	0	11	6	2	5	11	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	3	*	*	4	3	*	*	1	3
Asian	20	5	6	1	20	5	10	5	17	*
Two or More Races	14	18	2	0	14	18	4	11	14	14
Hispanic or Latino	45	32	5	4	45	31	20	10	44	29
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	60	58	17	12	56	56
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	65	51	22	21	61	46
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	60	55	22	16	58	52
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	47	41	2	2	47	41
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	70	56	20	17	67	53
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	43	50	17	15	35	48
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	40	33	16	11	36	31
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	77	59	17	16	76	57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.48D Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05
GENDER										
Male	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.08
Female	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.05
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.05
White	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.06
Black or African American	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.07	0.27	0.12	0.15	0.08
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.78	0.38	0.09	0.26	0.88	0.42	1.13	1.85	1.02	0.32
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.53	0.27	*	*	0.64	0.30	*	*	0.31	0.32
Asian	0.14	0.04	0.44	0.07	0.15	0.04	0.51	0.24	0.15	*
Two or More Races	0.31	0.36	0.25	0.01	0.37	0.44	0.47	1.34	0.45	0.44
Hispanic or Latino	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.27	0.14	0.15	0.09
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.18	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.20
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.08	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.09
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.08
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.06
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.05
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.20
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.35	0.29	0.45	0.32	0.46	0.40
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.07	0.21	0.20	0.10	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.48P Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0274		0.5050		0.0305		0.1789		0.0705	
GENDER										
Male	0.0032		0.8308		0.0032		0.1157		0.0089	
Female	0.4795		0.4395		0.4318		0.8175		0.3457	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0750		0.4041		0.0840		0.7213		0.0906	
White	0.3915		0.9675		0.3885		0.8705		0.3489	
Black or African American	0.0573		0.9418		0.0558		0.3104		0.1041	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0627		0.3210		0.0548		0.9004		0.0287	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6443		*		0.5838		*		0.6588	
Asian	0.0561		0.2116		0.1004		0.3958		*	
Two or More Races	0.8619		0.3408		0.7979		0.5126		0.9692	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1446		0.9746		0.1431		0.0350		0.5490	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.6135		0.1445		0.8864	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.3608		0.5929		0.2415	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0326		0.1382		0.0839	
College Graduate	da		da		0.8442		0.6991		0.8608	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0483		0.6022		0.0630	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5411		0.3316		0.2893	
Unemployed	da		da		0.7762		0.3760		0.9723	
Other ¹	da		da		0.0748		0.7513		0.0854	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.49C Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	93	71	5	4	93	71	25	15	89	70
GENDER										
Male	82	62	2	3	82	62	19	7	79	61
Female	42	40	5	3	42	40	15	13	39	38
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	81	68	3	3	81	68	21	14	78	66
White	71	67	3	3	71	67	17	14	69	65
Black or African American	32	6	*	*	33	6	12	*	30	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	3	0	0	5	3	1	0	5	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	2	*	*	4	2	*	*	1	2
Asian	16	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	16	*
Two or More Races	13	10	2	*	12	10	1	0	12	10
Hispanic or Latino	41	24	4	2	41	24	14	6	39	24
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	41	42	12	6	39	42
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	51	39	18	12	47	38
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	50	36	12	8	49	35
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	39	33	2	*	39	33
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	57	35	16	7	55	34
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	29	41	8	4	28	40
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	29	26	11	4	27	26
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	59	45	12	12	57	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.49D Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03
GENDER										
Male	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.06
Female	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.03
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04
White	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.05
Black or African American	0.10	0.02	*	*	0.11	0.02	0.23	*	0.13	0.03
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.37	0.17	0.09	0.21	0.41	0.18	0.52	0.07	0.48	0.22
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.50	0.18	*	*	0.60	0.20	*	*	0.23	0.24
Asian	0.11	*	*	*	0.12	*	*	*	0.14	*
Two or More Races	0.27	0.20	0.25	*	0.32	0.24	0.14	0.06	0.41	0.30
Hispanic or Latino	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.13	0.08
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.13	0.23	0.12	0.13	0.15
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.06	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.07
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.06
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.04	0.05	*	0.06	0.05
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.03
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.17
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.11	0.34	0.34
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.16	0.08	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.49P Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0361		0.5313		0.0387		0.0343		0.1187	
GENDER										
Male	0.0142		0.6783		0.0146		0.0060		0.0536	
Female	0.8399		0.6357		0.8083		0.7594		0.7072	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1021		0.4999		0.1069		0.1197		0.2024	
White	0.5626		0.7672		0.5679		0.4007		0.6960	
Black or African American	0.0253		*		0.0252		*		0.0534	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1460		0.5862		0.1346		0.0724		0.2469	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4937		*		0.4681		*		0.7483	
Asian	*		*		*		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.4510		*		0.5248		0.4924		0.5348	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1712		0.8282		0.1766		0.1235		0.3739	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.6148		0.0437		0.9624	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.2562		0.5118		0.3336	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1384		0.2647		0.2067	
College Graduate	da		da		0.5529		*		0.5945	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0232		0.0602		0.0689	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4411		0.5051		0.3600	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9172		0.1106		0.7394	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1460		0.8023		0.1493	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.50C Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	877	824	107	107	860	812	177	168	832	791
GENDER										
Male	560	550	77	75	552	546	117	119	544	529
Female	628	572	76	73	612	569	123	115	587	557
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	794	741	94	92	779	732	149	150	756	713
White	669	647	108	103	1,123	1,075	213	200	1,085	1,048
Black or African American	281	267	54	44	446	400	87	87	416	376
American Indian or Alaska Native	67	77	5	6	66	76	22	15	59	71
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	45	73	*	*	43	74	12	*	*	*
Asian	284	227	32	29	282	223	52	53	273	220
Two or More Races	155	143	22	19	154	140	35	28	151	135
Hispanic or Latino	326	325	57	53	320	319	88	84	302	313
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	416	359	85	77	402	348
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	570	596	128	120	554	575
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	651	668	176	183	625	637
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	717	699	87	95	712	683
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	736	724	156	156	714	701
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	361	363	124	136	343	340
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	201	194	73	75	191	178
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	815	802	119	109	802	786

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.50D Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.31	0.43	0.43	0.35	0.33	0.51	0.49	0.40	0.38
GENDER										
Male	0.43	0.42	0.61	0.59	0.47	0.46	0.67	0.69	0.55	0.53
Female	0.45	0.41	0.63	0.59	0.49	0.45	0.71	0.67	0.54	0.51
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.33	0.49	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.55	0.43	0.40
White	0.39	0.38	0.59	0.57	0.42	0.41	0.62	0.67	0.47	0.45
Black or African American	0.88	0.83	1.11	1.05	0.96	0.90	1.14	1.21	1.11	1.04
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.24	3.78	3.15	4.17	3.66	4.00	5.41	4.73	4.14	4.68
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.70	4.90	*	*	5.43	5.41	5.90	*	*	*
Asian	1.52	1.36	2.11	1.90	1.64	1.50	2.05	1.93	1.88	1.75
Two or More Races	2.05	1.96	2.14	1.97	2.42	2.27	2.76	2.70	3.02	2.71
Hispanic or Latino	0.75	0.73	0.99	0.90	0.85	0.83	1.18	1.13	0.99	1.01
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.94	0.89	1.23	1.23	1.06	1.04
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.66	0.67	0.86	0.86	0.78	0.78
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.55	0.57	0.76	0.75	0.65	0.68
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.64	0.60	1.43	1.38	0.68	0.63
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.45	0.43	0.73	0.73	0.50	0.48
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.80	0.80	0.98	1.01	1.06	1.05
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.28	1.36	1.44	1.64	1.77	1.78
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.63	0.64	1.09	1.05	0.69	0.70

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.50P Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0002		0.0000		0.0021		0.0000		0.0322	
GENDER										
Male	0.0225		0.0018		0.0572		0.0016		0.2003	
Female	0.0021		0.0000		0.0100		0.0001		0.0676	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0023		0.0000		0.0111		0.0000		0.1194	
White	0.0735		0.0000		0.1869		0.0000		0.6250	
Black or African American	0.0006		0.1447		0.0008		0.1254		0.0015	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6939		0.3909		0.8301		0.0243		0.4476	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2698		*		0.3633		*		*	
Asian	0.4159		0.7388		0.4529		0.3915		0.5735	
Two or More Races	0.1272		0.0286		0.2387		0.0296		0.4491	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0159		0.0154		0.0422		0.4065		0.0602	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0004		0.0029		0.0031	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.3569		0.0001		0.8865	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0016		0.0045		0.0145	
College Graduate	da		da		0.8910		0.4631		0.8019	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2046		0.0538		0.3705	
Part-Time	da		da		0.1791		0.0222		0.5655	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0884		0.3533		0.1381	
Other ¹	da		da		0.0119		0.0000		0.0699	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.51C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	380	374	58	53	375	365	127	131	345	335
GENDER										
Male	277	268	40	39	275	260	93	92	255	238
Female	235	248	41	37	232	247	84	90	208	230
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	347	334	49	46	343	325	113	115	312	309
White	308	297	46	38	316	317	122	121	287	298
Black or African American	125	103	20	20	129	107	40	41	116	97
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	14	2	2	21	14	9	7	19	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20	20	*	*	20	20	4	*	*	16
Asian	68	73	11	14	66	72	24	23	62	68
Two or More Races	59	58	11	13	56	54	21	19	52	50
Hispanic or Latino	153	150	31	28	148	146	58	61	135	122
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	148	127	48	42	138	120
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	169	181	70	70	156	160
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	223	205	101	110	197	182
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	199	229	48	52	193	220
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	247	247	88	92	232	229
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	148	153	77	87	127	126
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	95	94	43	43	84	84
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	209	213	62	59	197	205

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.51D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.36	0.38	0.17	0.16
GENDER										
Male	0.21	0.20	0.32	0.31	0.23	0.22	0.53	0.53	0.26	0.24
Female	0.17	0.18	0.34	0.30	0.18	0.20	0.49	0.52	0.19	0.21
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.15	0.26	0.24	0.17	0.16	0.41	0.42	0.18	0.17
White	0.18	0.17	0.32	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.51	0.52	0.20	0.20
Black or African American	0.39	0.32	0.53	0.57	0.43	0.34	0.75	0.73	0.47	0.38
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.36	0.95	1.16	1.39	1.55	1.03	3.64	2.65	1.72	1.10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.71	1.62	*	*	3.15	1.78	2.55	*	*	1.74
Asian	0.45	0.50	0.87	1.03	0.48	0.55	1.14	1.04	0.52	0.62
Two or More Races	1.21	1.10	1.35	1.51	1.43	1.26	2.16	2.22	1.69	1.43
Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.34	0.54	0.49	0.39	0.38	0.77	0.81	0.45	0.39
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.38	0.83	0.82	0.45	0.43
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.27	0.29	0.62	0.63	0.30	0.30
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.28	0.25	0.58	0.62	0.31	0.28
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.26	0.28	0.97	0.93	0.27	0.30
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.20	0.19	0.55	0.55	0.21	0.21
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.43	0.45	0.74	0.83	0.52	0.53
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.80	0.81	1.13	1.18	1.00	1.02
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.25	0.70	0.71	0.27	0.27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.51P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4311		0.0608		0.6151		0.1432		0.8991	
GENDER										
Male	0.1155		0.5258		0.1320		0.0210		0.4785	
Female	0.5721		0.0465		0.3684		0.8230		0.3260	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8139		0.0846		0.9896		0.1462		0.5090	
White	0.8153		0.0124		0.5665		0.1190		0.2054	
Black or African American	0.2566		0.9067		0.2556		0.8502		0.2147	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2821		0.5626		0.2444		0.1995		0.4769	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8152		*		0.8620		*		*	
Asian	0.9242		0.2759		0.9153		0.6669		0.9781	
Two or More Races	0.9213		0.4925		0.7967		0.8754		0.9482	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1943		0.4563		0.2312		0.7544		0.2249	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0421		0.6244		0.0571	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4271		0.7054		0.2449	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0445		0.1257		0.1202	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0666		0.5026		0.0465	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5584		0.7800		0.6669	
Part-Time	da		da		0.8544		0.8020		0.8328	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9339		0.6758		0.7336	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7974		0.0182		0.6405	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.52C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	206	211	37	29	201	208	73	74	187	195
GENDER										
Male	152	144	23	18	150	142	53	50	138	135
Female	140	146	28	23	136	145	48	53	126	135
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	190	200	31	25	187	197	67	67	172	185
White	174	192	27	21	173	193	67	65	159	182
Black or African American	68	51	9	11	68	52	19	21	64	47
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	9	1	2	16	9	2	1	16	9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	8	*	*	4	8	4	*	1	4
Asian	35	18	6	3	35	18	9	9	34	15
Two or More Races	41	31	9	7	40	30	10	10	39	28
Hispanic or Latino	85	76	19	15	83	75	31	30	77	67
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	84	62	28	28	80	57
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	105	109	41	42	96	100
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	117	115	53	54	103	105
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	103	130	22	24	101	128
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	148	130	50	44	143	124
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	76	88	37	46	66	74
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	52	52	24	26	47	46
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	110	129	38	32	102	126

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.52D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.21	0.21	0.09	0.09
GENDER										
Male	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.30	0.29	0.14	0.13
Female	0.10	0.11	0.23	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.27	0.31	0.12	0.12
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.10
White	0.10	0.11	0.20	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.32	0.32	0.11	0.13
Black or African American	0.21	0.16	0.27	0.32	0.23	0.17	0.38	0.42	0.27	0.19
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.11	0.59	0.47	1.03	1.25	0.64	0.96	0.37	1.49	0.78
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.85	0.64	*	*	0.67	0.71	2.43	*	0.19	0.47
Asian	0.24	0.13	0.46	0.24	0.26	0.14	0.44	0.43	0.29	0.14
Two or More Races	0.87	0.62	1.08	0.89	1.02	0.72	1.12	1.28	1.28	0.85
Hispanic or Latino	0.20	0.17	0.33	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.42	0.40	0.25	0.22
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.24	0.19	0.50	0.57	0.27	0.21
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.17	0.37	0.40	0.19	0.19
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.15	0.15	0.34	0.33	0.17	0.17
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.17	0.49	0.48	0.15	0.18
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.11	0.33	0.29	0.13	0.12
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.27	0.39	0.48	0.28	0.32
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.45	0.46	0.67	0.76	0.59	0.57
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.16	0.46	0.39	0.14	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.52P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5042		0.0226		0.7397		0.1247		0.8053	
GENDER										
Male	0.1292		0.0420		0.2066		0.0417		0.5850	
Female	0.5633		0.2075		0.4211		0.9518		0.3557	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9580		0.0532		0.7502		0.2942		0.4567	
White	0.5022		0.0579		0.3575		0.1951		0.1480	
Black or African American	0.3649		0.5161		0.3082		0.6246		0.2215	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5999		0.3565		0.5363		0.0406		0.7280	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8060		*		0.7543		*		0.1792	
Asian	0.5162		0.1901		0.6580		0.9720		0.6065	
Two or More Races	0.3227		0.4939		0.3919		0.5282		0.2954	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0654		0.2240		0.1059		0.1912		0.2175	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0413		0.5965		0.0599	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9180		0.4689		0.6348	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0651		0.0987		0.1986	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0186		0.5274		0.0242	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0326		0.0567		0.1397	
Part-Time	da		da		0.6238		0.4006		0.9967	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9289		0.9205		0.8543	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1158		0.1367		0.0333	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.53C Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	861	771	101	97	848	762	165	153	818	742
GENDER										
Male	552	537	69	69	543	534	108	108	530	525
Female	618	556	72	64	608	551	120	108	582	531
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	788	713	88	82	778	709	141	140	755	683
White	676	623	94	81	990	928	172	155	958	906
Black or African American	273	256	49	42	418	373	78	80	392	352
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	69	5	6	63	68	21	14	55	64
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	42	73	*	*	41	71	11	*	*	*
Asian	262	216	29	25	261	213	44	47	253	210
Two or More Races	142	133	19	16	141	131	31	25	137	127
Hispanic or Latino	310	303	54	51	304	295	83	77	285	293
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	395	334	78	68	384	322
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	531	532	113	104	514	517
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	581	605	143	139	558	581
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	591	584	70	69	589	576
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	659	632	137	133	638	616
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	330	304	102	103	315	288
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	192	169	67	64	179	157
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	733	708	101	86	722	696

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.53D Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.29	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.31	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.35
GENDER										
Male	0.43	0.41	0.54	0.54	0.46	0.45	0.61	0.62	0.53	0.52
Female	0.45	0.40	0.59	0.52	0.48	0.43	0.69	0.63	0.54	0.49
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.43	0.38	0.34	0.51	0.52	0.43	0.38
White	0.40	0.36	0.55	0.50	0.43	0.39	0.62	0.64	0.47	0.43
Black or African American	0.85	0.80	1.06	1.02	0.94	0.86	1.08	1.16	1.10	1.00
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.25	3.56	3.07	3.73	3.65	3.78	5.67	4.44	4.10	4.41
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.62	4.88	*	*	5.33	5.24	5.76	*	*	*
Asian	1.45	1.33	2.04	1.71	1.56	1.46	1.83	1.79	1.79	1.72
Two or More Races	2.11	1.95	2.02	1.70	2.48	2.29	2.66	2.62	3.07	2.71
Hispanic or Latino	0.71	0.68	0.94	0.87	0.80	0.77	1.11	1.03	0.94	0.94
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.92	0.86	1.21	1.16	1.05	0.99
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.65	0.63	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.74
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.55	0.57	0.72	0.68	0.65	0.67
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.60	0.58	1.24	1.18	0.64	0.62
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.43	0.41	0.71	0.70	0.48	0.45
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.81	0.75	0.91	0.89	1.07	0.97
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.29	1.26	1.42	1.51	1.78	1.68
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.63	0.64	1.02	0.92	0.69	0.69

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¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.53P Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0009	
GENDER										
Male	0.0002		0.0000		0.0013		0.0000		0.0167	
Female	0.0001		0.0000		0.0006		0.0000		0.0153	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0025	
White	0.0001		0.0000		0.0008		0.0000		0.0181	
Black or African American	0.0011		0.1429		0.0015		0.1352		0.0027	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9357		0.8819		0.9830		0.0295		0.5920	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2030		*		0.2862		*		*	
Asian	0.5767		0.4442		0.6586		0.3102		0.8193	
Two or More Races	0.1284		0.0164		0.2394		0.0039		0.5546	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0087		0.0033		0.0302		0.0107		0.1285	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0000		0.0006		0.0004	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.0499		0.0000		0.3122	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0003		0.0000		0.0079	
College Graduate	da		da		0.5844		0.1830		0.7099	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0237		0.0002		0.1216	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0104		0.0029		0.0979	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0256		0.0360		0.1042	
Other ¹	da		da		0.0014		0.0000		0.0136	

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NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.54C Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	307	286	47	42	303	280	92	92	287	264
GENDER										
Male	225	208	33	31	224	205	72	67	213	195
Female	192	193	33	32	188	190	61	60	174	177
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	279	258	40	36	274	252	82	80	256	242
White	247	227	36	30	249	235	79	72	231	224
Black or African American	117	93	18	19	118	95	29	33	110	89
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	12	2	2	20	12	9	4	18	11
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	19	17	*	*	*	16	4	*	*	15
Asian	58	63	9	11	57	62	17	15	54	60
Two or More Races	51	38	8	9	49	36	17	15	47	31
Hispanic or Latino	124	122	25	24	120	119	45	43	114	106
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	129	108	38	32	122	102
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	147	156	53	54	138	143
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	177	151	65	61	162	143
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	139	168	31	30	137	165
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	198	202	67	63	189	190
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	112	108	49	52	103	94
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	85	81	36	34	76	73
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	171	161	44	34	165	158

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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Table 1.54D Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.27	0.14	0.13
GENDER										
Male	0.17	0.16	0.26	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.41	0.39	0.21	0.19
Female	0.14	0.14	0.27	0.26	0.15	0.15	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.16
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.12	0.11	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.12	0.30	0.30	0.14	0.14
White	0.14	0.13	0.26	0.22	0.15	0.14	0.37	0.35	0.16	0.15
Black or African American	0.36	0.29	0.48	0.53	0.40	0.31	0.57	0.62	0.45	0.36
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.31	0.81	1.01	1.12	1.49	0.88	3.52	1.83	1.66	1.01
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.58	1.37	*	*	*	1.51	2.49	*	*	1.57
Asian	0.39	0.43	0.68	0.82	0.41	0.47	0.84	0.72	0.46	0.54
Two or More Races	1.05	0.75	1.01	1.12	1.25	0.86	1.87	1.83	1.51	0.93
Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.28	0.44	0.41	0.32	0.31	0.60	0.58	0.37	0.34
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.36	0.33	0.68	0.65	0.40	0.36
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.25	0.48	0.50	0.27	0.27
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.19	0.42	0.39	0.26	0.23
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.19	0.22	0.67	0.60	0.19	0.23
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.16	0.44	0.41	0.18	0.17
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.32	0.52	0.54	0.43	0.40
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.71	0.71	0.98	0.98	0.91	0.90
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.19	0.55	0.44	0.22	0.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.54P Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0137		0.1721		0.0223		0.0001		0.2815	
GENDER										
Male	0.0137		0.3978		0.0185		0.0004		0.2103	
Female	0.3008		0.2827		0.3884		0.0647		0.7966	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0688		0.2790		0.0894		0.0003		0.5793	
White	0.1956		0.0822		0.2791		0.0001		0.8847	
Black or African American	0.3129		0.8378		0.2878		0.6309		0.2180	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2747		0.5573		0.2413		0.1058		0.5526	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6783		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.9436		0.4410		0.9536		0.3973		0.8734	
Two or More Races	0.1504		0.7415		0.1254		0.2811		0.2444	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0625		0.3983		0.0785		0.2185		0.1507	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0039		0.0106		0.0243	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.8017		0.3629		0.4968	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0021		0.0012		0.0408	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2870		0.3017		0.2049	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2775		0.0950		0.6037	
Part-Time	da		da		0.2136		0.2222		0.3978	
Unemployed	da		da		0.6781		0.3051		0.9935	
Other ¹	da		da		0.0981		0.0001		0.4929	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.55C Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	157	159	27	22	156	158	46	46	150	149
GENDER										
Male	127	113	16	12	127	112	34	33	123	106
Female	99	107	21	19	97	107	32	31	90	103
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	142	143	22	19	141	143	43	40	134	135
White	125	139	20	16	126	139	41	38	118	131
Black or African American	61	47	9	10	61	47	14	14	58	44
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	7	0	1	6	7	2	1	6	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	5	*	*	4	5	*	*	*	3
Asian	32	6	2	*	32	6	4	1	31	6
Two or More Races	36	14	5	5	36	14	9	6	35	12
Hispanic or Latino	72	61	14	12	71	60	23	22	69	56
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	74	55	20	17	72	53
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	93	87	30	28	87	82
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	89	86	32	31	84	81
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	64	85	10	12	63	83
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	120	100	33	29	121	97
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	54	62	22	24	49	57
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	43	45	20	19	38	41
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	85	94	22	19	82	92

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.55D Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.07
GENDER										
Male	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.20	0.19	0.12	0.11
Female	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.18	0.18	0.08	0.09
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.08
White	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.21	0.20	0.09	0.09
Black or African American	0.19	0.14	0.25	0.29	0.21	0.16	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.18
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.42	0.46	0.25	0.98	0.47	0.49	0.96	0.37	0.54	0.60
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.53	0.43	*	*	0.64	0.48	*	*	*	0.31
Asian	0.22	0.04	0.19	*	0.23	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.27	0.05
Two or More Races	0.76	0.30	0.68	0.56	0.91	0.34	0.99	0.78	1.14	0.37
Hispanic or Latino	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.30	0.29	0.23	0.18
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.17	0.37	0.35	0.24	0.19
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.15	0.14	0.27	0.27	0.17	0.16
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.14	0.13
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.11	0.22	0.24	0.09	0.12
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.09
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.25
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.37	0.40	0.56	0.56	0.48	0.52
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.11	0.27	0.24	0.11	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.55P Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0534		0.2686		0.0716		0.0026		0.3264	
GENDER										
Male	0.0132		0.1043		0.0206		0.0090		0.0982	
Female	0.9063		0.8424		0.9356		0.1151		0.6769	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2239		0.4039		0.2658		0.0033		0.7790	
White	0.6538		0.2847		0.7537		0.0079		0.6399	
Black or African American	0.3887		0.5749		0.3345		0.5719		0.3984	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8969		0.1953		0.9244		0.0448		0.6597	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9287		*		0.8482		*		*	
Asian	0.2088		*		0.2580		0.4312		0.2961	
Two or More Races	0.1147		0.8112		0.1195		0.5343		0.1453	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0432		0.4517		0.0559		0.4934		0.0733	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0512		0.0701		0.1391	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5381		0.0974		0.9464	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0641		0.1252		0.1604	
College Graduate	da		da		0.3747		0.7964		0.3410	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0020		0.0078		0.0178	
Part-Time	da		da		0.6944		0.7252		0.7744	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8037		0.3196		0.4494	
Other ¹	da		da		0.4791		0.1912		0.3059	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.56C Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	623	592	50	53	617	587	115	111	599	573
GENDER										
Male	362	338	34	32	361	337	79	74	352	330
Female	474	467	36	39	467	465	84	78	454	452
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	571	541	44	45	566	537	98	98	552	526
White	528	496	40	43	617	587	103	98	608	575
Black or African American	163	163	16	14	178	180	31	33	168	173
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	40	1	1	30	40	5	8	29	38
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	29	*	*	9	29	5	*	7	28
Asian	103	111	11	11	103	109	19	23	100	108
Two or More Races	83	72	11	8	81	71	17	13	80	70
Hispanic or Latino	197	209	24	25	193	205	53	50	184	201
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	226	202	46	39	218	199
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	319	343	60	62	314	335
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	371	369	86	77	359	358
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	393	387	40	47	391	383
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	387	376	74	72	380	371
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	225	223	62	65	216	213
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	120	121	37	38	114	116
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	429	491	58	52	425	487

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.56D Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.27
GENDER										
Male	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.45	0.43	0.35	0.33
Female	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.41
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.36	0.36	0.31	0.29
White	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.46	0.47	0.37	0.35
Black or African American	0.51	0.51	0.42	0.40	0.57	0.56	0.60	0.63	0.66	0.65
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.88	2.39	0.47	0.78	2.12	2.63	2.21	3.13	2.56	3.01
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.41	2.29	*	*	1.43	2.52	2.85	*	1.63	2.93
Asian	0.68	0.73	0.87	0.86	0.73	0.79	0.90	1.04	0.84	0.93
Two or More Races	1.63	1.38	1.30	0.96	1.91	1.62	1.82	1.65	2.42	1.98
Hispanic or Latino	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.42	0.51	0.53	0.71	0.67	0.61	0.65
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.62	0.58	0.79	0.77	0.72	0.67
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.57	0.56	0.59
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.43	0.42	0.54	0.48	0.51	0.51
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.48	0.45	0.85	0.89	0.50	0.47
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.30	0.28	0.48	0.46	0.33	0.32
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.63	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.84	0.84
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.96	1.03	0.99	1.07	1.31	1.38
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.48	0.51	0.68	0.64	0.52	0.56

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.56P Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3384		0.6071		0.3029		0.0902		0.4498	
GENDER										
Male	0.4177		0.9100		0.4157		0.1542		0.6003	
Female	0.5306		0.4190		0.4754		0.3150		0.5623	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7566		0.9480		0.7302		0.1367		0.9131	
White	0.4630		0.8294		0.4352		0.0420		0.6552	
Black or African American	0.6933		0.9657		0.7116		0.6339		0.7916	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3739		0.5833		0.4266		0.1960		0.5602	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3760		*		0.2696		*		0.2108	
Asian	0.1807		0.5863		0.1896		0.5465		0.2144	
Two or More Races	0.7585		0.2792		0.8587		0.5973		0.7165	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0605		0.3035		0.0420		0.3985		0.0585	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0615		0.8823		0.0596	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9869		0.7441		0.9223	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0722		0.0014		0.2757	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4299		0.7304		0.4424	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2145		0.6247		0.2458	
Part-Time	da		da		0.6795		0.1411		0.9561	
Unemployed	da		da		0.7997		0.7666		0.6913	
Other ¹	da		da		0.8927		0.0970		0.9770	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.57C Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	209	206	32	32	205	203	78	79	190	183
GENDER										
Male	156	144	22	22	155	141	60	56	141	127
Female	131	143	22	22	129	142	52	54	118	130
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	190	188	27	26	187	185	70	71	172	170
White	178	178	24	23	179	182	70	65	165	168
Black or African American	51	49	10	10	51	49	22	25	46	40
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	7	1	0	8	7	3	4	7	6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	6	*	*	6	6	4	*	5	*
Asian	24	24	6	7	23	23	13	11	20	20
Two or More Races	27	34	9	8	25	33	10	9	23	31
Hispanic or Latino	90	72	17	16	87	70	33	37	80	56
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	81	69	30	30	75	63
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	98	107	42	44	89	91
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	126	106	56	55	111	93
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	95	124	24	23	92	120
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	129	127	52	50	119	116
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	82	87	43	46	72	73
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	64	50	28	28	58	42
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	119	124	33	35	114	119

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.57D Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.23	0.09	0.09
GENDER										
Male	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.34	0.32	0.14	0.13
Female	0.09	0.10	0.18	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.30	0.31	0.11	0.12
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.09
White	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.34	0.33	0.12	0.12
Black or African American	0.16	0.15	0.28	0.28	0.17	0.16	0.43	0.49	0.19	0.16
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.56	0.48	0.33	0.34	0.62	0.53	1.46	1.48	0.68	0.54
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.85	0.49	*	*	1.01	0.54	2.44	*	1.04	*
Asian	0.17	0.16	0.47	0.51	0.18	0.17	0.61	0.50	0.17	0.18
Two or More Races	0.57	0.69	1.05	0.90	0.65	0.80	1.18	1.21	0.76	0.95
Hispanic or Latino	0.21	0.16	0.29	0.27	0.23	0.18	0.44	0.50	0.26	0.18
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.21	0.54	0.61	0.26	0.23
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.17	0.38	0.41	0.18	0.18
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.14	0.36	0.34	0.18	0.15
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.16	0.53	0.47	0.13	0.17
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.10	0.35	0.32	0.11	0.11
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.26	0.46	0.48	0.30	0.31
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.54	0.45	0.76	0.81	0.72	0.54
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.15	0.15	0.40	0.44	0.16	0.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.57P Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9178		0.3751		0.8034		0.9178		0.8860	
GENDER										
Male	0.1457		0.5377		0.1167		0.2289		0.2625	
Female	0.1591		0.5159		0.1905		0.2701		0.3223	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7460		0.5589		0.8116		0.6451		0.6050	
White	0.8089		0.8142		0.8356		0.3496		0.5144	
Black or African American	0.9066		0.7210		0.9632		0.2958		0.6596	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4484		0.7839		0.4177		0.6520		0.5248	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1898		*		0.2148		*		*	
Asian	0.8381		0.5030		0.9779		0.8003		0.9006	
Two or More Races	0.4718		0.7338		0.5188		0.1501		0.7808	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3253		0.4409		0.2369		0.4645		0.0938	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5270		0.3537		0.3335	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6239		0.3404		0.8428	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0187		0.1389		0.0501	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0362		0.9868		0.0331	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.3331		0.4570		0.5105	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9919		0.9935		0.9196	
Unemployed	da		da		0.7338		0.4192		0.4319	
Other ¹	da		da		0.4090		0.8397		0.3991	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.58C Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	109	120	21	17	107	118	44	41	97	109
GENDER										
Male	81	92	14	12	79	91	34	31	70	83
Female	72	73	16	11	70	72	27	27	65	67
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	102	115	17	15	99	113	39	39	91	105
White	95	109	14	13	93	107	37	35	86	101
Black or African American	30	31	4	5	30	32	12	16	27	27
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	4	1	*	4	4	0	*	4	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	6	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*
Asian	6	10	4	2	4	10	4	4	*	9
Two or More Races	18	11	7	4	16	11	4	7	16	8
Hispanic or Latino	40	34	13	8	38	33	20	15	31	29
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	35	35	20	19	29	30
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	52	54	23	24	45	48
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	69	56	29	25	63	50
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	49	79	12	10	47	78
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	70	72	31	26	63	68
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	41	45	21	22	35	40
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	29	29	14	12	24	26
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	61	72	19	20	58	69

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.58D Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.05
GENDER										
Male	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.20	0.18	0.07	0.08
Female	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.15	0.06	0.06
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.06
White	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.07
Black or African American	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.33	0.11	0.11
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.31	0.29	0.31	*	0.35	0.32	0.10	*	0.42	0.39
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.48	*	*	*	0.53	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.04	0.07	0.35	0.16	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.19	*	0.08
Two or More Races	0.39	0.23	0.85	0.53	0.42	0.26	0.44	0.86	0.53	0.25
Hispanic or Latino	0.09	0.08	0.23	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.26	0.20	0.10	0.09
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.11	0.37	0.38	0.10	0.11
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.09	0.22	0.23	0.09	0.10
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.08
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.10	0.26	0.21	0.07	0.11
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.06	0.21	0.18	0.06	0.06
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.14	0.23	0.24	0.15	0.17
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.26	0.40	0.37	0.31	0.33
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.09	0.24	0.25	0.08	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.58P Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6794		0.1199		0.4975		0.4892		0.2896	
GENDER										
Male	0.8622		0.5535		0.7903		0.2870		0.4311	
Female	0.6586		0.1212		0.4550		0.8262		0.4575	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4832		0.2051		0.3734		0.5999		0.2307	
White	0.6674		0.2513		0.5578		0.1379		0.2351	
Black or African American	0.1531		0.9548		0.1558		0.1245		0.4068	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9761		*		0.9525		*		0.9019	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.5258		0.4731		0.3116		0.7998		*	
Two or More Races	0.1999		0.7989		0.1936		0.1408		0.0501	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4832		0.3953		0.6378		0.6132		0.8026	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5070		0.7658		0.4717	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6360		0.7088		0.6888	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0604		0.1467		0.1614	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0246		0.8595		0.0201	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.8791		0.3372		0.7793	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9584		0.5796		0.7369	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8739		0.5500		0.8833	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1596		0.3477		0.2239	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.59C Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	356	368	62	61	351	358	130	139	314	327
GENDER										
Male	236	236	46	47	231	229	87	92	212	209
Female	244	246	40	38	239	243	82	87	218	227
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	331	343	56	56	325	335	118	122	291	311
White	292	317	54	55	306	331	127	134	273	306
Black or African American	103	89	20	17	104	90	29	29	97	86
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	19	2	3	22	19	5	4	21	18
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	17	*	*	11	15	*	*	*	13
Asian	62	59	13	11	60	58	24	26	56	52
Two or More Races	53	43	13	14	51	41	20	18	46	36
Hispanic or Latino	127	113	26	26	125	112	48	55	115	99
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	127	111	41	39	118	103
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	154	157	61	67	143	141
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	214	227	107	115	182	202
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	206	226	55	63	196	210
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	252	253	84	85	235	236
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	130	140	76	87	106	111
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	74	76	32	41	68	64
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	197	208	65	62	186	198

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.59D Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.15	0.37	0.40	0.15	0.16
GENDER										
Male	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.20	0.19	0.50	0.53	0.21	0.21
Female	0.18	0.18	0.33	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.47	0.51	0.20	0.21
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.29	0.16	0.16	0.43	0.45	0.16	0.17
White	0.17	0.19	0.37	0.37	0.18	0.20	0.52	0.58	0.19	0.21
Black or African American	0.32	0.28	0.56	0.48	0.35	0.31	0.56	0.57	0.40	0.35
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.50	1.20	1.02	1.95	1.71	1.30	2.44	1.66	1.99	1.56
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.69	1.48	*	*	1.76	1.47	*	*	*	1.39
Asian	0.42	0.39	0.92	0.83	0.45	0.42	1.12	1.12	0.49	0.45
Two or More Races	1.08	0.86	1.53	1.55	1.26	1.00	2.07	2.14	1.46	1.10
Hispanic or Latino	0.29	0.26	0.46	0.45	0.33	0.29	0.64	0.74	0.38	0.32
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.36	0.34	0.73	0.78	0.40	0.37
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.24	0.25	0.54	0.61	0.28	0.27
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.28	0.28	0.61	0.64	0.29	0.31
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.27	0.27	1.09	1.10	0.28	0.28
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.20	0.53	0.52	0.22	0.21
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.41	0.73	0.83	0.44	0.47
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.63	0.66	0.89	1.12	0.83	0.79
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.24	0.25	0.72	0.72	0.25	0.26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.59P Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0294		0.7998		0.0232		0.4410		0.0240	
GENDER										
Male	0.7476		0.5882		0.8197		0.5632		0.5630	
Female	0.0040		0.3176		0.0018		0.0813		0.0058	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0193		0.5350		0.0132		0.6964		0.0083	
White	0.0105		0.8535		0.0084		0.7060		0.0052	
Black or African American	0.9655		0.2675		0.7946		0.7687		0.8323	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3260		0.2475		0.2628		0.1744		0.4037	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9719		*		0.8958		*		*	
Asian	0.7271		0.7678		0.6842		0.7892		0.8296	
Two or More Races	0.8510		0.7242		0.9243		0.6452		0.9375	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9421		0.4165		0.9134		0.2566		0.5271	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3699		0.9706		0.4074	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.7448		0.9225		0.6526	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0582		0.5422		0.0870	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0468		0.9660		0.0383	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.3293		0.2000		0.4935	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0765		0.9369		0.0597	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0884		0.1238		0.2451	
Other ¹	da		da		0.2705		0.2308		0.1072	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.60C Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	174	192	35	34	171	185	96	104	132	142
GENDER										
Male	130	130	24	26	127	125	71	71	100	99
Female	104	125	25	21	102	123	54	68	82	98
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	161	178	31	30	156	171	85	93	123	135
White	152	165	29	25	148	162	87	97	121	128
Black or African American	29	33	6	6	28	33	22	17	18	29
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	4	1	2	15	4	2	4	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	10	*	*	4	10	*	*	1	6
Asian	28	30	8	8	27	29	14	17	23	24
Two or More Races	27	26	6	11	26	24	15	13	21	20
Hispanic or Latino	58	60	16	15	57	59	35	41	44	39
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	42	45	25	26	35	37
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	73	72	45	44	56	57
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	104	120	75	87	68	80
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	96	107	39	46	91	93
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	122	122	61	65	109	98
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	72	83	57	64	44	55
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	35	48	22	24	27	42
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	65	88	43	44	47	74

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.60D Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.27	0.30	0.06	0.07
GENDER										
Male	0.10	0.10	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.11	0.40	0.41	0.10	0.10
Female	0.08	0.09	0.20	0.17	0.08	0.10	0.31	0.40	0.08	0.09
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.07	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.31	0.34	0.07	0.08
White	0.09	0.10	0.21	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.39	0.45	0.09	0.09
Black or African American	0.09	0.10	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.42	0.34	0.08	0.12
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.02	0.29	0.62	1.08	1.16	0.29	0.77	1.46	*	0.14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.85	0.82	*	*	0.67	0.90	*	*	0.31	0.62
Asian	0.19	0.21	0.58	0.64	0.20	0.22	0.68	0.75	0.20	0.22
Two or More Races	0.58	0.54	0.79	1.26	0.68	0.60	1.61	1.59	0.69	0.62
Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.13	0.27	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.48	0.55	0.15	0.13
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.14	0.45	0.54	0.12	0.13
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.12	0.41	0.42	0.11	0.11
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.15	0.45	0.51	0.11	0.13
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.14	0.83	0.84	0.13	0.13
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.42	0.10	0.09
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.22	0.25	0.58	0.64	0.19	0.24
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.31	0.43	0.63	0.69	0.34	0.53
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.11	0.49	0.54	0.06	0.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.60P Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1269		0.1890		0.0653		0.6206		0.0379	
GENDER										
Male	0.7158		0.6462		0.7806		0.3377		0.6265	
Female	0.0073		0.1462		0.0024		0.0651		0.0099	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1278		0.1438		0.0616		0.7451		0.0276	
White	0.1718		0.0357		0.0729		0.6308		0.0459	
Black or African American	0.4613		0.9858		0.4534		0.4079		0.0946	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3532		0.3693		0.3092		0.7655		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9860		*		0.5649		*		0.5221	
Asian	0.4904		0.6098		0.5629		0.7489		0.7218	
Two or More Races	0.9529		0.2634		0.7546		0.8167		0.8250	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7061		0.9960		0.7020		0.5783		0.9083	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.7355		0.5492		0.8470	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9307		0.8252		0.7882	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.3558		0.7071		0.3791	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0832		0.6568		0.0452	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.8080		0.3792		0.5044	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0842		0.7496		0.0639	
Unemployed	da		da		0.0427		0.8633		0.0173	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1010		0.3992		0.0069	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.61C Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	97	103	17	14	96	103	51	58	78	83
GENDER										
Male	67	68	11	10	66	67	37	38	52	56
Female	66	74	12	10	65	74	32	41	56	59
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	92	98	15	12	91	98	48	53	76	82
White	89	95	14	10	87	95	47	53	74	79
Black or African American	11	19	1	5	11	19	9	10	5	16
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	2	1	1	*	2	1	*	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	2	*	*	3	2	*	*	1	2
Asian	15	10	4	2	15	10	8	8	12	5
Two or More Races	18	16	2	5	18	15	5	7	17	14
Hispanic or Latino	25	31	8	7	23	30	18	18	15	24
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	32	29	16	16	28	25
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	42	40	23	27	34	30
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	54	60	37	43	38	44
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	54	61	18	21	50	56
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	72	62	31	28	65	55
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	40	53	25	39	31	37
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	17	21	13	15	12	15
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	43	48	28	23	31	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.61D Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.04
GENDER										
Male	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.21	0.22	0.05	0.06
Female	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.24	0.05	0.05
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.18	0.19	0.04	0.05
White	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.23	0.26	0.05	0.06
Black or African American	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.20	0.02	0.07
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	0.11	0.39	0.42	*	0.11	0.32	*	*	0.14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.77	0.13	*	*	0.53	0.14	*	*	0.19	0.17
Asian	0.10	0.07	0.30	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.40	0.39	0.11	0.04
Two or More Races	0.38	0.33	0.29	0.64	0.45	0.38	0.63	0.87	0.55	0.42
Hispanic or Latino	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.24	0.24	0.05	0.08
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.09	0.29	0.34	0.10	0.09
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.21	0.26	0.07	0.06
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.27	0.06	0.07
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.08	0.39	0.42	0.07	0.08
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.05	0.21	0.19	0.06	0.05
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.16	0.27	0.41	0.13	0.16
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.15	0.19	0.36	0.44	0.15	0.19
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.06	0.34	0.28	0.04	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.61P Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6045		0.2399		0.4816		0.8208		0.4310	
GENDER										
Male	0.9864		0.3221		0.8888		0.9252		0.7557	
Female	0.4586		0.4998		0.3963		0.6602		0.4217	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6965		0.1675		0.5569		0.5612		0.6794	
White	0.7965		0.1190		0.6427		0.6231		0.7433	
Black or African American	0.0498		0.2915		0.0744		0.6561		0.0462	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.9825		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1432		*		0.2521		*		0.9261	
Asian	0.4426		0.4757		0.5359		0.9492		0.3817	
Two or More Races	0.5891		0.6192		0.6659		0.2523		0.9506	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5783		0.9491		0.5755		0.3665		0.1173	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.7202		0.7606		0.8941	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5011		0.8251		0.3609	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.6940		0.7673		0.4418	
College Graduate	da		da		0.1552		0.4162		0.2369	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.7166		0.7190		0.8564	
Part-Time	da		da		0.1204		0.1551		0.5046	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8350		0.9537		0.7580	
Other ¹	da		da		0.6675		0.3409		0.1955	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.62C Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	437	466	38	35	434	464	63	65	426	457
GENDER										
Male	280	258	26	23	277	256	43	42	272	255
Female	324	376	28	26	322	374	48	47	317	369
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	417	418	35	31	414	415	56	56	408	408
White	371	387	30	27	409	435	53	51	404	430
Black or African American	122	115	11	11	130	121	19	17	126	119
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	27	2	1	19	27	*	3	18	27
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	8	*	*	10	8	*	*	9	8
Asian	97	75	9	7	96	74	10	9	96	74
Two or More Races	54	48	8	6	54	48	11	9	53	47
Hispanic or Latino	140	183	16	17	139	182	27	31	136	181
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	147	142	25	21	146	140
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	206	251	30	32	203	249
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	262	265	45	46	257	260
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	282	294	22	25	280	293
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	266	258	39	39	261	254
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	160	166	33	31	157	165
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	89	85	23	24	89	82
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	330	362	34	32	328	359

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.62D Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22
GENDER										
Male	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.25
Female	0.23	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.34
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23
White	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27
Black or African American	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.49	0.47
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.28	1.73	1.25	0.93	1.44	1.89	*	1.28	1.62	2.30
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.43	0.69	*	*	1.72	0.75	*	*	2.10	0.87
Asian	0.64	0.50	0.74	0.55	0.69	0.55	0.50	0.43	0.81	0.64
Two or More Races	1.14	0.95	0.94	0.77	1.36	1.13	1.30	1.08	1.71	1.37
Hispanic or Latino	0.32	0.41	0.28	0.29	0.37	0.47	0.36	0.41	0.45	0.58
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.49	0.49
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.32	0.39	0.27	0.31	0.38	0.46
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.41	0.39
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.35	0.35	0.49	0.51	0.37	0.37
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.23
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.46	0.50	0.36	0.34	0.62	0.68
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.74	0.74	0.64	0.72	1.07	1.00
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.42	0.44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.62P Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9320		0.4462		0.9705		0.5936		1.0000	
GENDER										
Male	0.5292		0.2552		0.5873		0.1464		0.7303	
Female	0.7012		1.0000		0.7071		0.5730		0.7853	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8273		0.3225		0.8751		0.3386		0.9495	
White	0.6627		0.4229		0.6270		0.6363		0.5987	
Black or African American	0.3037		0.7874		0.3045		0.5981		0.3171	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4214		0.8258		0.4270		*		0.3319	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2414		*		0.2084		*		0.3555	
Asian	0.1510		0.4014		0.1762		0.4259		0.2153	
Two or More Races	0.9799		0.9595		0.9771		0.7926		0.9730	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7012		0.7519		0.7244		0.4486		0.8310	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.8026		0.5890		0.7594	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.8183		0.4665		0.7763	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.5262		0.8858		0.5457	
College Graduate	da		da		0.9834		0.9831		0.9950	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.4973		0.8264		0.4608	
Part-Time	da		da		0.7437		0.2987		0.9661	
Unemployed	da		da		0.7160		0.9342		0.6708	
Other ¹	da		da		0.4350		0.7706		0.4391	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.63C Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	113	117	16	14	111	116	26	30	109	112
GENDER										
Male	68	81	9	10	68	80	19	22	65	78
Female	90	83	12	10	89	82	20	20	88	80
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	103	112	14	12	102	110	24	25	100	107
White	99	104	12	11	99	104	23	23	97	101
Black or African American	21	29	4	1	21	29	4	7	20	28
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	3	0	0	*	3	*	*	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	1	*
Asian	9	11	2	3	9	11	4	*	8	11
Two or More Races	23	25	4	4	23	25	5	5	22	24
Hispanic or Latino	37	37	8	9	36	36	11	18	35	31
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	28	34	9	8	27	33
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	49	55	15	12	47	54
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	66	62	19	22	63	60
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	70	76	9	14	70	75
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	82	58	16	19	81	54
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	39	51	16	16	35	48
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	23	25	8	13	21	21
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	62	82	14	10	60	81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.63D Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.05
GENDER										
Male	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.08
Female	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.07
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06
White	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.07
Black or African American	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.12
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.01	0.21	0.10	0.23	*	0.23	*	*	*	0.22
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.42	*	*	*	0.51	*	*	*	0.19	*
Asian	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.21	0.07	0.08	0.18	*	0.07	0.10
Two or More Races	0.49	0.51	0.44	0.45	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.70	0.73	0.73
Hispanic or Latino	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.24	0.11	0.10
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.09	0.12
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.10
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.10
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.10	0.19	0.29	0.10	0.10
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.05
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.21
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.38	0.27	0.27
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.63P Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9446		0.9285		0.9359		0.8547		0.8890	
GENDER										
Male	0.3931		0.7085		0.3616		0.8037		0.3079	
Female	0.4974		0.8308		0.4766		0.9908		0.4682	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8828		0.9685		0.8830		0.3404		0.9342	
White	0.7068		0.6925		0.6687		0.2571		0.8658	
Black or African American	0.4072		0.2304		0.3275		0.2909		0.4791	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1312		0.3799		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.5713		0.8805		0.5382		*		0.3239	
Two or More Races	0.9773		0.6309		0.9648		0.8150		0.9945	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5166		0.9222		0.4916		0.2233		0.8302	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.1812		0.8998		0.1759	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4577		0.3472		0.6147	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.5897		0.5695		0.7107	
College Graduate	da		da		0.6392		0.1594		0.8093	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0499		0.3642		0.0258	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5403		0.2503		0.2809	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4501		0.3538		0.7204	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1270		0.2839		0.0843	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.64C Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	57	74	7	6	57	74	16	12	55	73
GENDER										
Male	29	56	3	2	29	55	10	6	27	55
Female	46	50	7	6	45	50	12	10	44	49
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	55	73	5	6	55	73	14	10	54	72
White	53	66	5	6	53	67	13	10	52	66
Black or African American	18	14	1	1	18	14	4	2	17	14
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	2	*	0	*	2	*	*	*	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	1	*
Asian	*	10	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	10
Two or More Races	3	22	1	0	3	22	1	1	2	22
Hispanic or Latino	14	15	5	3	13	15	8	6	10	14
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	14	14	3	5	14	14
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	31	42	7	4	30	41
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	23	32	13	9	19	31
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	39	51	6	3	38	51
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	42	33	10	8	40	32
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	20	24	7	6	18	24
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	8	16	4	5	6	15
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	34	61	10	3	32	61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.64D Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
GENDER										
Male	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.05
Female	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04
White	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05
Black or African American	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.06
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	0.16	*	0.18	*	0.18	*	*	*	0.22
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.42	*	*	*	0.51	*	*	*	0.19	*
Asian	*	0.07	*	*	*	0.08	*	*	*	0.09
Two or More Races	0.06	0.46	0.16	0.01	0.07	0.56	0.12	0.13	0.08	0.69
Hispanic or Latino	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.04
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.05
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.08
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.05
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.07
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.10
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.19
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.64P Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6167		0.8791		0.6273		0.0688		0.3847	
GENDER										
Male	0.3550		1.0000		0.3550		0.0714		0.1964	
Female	0.8630		0.8709		0.8431		0.3848		0.9939	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5933		0.5147		0.6318		0.0769		0.4219	
White	0.6772		0.3114		0.7397		0.1615		0.5524	
Black or African American	0.2404		0.8144		0.2444		0.2784		0.3194	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		*		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.2442		0.0938		0.2056		0.8889		0.2058	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9352		0.5451		0.9258		0.5514		0.6427	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.9112		0.3605		0.6939	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.3463		0.0711		0.4841	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.6668		0.1477		0.2708	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2227		0.3717		0.1868	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1862		0.1609		0.2956	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9041		0.5317		0.7508	
Unemployed	da		da		0.2509		0.6282		0.2948	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1591		0.1180		0.1003	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.65C Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	312	291	48	43	307	286	94	94	292	269
GENDER										
Male	228	210	33	31	228	207	73	69	217	196
Female	192	197	34	32	188	195	61	62	174	181
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	285	262	40	36	280	257	83	81	262	246
White	248	232	37	30	251	241	79	73	234	229
Black or African American	126	94	18	19	127	97	29	33	120	90
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	13	2	2	20	12	9	5	18	11
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20	17	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	15
Asian	58	63	9	11	57	62	17	15	54	60
Two or More Races	51	38	8	9	49	36	17	15	47	31
Hispanic or Latino	125	124	25	24	122	120	47	43	114	108
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	132	111	41	32	124	105
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	153	155	54	55	143	141
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	177	155	66	61	163	146
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	140	168	31	30	138	165
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	199	204	69	64	191	192
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	111	110	49	52	103	95
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	91	82	37	35	82	74
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	172	164	44	35	166	161

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.65D Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.13
GENDER										
Male	0.18	0.16	0.26	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.42	0.40	0.22	0.20
Female	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.26	0.15	0.15	0.35	0.36	0.16	0.17
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.12	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.12	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.14
White	0.15	0.14	0.26	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.38	0.35	0.17	0.16
Black or African American	0.39	0.29	0.48	0.53	0.43	0.32	0.57	0.62	0.49	0.36
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.31	0.83	1.01	1.14	1.49	0.89	3.52	2.06	1.66	1.01
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.61	1.37	*	*	*	1.51	*	*	*	1.57
Asian	0.39	0.43	0.68	0.82	0.41	0.47	0.84	0.72	0.46	0.54
Two or More Races	1.05	0.75	1.01	1.12	1.25	0.86	1.87	1.83	1.51	0.93
Hispanic or Latino	0.29	0.28	0.44	0.41	0.32	0.31	0.63	0.58	0.38	0.35
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.36	0.34	0.73	0.66	0.41	0.38
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.24	0.25	0.49	0.51	0.28	0.27
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.20	0.43	0.40	0.27	0.23
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.19	0.22	0.67	0.60	0.20	0.23
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.16	0.45	0.41	0.18	0.18
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.33	0.52	0.55	0.43	0.41
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.76	0.72	1.01	0.98	0.99	0.91
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.20	0.55	0.44	0.22	0.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.65P Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0235		0.1704		0.0377		0.0002		0.3691	
GENDER										
Male	0.0190		0.4656		0.0240		0.0004		0.2608	
Female	0.3874		0.2283		0.5067		0.1118		0.8958	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1093		0.2730		0.1407		0.0008		0.6821	
White	0.3363		0.0866		0.4559		0.0003		0.6942	
Black or African American	0.2512		0.8910		0.2340		0.6309		0.1746	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3377		0.4733		0.2921		0.1896		0.5526	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5667		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.9696		0.4410		0.9276		0.3973		0.9001	
Two or More Races	0.1455		0.7415		0.1212		0.2721		0.2396	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0639		0.3936		0.0807		0.1386		0.1874	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0065		0.0100		0.0395	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.8383		0.4394		0.5569	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0065		0.0022		0.0817	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2849		0.3017		0.2036	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.3643		0.1093		0.7292	
Part-Time	da		da		0.2871		0.2749		0.4770	
Unemployed	da		da		0.7875		0.3210		0.8902	
Other ¹	da		da		0.0895		0.0001		0.4633	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.66C Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	164	171	27	22	162	170	50	48	157	161
GENDER										
Male	133	122	16	12	133	121	36	35	129	114
Female	101	115	21	19	99	115	34	32	92	111
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	148	155	22	19	147	154	43	42	141	146
White	128	148	20	16	129	148	41	39	121	140
Black or African American	68	53	9	10	69	53	14	14	67	50
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	8	0	1	6	7	2	3	6	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	5	*	*	4	5	*	*	*	3
Asian	32	6	2	*	32	6	4	1	31	6
Two or More Races	36	14	5	5	36	14	9	6	35	12
Hispanic or Latino	72	65	14	12	70	64	27	23	69	60
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	75	61	23	18	72	58
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	103	91	31	30	97	85
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	92	92	36	32	85	87
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	64	88	11	12	63	86
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	120	105	37	30	121	101
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	55	63	23	24	50	59
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	50	51	21	20	45	47
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	86	98	22	20	83	97

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.66D Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08
GENDER										
Male	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.11
Female	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.09	0.19	0.18	0.08	0.10
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.08
White	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.21	0.20	0.09	0.10
Black or African American	0.21	0.16	0.25	0.29	0.24	0.18	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.21
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.42	0.49	0.25	0.98	0.47	0.53	0.96	1.14	0.54	0.60
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.53	0.43	*	*	0.64	0.48	*	*	*	0.31
Asian	0.22	0.04	0.19	*	0.23	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.27	0.05
Two or More Races	0.76	0.30	0.68	0.56	0.91	0.34	0.99	0.79	1.14	0.37
Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.15	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.36	0.31	0.23	0.19
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.22	0.19	0.42	0.37	0.25	0.21
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.15	0.28	0.29	0.19	0.17
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.22	0.14	0.14
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.09	0.12
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.09	0.25	0.21	0.11	0.10
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.20	0.25	0.26	0.21	0.25
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.43	0.45	0.57	0.59	0.56	0.59
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.12	0.27	0.26	0.11	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.66P Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1638		0.2907		0.2047		0.0069		0.6241	
GENDER										
Male	0.0381		0.1256		0.0541		0.0179		0.1939	
Female	0.8109		0.8424		0.7796		0.1346		0.4424	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4376		0.3926		0.5008		0.0116		0.9664	
White	0.8890		0.2746		0.9960		0.0168		0.4818	
Black or African American	0.6073		0.5749		0.5471		0.7464		0.5892	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6206		0.1953		0.7815		0.6661		0.6597	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9287		*		0.8482		*		*	
Asian	0.2088		*		0.2580		0.4312		0.2961	
Two or More Races	0.1090		0.8112		0.1135		0.6036		0.1306	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0852		0.5288		0.1027		0.3157		0.1822	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.1279		0.0689		0.3115	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5101		0.1614		0.8316	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1828		0.1934		0.3556	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2413		0.7472		0.2097	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0053		0.0085		0.0465	
Part-Time	da		da		0.7989		0.6049		0.9478	
Unemployed	da		da		0.7336		0.4093		0.4789	
Other ¹	da		da		0.2977		0.4966		0.2205	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.

Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.67C Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	617	616	92	87	610	604	171	182	550	549
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	257	266	38	30	255	264	71	71	221	239
Midwest	247	229	38	38	244	224	77	67	218	194
South	377	348	56	55	370	341	105	111	334	306
West	338	371	46	48	334	370	94	103	314	336
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	537	579	85	81	524	574	194	224	490	507
Small Metro	390	375	56	48	381	366	152	157	319	320
Nonmetro	205	231	33	34	196	217	84	82	166	182
Urbanized	166	170	22	24	159	158	62	66	137	126
Less Urbanized	148	164	24	23	139	157	56	55	113	133
Completely Rural	63	62	9	9	62	58	24	18	52	49
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	276	285	52	48	267	277	146	154	217	224
100-199%	281	287	50	48	273	278	103	98	253	255
200% or More	523	533	82	75	511	517	151	168	480	476
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	518	527	84	75	507	517	205	222	449	456
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	276	290	64	63	264	277	93	99	241	249
Other ⁵	277	304	22	22	278	301	62	67	274	289
No Coverage	224	215	20	20	222	214	91	76	199	194

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.67D Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.49	0.53	0.26	0.26
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.54	0.56	0.91	0.73	0.58	0.60	1.16	1.17	0.59	0.63
Midwest	0.44	0.40	0.72	0.71	0.48	0.44	1.04	0.91	0.50	0.44
South	0.38	0.34	0.59	0.58	0.41	0.37	0.81	0.86	0.43	0.39
West	0.54	0.58	0.78	0.81	0.58	0.64	1.11	1.24	0.64	0.68
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.32	0.34	0.51	0.50	0.35	0.37	0.68	0.74	0.38	0.39
Small Metro	0.40	0.40	0.68	0.53	0.44	0.44	0.86	0.89	0.45	0.45
Nonmetro	0.47	0.47	0.87	0.83	0.50	0.49	1.30	1.28	0.52	0.49
Urbanized	0.86	0.83	1.24	1.38	0.93	0.86	1.93	1.98	1.01	0.86
Less Urbanized	0.64	0.61	1.41	1.15	0.68	0.66	1.98	1.86	0.68	0.69
Completely Rural	1.20	1.30	2.24	2.14	1.30	1.37	4.31	3.53	1.19	1.37
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.53	0.61	0.81	0.78	0.59	0.68	0.98	1.05	0.68	0.77
100-199%	0.46	0.47	0.77	0.74	0.51	0.52	0.93	1.00	0.57	0.57
200% or More	0.28	0.27	0.51	0.47	0.30	0.29	0.69	0.68	0.32	0.31
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.28	0.26	0.50	0.45	0.30	0.28	0.67	0.67	0.30	0.29
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.53	0.55	0.61	0.58	0.66	0.68	1.00	1.09	0.79	0.79
Other ⁵	0.41	0.43	1.65	1.61	0.42	0.43	1.58	1.78	0.42	0.44
No Coverage	0.74	0.76	1.60	1.69	0.76	0.79	1.22	1.32	0.90	0.90

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.67P Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5753		0.0015		0.2870		0.8055		0.2157	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.4668		0.0067		0.2767		0.6089		0.1521	
Midwest	0.7133		0.2662		0.5751		0.5927		0.6231	
South	0.5033		0.0322		0.7357		0.7335		0.7304	
West	0.3789		0.4729		0.3244		0.9686		0.2671	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.4482		0.0124		0.2541		0.9642		0.1844	
Small Metro	0.8799		0.0706		0.6641		0.5304		0.8174	
Nonmetro	0.7805		0.3937		0.8842		0.6922		0.7876	
Urbanized	0.3364		0.9837		0.3162		0.6040		0.4714	
Less Urbanized	0.8569		0.1375		0.6625		0.8225		0.5514	
Completely Rural	0.4032		0.5616		0.4506		0.4996		0.2255	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.8381		0.1955		0.6459		0.4612		0.7620	
100-199%	0.5921		0.4011		0.6869		0.8531		0.9809	
200% or More	0.3019		0.0054		0.1369		0.7046		0.1370	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.5620		0.0013		0.2718		0.9162		0.3115	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2333		0.5179		0.1859		0.2665		0.2686	
Other ⁵	0.5004		0.4019		0.4634		0.4470		0.4875	
No Coverage	0.6841		0.8108		0.6571		0.0710		0.1725	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.68C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	457	488	68	66	448	480	147	148	405	435
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	188	200	31	24	185	199	63	66	159	175
Midwest	181	175	30	27	175	172	64	58	158	157
South	276	270	41	40	272	267	90	88	249	237
West	259	311	35	36	254	307	78	86	237	283
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	384	420	60	55	373	415	144	158	343	368
Small Metro	269	279	39	36	264	274	108	110	232	245
Nonmetro	155	168	22	21	149	163	59	62	125	138
Urbanized	128	114	13	16	125	109	48	45	105	89
Less Urbanized	103	119	16	13	97	116	35	41	80	102
Completely Rural	39	44	8	6	39	41	14	15	33	33
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	201	212	38	32	197	207	106	109	157	172
100-199%	211	218	33	33	206	214	83	76	184	194
200% or More	364	400	56	52	354	393	116	125	330	359
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	363	384	57	54	355	376	154	154	310	333
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	207	228	46	41	199	221	71	78	185	203
Other ⁵	213	214	15	13	213	215	45	51	209	204
No Coverage	175	166	14	15	174	165	74	62	157	151

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.68D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.26	0.18	0.20	0.42	0.43	0.19	0.21
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.39	0.42	0.76	0.59	0.42	0.45	1.03	1.09	0.42	0.46
Midwest	0.32	0.31	0.56	0.52	0.34	0.33	0.86	0.78	0.36	0.36
South	0.28	0.27	0.43	0.42	0.30	0.29	0.70	0.69	0.32	0.30
West	0.41	0.49	0.58	0.61	0.45	0.53	0.92	1.04	0.49	0.57
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.24	0.26	0.39	0.37	0.26	0.28	0.60	0.61	0.28	0.30
Small Metro	0.30	0.33	0.48	0.44	0.32	0.36	0.72	0.71	0.34	0.38
Nonmetro	0.37	0.36	0.64	0.56	0.39	0.39	1.07	1.12	0.39	0.38
Urbanized	0.67	0.60	0.87	0.98	0.72	0.65	1.81	1.63	0.76	0.64
Less Urbanized	0.50	0.49	0.99	0.73	0.53	0.53	1.39	1.62	0.53	0.56
Completely Rural	0.74	0.97	2.15	1.66	0.81	1.02	2.72	3.43	0.78	0.98
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.42	0.48	0.63	0.55	0.48	0.54	0.83	0.89	0.53	0.62
100-199%	0.36	0.37	0.55	0.55	0.39	0.41	0.86	0.85	0.42	0.45
200% or More	0.21	0.21	0.37	0.35	0.22	0.23	0.62	0.58	0.23	0.24
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.20	0.20	0.36	0.34	0.21	0.21	0.59	0.54	0.22	0.22
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.42	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.53	0.57	0.85	0.93	0.64	0.67
Other ⁵	0.31	0.31	1.23	1.00	0.32	0.31	1.28	1.52	0.33	0.31
No Coverage	0.60	0.62	1.20	1.34	0.62	0.65	1.12	1.16	0.73	0.75

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NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.68P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0417		0.0152		0.0144		0.1335		0.0247	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2206		0.0167		0.1165		0.2882		0.1442	
Midwest	0.9554		0.3703		0.8333		0.4310		0.9938	
South	0.8817		0.2737		0.7541		0.9734		0.6662	
West	0.0215		0.4267		0.0144		0.2278		0.0252	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0749		0.0161		0.0304		0.4745		0.0283	
Small Metro	0.2099		0.4789		0.1724		0.1920		0.3194	
Nonmetro	0.9331		0.5201		0.9879		0.5446		0.9739	
Urbanized	0.1012		0.5080		0.0709		0.5508		0.1089	
Less Urbanized	0.2359		0.0728		0.1412		0.1257		0.2394	
Completely Rural	0.4667		0.7751		0.4907		0.7746		0.4766	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.0597		0.1217		0.0279		0.0489		0.0940	
100-199%	0.3781		0.9665		0.3690		0.9304		0.1796	
200% or More	0.2014		0.0280		0.1054		0.5628		0.1574	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1382		0.0642		0.0731		0.4524		0.1188	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0214		0.2418		0.0097		0.0131		0.0717	
Other ⁵	0.3979		0.2070		0.3554		0.3455		0.4133	
No Coverage	0.6336		0.9257		0.6289		0.1524		0.2071	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.69C Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	524	542	81	77	520	534	163	176	460	479
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	217	236	32	27	215	230	69	68	179	206
Midwest	209	199	33	33	206	194	76	67	178	167
South	310	302	51	48	305	298	101	109	270	255
West	309	337	42	44	308	336	85	100	287	308
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	433	488	69	69	426	482	177	209	393	422
Small Metro	327	319	48	41	320	313	138	142	265	271
Nonmetro	172	203	28	28	162	193	75	76	132	160
Urbanized	127	142	19	21	122	132	55	60	101	102
Less Urbanized	128	149	19	19	120	143	51	50	94	121
Completely Rural	49	47	8	6	48	45	22	17	39	38
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	234	249	45	39	226	243	135	143	178	192
100-199%	232	242	38	42	228	235	97	91	204	212
200% or More	430	467	67	65	423	454	136	156	390	409
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	445	450	69	65	437	441	188	204	375	383
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	228	243	52	53	218	230	87	93	197	203
Other ⁵	234	236	19	18	235	235	58	63	230	223
No Coverage	190	188	18	18	188	188	85	70	163	170

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.69D Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.31	0.21	0.22	0.47	0.51	0.22	0.23
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.45	0.49	0.78	0.67	0.49	0.53	1.13	1.13	0.48	0.55
Midwest	0.37	0.35	0.61	0.62	0.40	0.38	1.02	0.91	0.41	0.38
South	0.31	0.30	0.54	0.50	0.34	0.32	0.78	0.85	0.35	0.32
West	0.49	0.53	0.70	0.74	0.54	0.58	1.01	1.20	0.59	0.62
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.27	0.30	0.44	0.43	0.30	0.32	0.66	0.73	0.32	0.33
Small Metro	0.35	0.36	0.60	0.49	0.39	0.39	0.81	0.84	0.39	0.40
Nonmetro	0.40	0.43	0.77	0.75	0.43	0.45	1.25	1.23	0.42	0.44
Urbanized	0.67	0.72	1.16	1.28	0.72	0.75	1.83	1.87	0.74	0.73
Less Urbanized	0.59	0.59	1.18	1.04	0.61	0.63	1.89	1.78	0.59	0.65
Completely Rural	1.05	1.05	2.15	1.75	1.12	1.10	4.22	3.57	1.01	1.13
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.47	0.54	0.72	0.66	0.53	0.61	0.95	0.99	0.59	0.68
100-199%	0.40	0.41	0.63	0.67	0.44	0.45	0.92	0.96	0.47	0.48
200% or More	0.24	0.24	0.43	0.42	0.26	0.26	0.65	0.67	0.26	0.27
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.24	0.23	0.43	0.41	0.26	0.25	0.65	0.65	0.26	0.25
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.95	1.06	0.66	0.66
Other ⁵	0.35	0.34	1.52	1.35	0.35	0.35	1.53	1.72	0.36	0.34
No Coverage	0.64	0.70	1.45	1.51	0.66	0.73	1.18	1.28	0.75	0.83

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.69P Marijuana Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0764		0.1625		0.0455		0.2430		0.0514	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.3124		0.0398		0.1913		0.7311		0.0901	
Midwest	0.6749		0.8350		0.6394		0.5933		0.7103	
South	0.9378		0.0939		0.7237		0.7351		0.6782	
West	0.0580		0.3503		0.0754		0.1306		0.1381	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1244		0.5632		0.1028		0.2981		0.1227	
Small Metro	0.6119		0.2023		0.4776		0.5641		0.5822	
Nonmetro	0.3133		0.4216		0.2365		0.9278		0.0995	
Urbanized	0.6851		0.8369		0.6445		0.8910		0.8152	
Less Urbanized	0.1039		0.1834		0.0598		0.6145		0.0335	
Completely Rural	0.6447		0.6415		0.5896		0.6238		0.3760	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.0981		0.4943		0.0687		0.1114		0.1575	
100-199%	0.7188		0.2382		0.8762		0.6032		0.4062	
200% or More	0.1833		0.0305		0.0939		0.6497		0.1399	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1537		0.0337		0.0736		0.2095		0.1653	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0373		0.3307		0.0601		0.1423		0.1178	
Other ⁵	0.5165		0.5295		0.4864		0.6361		0.4816	
No Coverage	0.2491		0.9624		0.2432		0.0629		0.0211	

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.70C Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	413	442	61	61	408	434	140	144	361	391
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	165	178	28	23	160	174	63	66	133	148
Midwest	163	156	26	24	159	152	59	56	143	140
South	238	238	37	34	234	236	86	86	206	204
West	246	286	32	35	244	284	71	86	223	261
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	339	377	52	49	332	371	134	147	297	324
Small Metro	247	248	34	33	244	243	98	100	210	220
Nonmetro	140	157	21	19	132	152	57	59	110	129
Urbanized	113	109	12	14	110	104	47	44	91	85
Less Urbanized	95	110	15	11	88	107	32	38	74	93
Completely Rural	27	35	6	4	26	34	14	14	22	30
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	175	182	33	27	172	179	99	101	134	146
100-199%	188	195	28	31	184	191	79	71	161	174
200% or More	329	365	49	47	320	359	108	120	294	325
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	330	345	51	49	324	338	142	138	279	296
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	182	199	38	38	175	192	65	77	162	173
Other ⁵	195	182	14	10	195	182	42	48	192	173
No Coverage	151	149	13	13	150	148	69	58	132	137

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.70D Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.17	0.18	0.40	0.42	0.17	0.19
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.34	0.37	0.69	0.56	0.37	0.40	1.03	1.09	0.36	0.39
Midwest	0.29	0.28	0.49	0.46	0.31	0.30	0.80	0.75	0.33	0.32
South	0.24	0.23	0.39	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.67	0.67	0.26	0.26
West	0.39	0.45	0.53	0.59	0.43	0.49	0.85	1.04	0.46	0.53
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.22	0.24	0.35	0.33	0.24	0.26	0.57	0.61	0.24	0.26
Small Metro	0.28	0.29	0.43	0.42	0.31	0.32	0.67	0.69	0.32	0.34
Nonmetro	0.34	0.34	0.60	0.50	0.36	0.37	1.04	1.07	0.36	0.37
Urbanized	0.63	0.58	0.81	0.90	0.67	0.62	1.79	1.59	0.69	0.62
Less Urbanized	0.47	0.47	0.96	0.64	0.49	0.51	1.30	1.54	0.49	0.52
Completely Rural	0.60	0.80	1.58	1.30	0.64	0.86	2.71	3.33	0.59	0.92
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.37	0.42	0.55	0.48	0.42	0.47	0.78	0.86	0.45	0.53
100-199%	0.33	0.34	0.47	0.52	0.36	0.37	0.84	0.81	0.38	0.40
200% or More	0.19	0.20	0.34	0.32	0.20	0.21	0.58	0.57	0.21	0.22
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.18	0.18	0.33	0.32	0.20	0.19	0.55	0.52	0.20	0.20
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.47	0.50	0.80	0.92	0.56	0.58
Other ⁵	0.29	0.27	1.12	0.85	0.29	0.27	1.21	1.46	0.30	0.27
No Coverage	0.53	0.57	1.13	1.17	0.55	0.59	1.05	1.11	0.63	0.68

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.70P Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0069		0.1029		0.0028		0.0828		0.0059	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2881		0.0875		0.1805		0.4849		0.1859	
Midwest	0.6702		0.3567		0.5496		0.3234		0.7580	
South	0.3200		0.2546		0.2388		0.9878		0.1515	
West	0.0117		0.8281		0.0111		0.0684		0.0323	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0230		0.1477		0.0119		0.3546		0.0115	
Small Metro	0.1953		0.6849		0.1757		0.1728		0.3473	
Nonmetro	0.4879		0.3275		0.3868		0.4669		0.3788	
Urbanized	0.2984		0.5266		0.2400		0.8217		0.2773	
Less Urbanized	0.0816		0.0231		0.0341		0.0894		0.0655	
Completely Rural	0.2976		0.9087		0.2946		0.6711		0.1614	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.0488		0.1386		0.0239		0.0485		0.0937	
100-199%	0.2215		0.2389		0.2955		0.7827		0.1066	
200% or More	0.0515		0.0424		0.0235		0.3224		0.0481	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0447		0.1510		0.0235		0.4034		0.0382	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0187		0.8634		0.0153		0.0047		0.1443	
Other ⁵	0.6020		0.1881		0.5465		0.3484		0.6339	
No Coverage	0.1411		0.6736		0.1278		0.1762		0.0152	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.71C Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	192	175	20	18	192	174	91	89	167	152
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	80	95	7	7	80	94	39	39	66	82
Midwest	83	63	7	5	83	63	39	29	76	56
South	113	102	12	10	113	101	52	46	102	87
West	101	107	11	11	100	108	47	58	85	90
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	169	154	13	14	169	153	81	74	148	130
Small Metro	85	96	13	10	84	96	48	55	70	78
Nonmetro	55	45	5	5	55	45	26	22	48	40
Urbanized	38	35	4	4	38	35	20	15	34	32
Less Urbanized	36	27	2	2	36	27	17	16	29	23
Completely Rural	18	7	1	*	18	7	4	6	18	2
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	94	88	9	6	94	88	52	44	76	75
100-199%	85	92	10	9	85	91	42	36	75	83
200% or More	146	133	14	14	145	133	62	70	128	110
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	142	129	14	13	141	128	82	77	113	106
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	87	97	12	11	86	96	29	38	82	89
Other ⁵	64	66	6	5	63	66	18	18	61	64
No Coverage	83	78	2	3	83	78	37	28	72	71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.71D Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.07
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.64	0.64	0.18	0.22
Midwest	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.12	0.53	0.39	0.17	0.13
South	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.40	0.36	0.13	0.11
West	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.56	0.70	0.17	0.18
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.39	0.37	0.12	0.11
Small Metro	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.39	0.46	0.11	0.12
Nonmetro	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.56	0.47	0.16	0.13
Urbanized	0.23	0.22	0.31	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.84	0.64	0.27	0.26
Less Urbanized	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.23	0.15	0.84	0.74	0.21	0.15
Completely Rural	0.40	0.17	0.23	*	0.43	0.19	0.94	1.64	0.47	0.06
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.25	0.24	0.50	0.45	0.27	0.28
100-199%	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.49	0.44	0.18	0.20
200% or More	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.37	0.39	0.09	0.08
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.37	0.34	0.08	0.07
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.25	0.27	0.39	0.52	0.30	0.32
Other ⁵	0.10	0.10	0.54	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.59	0.60	0.10	0.10
No Coverage	0.31	0.31	0.21	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.63	0.58	0.35	0.37

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.71P Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4136		0.5228		0.3800		0.6056		0.4108	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.1298		0.8845		0.1319		0.5680		0.0421	
Midwest	0.7104		0.2199		0.7858		0.4424		0.9064	
South	0.1961		0.3615		0.2299		0.8625		0.2489	
West	0.0958		0.6734		0.1043		0.0535		0.4070	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.4375		0.7139		0.4190		0.6319		0.4522	
Small Metro	0.3035		0.4932		0.2697		0.4723		0.4094	
Nonmetro	0.2151		0.8207		0.1997		0.3120		0.4761	
Urbanized	0.2816		0.7672		0.2452		0.0433		0.9206	
Less Urbanized	0.6229		0.9518		0.6287		0.9368		0.6105	
Completely Rural	0.4883		*		0.4740		0.2593		0.1831	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9176		0.1678		0.8371		0.9308		0.8073	
100-199%	0.7925		0.9167		0.7945		0.5609		0.8602	
200% or More	0.1665		0.9233		0.1597		0.2355		0.3678	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1255		0.5733		0.1110		0.5847		0.1543	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2475		0.6575		0.2371		0.0614		0.5916	
Other ⁵	0.8823		0.9318		0.8757		0.9357		0.8582	
No Coverage	0.9882		0.8694		0.9922		0.0509		0.3453	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.72C Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	128	120	13	7	127	119	49	45	117	110
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	57	53	2	3	57	53	21	19	52	51
Midwest	45	35	6	2	45	34	14	13	42	31
South	83	64	9	5	83	64	29	24	79	58
West	60	78	6	3	59	78	27	29	49	72
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	110	96	7	5	110	96	41	34	102	89
Small Metro	54	62	10	5	53	62	27	27	47	56
Nonmetro	35	31	2	2	35	31	12	11	31	28
Urbanized	25	25	2	2	25	25	9	8	21	24
Less Urbanized	25	17	0	1	25	17	7	7	22	15
Completely Rural	3	6	*	*	3	6	*	6	3	1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	65	72	5	2	65	72	27	24	58	66
100-199%	60	58	8	3	59	58	23	19	57	54
200% or More	88	81	7	6	87	81	33	34	77	71
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	79	82	8	5	78	82	39	37	63	73
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	65	76	7	4	64	75	15	20	62	72
Other ⁵	48	44	*	*	48	44	11	12	46	42
No Coverage	64	51	*	1	64	51	25	14	58	49

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.72D Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.06	0.05
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.12	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.35	0.32	0.14	0.13
Midwest	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.19	0.18	0.09	0.07
South	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.23	0.19	0.10	0.07
West	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.32	0.35	0.10	0.15
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.20	0.17	0.09	0.08
Small Metro	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.24	0.08	0.09
Nonmetro	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.09
Urbanized	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.45	0.37	0.18	0.20
Less Urbanized	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.16	0.09	0.37	0.31	0.16	0.10
Completely Rural	0.06	0.15	*	*	0.07	0.16	*	1.52	0.08	0.02
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.25
100-199%	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.27	0.24	0.14	0.13
200% or More	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.20	0.19	0.06	0.05
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.18	0.17	0.04	0.05
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.05	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.28	0.23	0.26
Other ⁵	0.07	0.06	*	*	0.07	0.07	0.36	0.40	0.07	0.07
No Coverage	0.24	0.21	*	0.12	0.25	0.21	0.44	0.30	0.28	0.26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.72P Cocaine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9381		0.0847		0.9472		0.7310		0.7984	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.9335		0.3828		0.9652		0.6857		0.8216	
Midwest	0.3531		0.0770		0.4630		0.8298		0.4770	
South	0.0767		0.2933		0.0957		0.5088		0.1391	
West	0.0355		0.3453		0.0299		0.6527		0.0225	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.6182		0.2114		0.6701		0.3527		0.9423	
Small Metro	0.1955		0.1656		0.1388		0.4899		0.2016	
Nonmetro	0.3616		0.9099		0.3560		0.9049		0.3226	
Urbanized	0.7015		0.9501		0.6924		0.5579		0.8959	
Less Urbanized	0.2039		0.7979		0.2013		0.8386		0.1846	
Completely Rural	0.1536		*		0.1535		*		0.3426	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.3850		0.1269		0.3423		0.9156		0.2768	
100-199%	0.1743		0.1113		0.2312		0.3545		0.4019	
200% or More	0.7222		0.7445		0.7002		0.6801		0.8455	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.2892		0.1896		0.2396		0.9073		0.1702	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.3489		0.1822		0.3000		0.2591		0.4512	
Other ⁵	0.7318		*		0.8073		0.6697		0.7321	
No Coverage	0.2559		*		0.2516		0.0411		0.6547	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.73C Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	305	302	93	88	64	64
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	121	137	35	54	27	38
Midwest	120	123	57	32	26	24
South	199	166	64	56	50	39
West	160	171	22	36	19	31
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	255	250	78	71	52	55
Small Metro	157	148	45	49	33	33
Nonmetro	104	117	24	24	17	8
Urbanized	69	80	20	18	16	8
Less Urbanized	71	80	11	14	5	1
Completely Rural	40	30	3	3	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	145	164	51	55	37	47
100-199%	150	148	48	54	40	35
200% or More	220	221	63	49	29	35
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	201	216	55	56	22	42
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	166	169	47	64	36	51
Other ⁵	142	149	44	43	36	36
No Coverage	126	105	41	39	34	29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.73D Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.25	0.29	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.08
Midwest	0.21	0.22	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.04
South	0.20	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
West	0.25	0.27	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.05
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.17	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04
Small Metro	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04
Nonmetro	0.27	0.29	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02
Urbanized	0.44	0.50	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.05
Less Urbanized	0.38	0.39	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.01
Completely Rural	0.81	0.74	0.06	0.09	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.33	0.39	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.11
100-199%	0.26	0.26	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.06
200% or More	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.37	0.37	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.12
Other ⁵	0.21	0.22	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05
No Coverage	0.45	0.41	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.73P Crack Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.4518		0.7331		0.6982	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.8536		0.2979		0.2914	
Midwest	0.5362		0.4387		0.7588	
South	0.0803		0.6648		0.3505	
West	0.7758		0.0977		0.3041	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.9647		0.5264		0.5514	
Small Metro	0.2446		0.9674		0.7043	
Nonmetro	0.7187		0.4556		0.1687	
Urbanized	0.4858		0.3622		0.3253	
Less Urbanized	0.9910		0.8621		0.1450	
Completely Rural	0.7475		0.6992		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.5684		0.6138		0.2961	
100-199%	0.9075		0.6760		0.4668	
200% or More	0.2280		0.8764		0.6549	
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.8634		0.4075		0.0671	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.5031		0.1865		0.2103	
Other ⁵	0.8240		0.8491		0.9790	
No Coverage	0.5468		0.6291		0.5951	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.74C Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	635	642	175	185	83	94
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	258	281	63	69	32	34
Midwest	248	238	73	48	30	21
South	375	353	96	92	44	41
West	364	356	105	132	53	75
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	566	595	148	147	73	76
Small Metro	405	365	86	99	36	45
Nonmetro	243	258	42	48	16	27
Urbanized	189	187	33	37	11	19
Less Urbanized	152	176	25	26	11	17
Completely Rural	81	74	8	14	1	8
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	216	212	67	86	34	46
100-199%	286	275	73	79	39	39
200% or More	584	607	132	130	60	69
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	580	584	138	134	59	65
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	248	253	65	83	35	49
Other ⁵	295	307	37	63	23	30
No Coverage	208	200	67	67	36	36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.74D Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.24	0.24	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.54	0.59	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.07
Midwest	0.44	0.42	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.04
South	0.37	0.35	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.04
West	0.58	0.56	0.17	0.21	0.08	0.12
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.33	0.34	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05
Small Metro	0.41	0.40	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.05
Nonmetro	0.55	0.54	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.07
Urbanized	0.97	0.97	0.20	0.23	0.07	0.12
Less Urbanized	0.67	0.70	0.14	0.13	0.06	0.09
Completely Rural	1.62	1.54	0.17	0.35	0.03	0.22
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.47	0.49	0.15	0.21	0.08	0.11
100-199%	0.47	0.45	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.07
200% or More	0.30	0.30	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.29	0.29	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.04
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.50	0.53	0.15	0.19	0.08	0.11
Other ⁵	0.42	0.43	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.04
No Coverage	0.70	0.73	0.25	0.27	0.13	0.15

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.74P Hallucinogen Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.7206		0.4537		0.2273	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.2963		0.9397		0.3352	
Midwest	0.5121		0.0244		0.0057	
South	0.3220		0.7885		0.7191	
West	0.7001		0.0277		0.0413	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.2875		0.9574		0.7533	
Small Metro	0.3629		0.1153		0.2347	
Nonmetro	0.9543		0.8730		0.1100	
Urbanized	0.6222		0.8517		0.2854	
Less Urbanized	0.6983		0.1954		0.5426	
Completely Rural	0.5907		0.0548		0.1400	
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.4202		0.1558		0.5112	
100-199%	0.7268		0.8202		0.5549	
200% or More	0.5912		0.8415		0.0806	
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.6093		0.5039		0.3398	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2536		0.1374		0.2080	
Other ⁵	0.4066		0.0546		0.7575	
No Coverage	0.6324		0.1562		1.0000	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.75C Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	93	91	39	34	83	85	43	47	75	73
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	39	31	15	12	36	27	15	17	32	27
Midwest	48	32	16	18	44	27	18	16	40	21
South	56	54	24	20	50	51	27	32	40	40
West	49	58	22	16	42	55	24	26	35	50
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	84	74	32	27	76	70	37	41	70	60
Small Metro	40	46	21	17	34	44	20	21	28	37
Nonmetro	24	27	12	13	20	23	13	15	15	17
Urbanized	18	18	7	8	16	14	9	11	13	9
Less Urbanized	15	18	9	9	11	17	8	9	8	14
Completely Rural	7	7	3	4	5	6	5	6	0	1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	40	36	19	15	35	32	27	18	22	29
100-199%	52	39	23	17	46	35	21	22	41	27
200% or More	66	75	28	27	60	72	24	36	54	63
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	72	65	30	26	65	61	36	38	57	47
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	50	48	26	22	43	43	17	24	40	36
Other ⁵	24	25	11	8	21	25	11	15	18	19
No Coverage	26	44	7	7	25	43	19	14	17	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.75D Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.14	0.04	0.03
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.08	0.06	0.35	0.28	0.08	0.06	0.24	0.28	0.09	0.07
Midwest	0.09	0.06	0.30	0.33	0.09	0.05	0.24	0.22	0.09	0.05
South	0.06	0.05	0.25	0.21	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.25	0.05	0.05
West	0.08	0.09	0.38	0.28	0.07	0.10	0.29	0.31	0.07	0.10
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.06	0.05	0.23	0.19	0.06	0.05	0.19	0.21	0.06	0.05
Small Metro	0.05	0.06	0.27	0.22	0.05	0.06	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.06
Nonmetro	0.06	0.07	0.35	0.36	0.06	0.06	0.28	0.34	0.05	0.05
Urbanized	0.12	0.11	0.45	0.55	0.12	0.10	0.40	0.56	0.11	0.07
Less Urbanized	0.09	0.09	0.61	0.51	0.07	0.10	0.40	0.42	0.06	0.09
Completely Rural	0.15	0.19	0.88	1.21	0.12	0.17	1.11	1.58	0.01	0.02
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.09	0.09	0.34	0.28	0.10	0.09	0.28	0.18	0.08	0.11
100-199%	0.10	0.07	0.39	0.29	0.10	0.07	0.25	0.28	0.10	0.06
200% or More	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.21	0.04	0.04
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.03
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.12	0.11	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.12	0.23	0.32	0.15	0.13
Other ⁵	0.04	0.04	0.90	0.62	0.03	0.04	0.37	0.53	0.03	0.03
No Coverage	0.10	0.18	0.64	0.67	0.10	0.19	0.34	0.29	0.08	0.22

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.75P Inhalant Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4066		0.0106		0.8512		0.9665		0.8036	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2363		0.2404		0.4169		0.7231		0.5111	
Midwest	0.3789		0.5422		0.2201		0.2805		0.4111	
South	0.7752		0.0755		0.6508		0.3566		0.9603	
West	0.7577		0.0174		0.1866		0.9785		0.1207	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1600		0.0183		0.5561		0.8301		0.6284	
Small Metro	0.2916		0.1676		0.0741		0.5802		0.0859	
Nonmetro	0.7202		0.9163		0.6256		0.9638		0.6295	
Urbanized	0.3122		0.8562		0.2772		0.7164		0.2908	
Less Urbanized	0.8111		0.9931		0.8125		0.8936		0.7706	
Completely Rural	0.4627		0.5034		0.6609		0.6937		0.6621	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.2940		0.0182		0.9393		0.2611		0.2586	
100-199%	0.0388		0.0721		0.1430		0.5693		0.2156	
200% or More	0.3432		0.5440		0.2049		0.1236		0.5761	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0740		0.1026		0.2082		0.5936		0.2345	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.9465		0.0756		0.2607		0.2877		0.4563	
Other ⁵	0.9952		0.0947		0.4977		0.8542		0.4555	
No Coverage	0.1347		0.8215		0.1399		0.7000		0.1266	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.76C Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	52	66	20	17	48	63	21	25	45	57
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	21	26	10	5	19	26	5	7	19	25
Midwest	25	18	9	9	23	17	11	8	20	15
South	33	29	10	12	31	28	10	17	29	21
West	25	48	11	8	23	47	14	15	18	44
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	49	55	17	12	46	53	19	21	43	48
Small Metro	16	31	9	9	13	31	6	13	11	26
Nonmetro	12	17	5	8	10	15	8	4	6	14
Urbanized	9	5	4	5	8	1	5	1	6	1
Less Urbanized	8	15	1	4	7	15	7	3	2	14
Completely Rural	2	5	2	3	*	3	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	20	30	10	9	17	28	9	12	14	26
100-199%	20	23	11	7	17	22	13	11	11	19
200% or More	45	53	13	13	43	51	14	15	41	48
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	44	48	13	12	42	46	15	21	40	40
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	21	35	14	12	17	32	8	11	15	30
Other ⁵	16	9	5	4	15	11	6	5	14	10
No Coverage	17	28	3	3	16	28	12	9	11	27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.76D Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.03
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.04	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.07
Midwest	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.17	0.04	0.03	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.03
South	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.04	0.03
West	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.09
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.04
Small Metro	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.04
Nonmetro	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.22	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.05
Urbanized	0.06	0.03	0.26	0.36	0.06	0.01	0.24	0.04	0.05	0.01
Less Urbanized	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.26	0.05	0.08	0.35	0.13	0.02	0.09
Completely Rural	0.05	0.12	0.62	1.02	*	0.09	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.16	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.10
100-199%	0.04	0.04	0.19	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.04
200% or More	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.03
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.06	0.11
Other ⁵	0.02	0.01	0.43	0.32	0.02	0.02	0.21	0.16	0.02	0.02
No Coverage	0.06	0.12	0.30	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.21	0.18	0.06	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 1.76P Inhalant Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4082		0.3091		0.2247		0.9191		0.1648	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5844		0.0370		0.9051		0.7335		0.9738	
Midwest	0.5947		0.9003		0.5379		0.2346		0.9501	
South	0.6654		0.5638		0.7929		0.6715		0.9312	
West	0.1212		0.3383		0.0531		0.9590		0.0380	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8168		0.0610		0.7382		0.4878		0.5042	
Small Metro	0.0200		0.9350		0.0145		0.0398		0.0723	
Nonmetro	0.8042		0.1531		0.6592		0.1235		0.6407	
Urbanized	0.1331		0.6256		0.0097		0.0576		0.0801	
Less Urbanized	0.3023		0.0255		0.6435		0.2243		0.2207	
Completely Rural	0.3457		0.8027		*		*		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.2693		0.3846		0.1243		0.5535		0.1509	
100-199%	0.9467		0.3994		0.7337		0.7269		0.4307	
200% or More	0.5566		0.8625		0.5121		0.9696		0.5069	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.8414		0.3853		0.9662		0.8942		0.9265	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1400		0.8290		0.0757		0.5388		0.0925	
Other ⁵	0.6114		0.4345		0.8070		0.9270		0.8347	
No Coverage	0.4231		0.7698		0.4004		0.9431		0.3175	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.77C Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	120	100	10	8	120	99	35	28	115	95
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	35	28	2	2	35	28	9	9	34	26
Midwest	36	39	4	3	35	39	10	11	35	37
South	72	57	5	4	72	57	24	20	65	54
West	80	65	7	6	80	65	24	15	79	63
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	89	75	8	6	89	74	29	20	88	72
Small Metro	65	61	4	4	64	61	17	16	62	58
Nonmetro	50	36	4	1	50	36	14	14	45	33
Urbanized	28	16	2	0	28	16	7	6	26	15
Less Urbanized	39	29	4	1	39	29	12	12	35	26
Completely Rural	11	14	1	0	11	14	3	5	11	13
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	65	66	6	2	64	66	21	18	60	64
100-199%	62	52	5	5	63	52	16	10	60	51
200% or More	77	56	6	5	77	56	22	21	74	52
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	66	51	7	5	66	51	22	21	62	46
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	67	74	7	6	67	73	16	17	66	70
Other ⁵	47	46	*	0	47	46	9	6	46	46
No Coverage	63	43	3	1	63	43	22	13	59	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.77D Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.07
Midwest	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.08
South	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.18	0.16	0.08	0.07
West	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.28	0.19	0.16	0.13
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.06
Small Metro	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.09
Nonmetro	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.15	0.10	0.31	0.33	0.15	0.11
Urbanized	0.19	0.11	0.13	0.02	0.21	0.12	0.32	0.31	0.22	0.13
Less Urbanized	0.22	0.14	0.26	0.07	0.24	0.16	0.61	0.56	0.25	0.16
Completely Rural	0.25	0.37	0.17	0.04	0.27	0.40	0.68	1.48	0.29	0.42
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.04	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.24
100-199%	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.12
200% or More	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.12	0.05	0.04
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.03
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.25
Other ⁵	0.07	0.07	*	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.32	0.21	0.07	0.07
No Coverage	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.14	0.24	0.19	0.38	0.28	0.29	0.22

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Table 1.77P Methamphetamine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0274		0.5050		0.0305		0.1789		0.0705	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.7174		0.6522		0.7337		0.9913		0.7287	
Midwest	0.8536		0.4009		0.8006		0.4067		0.9655	
South	0.1453		0.8244		0.1473		0.4849		0.2071	
West	0.0406		0.8257		0.0424		0.0736		0.1244	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0964		0.4871		0.1079		0.1347		0.2503	
Small Metro	0.6720		0.1471		0.6015		0.5817		0.6961	
Nonmetro	0.0759		0.0433		0.1046		0.8237		0.0686	
Urbanized	0.1386		0.1395		0.1615		0.9162		0.1445	
Less Urbanized	0.0860		0.1480		0.1116		0.8031		0.1010	
Completely Rural	0.2763		0.3235		0.2595		0.1748		0.4982	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9909		0.2438		0.9565		0.4918		0.8663	
100-199%	0.2762		0.7083		0.2594		0.2163		0.3810	
200% or More	0.0270		0.6216		0.0291		0.1122		0.0765	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0467		0.5399		0.0517		0.2625		0.0936	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.8227		0.7484		0.8257		0.1549		0.8809	
Other ⁵	0.6438		*		0.6402		0.1565		0.8208	
No Coverage	0.0486		0.5829		0.0517		0.1449		0.1118	

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.78C Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	93	71	5	4	93	71	25	15	89	70
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	24	25	1	*	24	25	8	6	23	24
Midwest	25	30	2	2	25	30	5	4	24	29
South	57	38	1	3	57	38	17	10	54	37
West	64	48	5	1	64	48	15	9	62	47
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	73	53	5	3	73	53	21	9	70	52
Small Metro	46	46	*	2	46	46	10	8	45	45
Nonmetro	34	29	2	1	34	29	8	10	33	27
Urbanized	23	11	1	0	23	11	0	0	23	11
Less Urbanized	24	27	2	0	24	27	8	9	23	25
Completely Rural	5	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	5	1
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	49	52	1	1	49	52	16	10	46	51
100-199%	46	31	5	2	46	31	10	6	45	30
200% or More	62	43	2	3	62	42	14	10	60	41
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	52	40	4	2	52	40	16	10	49	39
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	51	56	3	3	51	56	9	10	50	55
Other ⁵	45	24	*	*	45	24	7	2	44	24
No Coverage	49	32	2	1	49	32	15	9	47	31

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Table 1.78D Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.05	0.05	0.02	*	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.06
Midwest	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07
South	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.05
West	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.18	0.10	0.13	0.09
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.04
Small Metro	0.06	0.06	*	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07
Nonmetro	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.18	0.22	0.11	0.09
Urbanized	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.16	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.09
Less Urbanized	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.41	0.45	0.16	0.16
Completely Rural	0.10	0.02	0.16	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.02
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.11	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.19
100-199%	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.11	0.07
200% or More	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.03
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.20
Other ⁵	0.07	0.04	*	*	0.07	0.04	0.24	0.05	0.07	0.04
No Coverage	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.14	0.27	0.19	0.23	0.17

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.78P Methamphetamine Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0361		0.5313		0.0387		0.0343		0.1187	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.8680		*		0.8890		0.2091		0.8086	
Midwest	0.8137		0.9854		0.8130		0.6881		0.7609	
South	0.0210		0.3171		0.0186		0.1231		0.0481	
West	0.2619		0.2118		0.2937		0.3787		0.3816	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0238		0.4075		0.0266		0.0114		0.1064	
Small Metro	0.9305		*		0.8753		0.5539		0.9740	
Nonmetro	0.4923		0.1153		0.5476		0.7826		0.4810	
Urbanized	0.2216		0.3857		0.2355		0.7141		0.2315	
Less Urbanized	0.9749		0.2401		0.9165		0.8344		0.9667	
Completely Rural	0.1775		0.4925		0.2036		0.9384		0.2035	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9372		0.9710		0.9305		0.7942		0.9748	
100-199%	0.1636		0.3084		0.1901		0.5487		0.2184	
200% or More	0.0790		0.7569		0.0765		0.0132		0.2117	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1342		0.4355		0.1471		0.0465		0.3490	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7404		0.9585		0.7598		0.2356		0.9455	
Other ⁵	0.0581		*		0.0582		0.1138		0.0912	
No Coverage	0.1062		0.8481		0.1085		0.2989		0.1641	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.79C Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	877	824	107	107	860	812	177	168	832	791
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	329	316	39	35	323	313	69	73	314	298
Midwest	332	378	48	46	327	374	75	72	324	361
South	560	507	69	68	553	498	104	105	536	489
West	474	429	60	55	460	425	104	88	439	420
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1,039	1,037	113	105	1,010	1,022	204	219	986	980
Small Metro	816	792	75	71	795	773	163	141	759	745
Nonmetro	542	568	46	52	528	545	103	86	492	516
Urbanized	418	367	33	32	405	351	80	72	363	323
Less Urbanized	402	466	32	38	387	450	71	61	357	419
Completely Rural	236	196	15	15	231	188	28	22	220	175
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	442	436	65	59	425	428	152	148	391	389
100-199%	543	510	66	59	533	500	115	101	523	485
200% or More	1,105	1,094	109	100	1,076	1,074	168	176	1,051	1,038
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,041	1,077	114	103	1,015	1,056	213	217	997	1,024
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	482	463	80	80	466	447	113	99	439	419
Other ⁵	763	755	30	31	762	755	68	65	764	751
No Coverage	289	272	26	26	287	270	89	78	267	257

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.79D Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.31	0.43	0.43	0.35	0.33	0.51	0.49	0.40	0.38
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.69	0.66	0.95	0.86	0.74	0.72	1.12	1.20	0.84	0.79
Midwest	0.59	0.67	0.91	0.86	0.64	0.73	1.01	0.98	0.74	0.82
South	0.56	0.50	0.73	0.72	0.61	0.54	0.80	0.82	0.69	0.62
West	0.75	0.67	1.00	0.92	0.80	0.74	1.23	1.05	0.90	0.85
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.44	0.44	0.60	0.59	0.47	0.48	0.72	0.70	0.53	0.54
Small Metro	0.59	0.53	0.76	0.70	0.64	0.58	0.81	0.77	0.74	0.66
Nonmetro	0.76	0.72	1.09	1.09	0.82	0.78	1.25	1.17	0.93	0.88
Urbanized	1.14	1.02	1.71	1.74	1.21	1.09	1.68	1.85	1.35	1.28
Less Urbanized	1.13	1.02	1.56	1.59	1.22	1.10	1.98	1.80	1.38	1.23
Completely Rural	2.25	2.36	3.26	2.74	2.43	2.59	4.33	3.36	2.76	2.85
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.69	0.71	0.93	0.89	0.77	0.80	0.97	0.95	0.98	1.01
100-199%	0.66	0.63	0.92	0.85	0.72	0.69	0.99	0.97	0.85	0.80
200% or More	0.41	0.39	0.58	0.56	0.44	0.42	0.71	0.71	0.48	0.47
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.38	0.38	0.58	0.54	0.41	0.41	0.65	0.65	0.46	0.46
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.83	0.85	1.16	1.05	1.01	1.04
Other ⁵	0.73	0.73	2.15	2.35	0.74	0.74	1.63	1.64	0.77	0.78
No Coverage	0.86	0.90	1.94	2.08	0.90	0.94	1.16	1.29	1.10	1.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.79P Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0002		0.0000		0.0021		0.0000		0.0322	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.0114		0.1079		0.0172		0.0022		0.0783	
Midwest	0.9176		0.0007		0.7228		0.0127		0.3630	
South	0.1330		0.0022		0.2576		0.0108		0.5099	
West	0.0012		0.0122		0.0024		0.0592		0.0066	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0196		0.0001		0.0571		0.0111		0.1653	
Small Metro	0.0177		0.0004		0.0469		0.0007		0.1672	
Nonmetro	0.0745		0.1172		0.1122		0.0001		0.3684	
Urbanized	0.0005		0.4826		0.0006		0.0001		0.0068	
Less Urbanized	0.6459		0.1403		0.5027		0.1624		0.3509	
Completely Rural	0.6767		0.8148		0.7041		0.2168		0.8379	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.0191		0.3650		0.0220		0.0098		0.1113	
100-199%	0.0119		0.0044		0.0310		0.0162		0.0840	
200% or More	0.0230		0.0000		0.0840		0.0001		0.2894	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0097		0.0000		0.0465		0.0000		0.2248	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0078		0.0080		0.0176		0.0168		0.0623	
Other ⁵	0.0014		0.5741		0.0013		0.0074		0.0028	
No Coverage	0.3750		0.9908		0.3845		0.0848		0.7018	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.80C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	380	374	58	53	375	365	127	131	345	335
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	161	150	20	16	159	149	54	58	138	135
Midwest	158	147	25	23	157	144	59	57	143	122
South	244	224	37	34	244	217	77	77	224	198
West	187	206	32	30	182	202	67	63	177	192
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	327	326	51	45	322	318	113	119	298	291
Small Metro	202	203	31	28	198	198	86	91	175	174
Nonmetro	132	109	18	18	130	105	54	41	108	94
Urbanized	92	70	13	10	91	69	39	33	77	59
Less Urbanized	100	79	13	13	98	76	38	25	77	70
Completely Rural	38	37	4	7	38	35	11	13	33	29
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	160	154	25	28	159	151	85	84	131	126
100-199%	183	167	29	27	178	163	60	59	170	150
200% or More	307	310	47	41	301	302	97	101	286	286
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	299	311	50	41	293	305	124	127	267	280
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	159	161	34	33	153	155	57	53	138	145
Other ⁵	169	187	13	14	168	187	34	34	166	184
No Coverage	144	127	9	13	144	126	50	46	132	115

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.80D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.36	0.38	0.17	0.16
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.34	0.31	0.48	0.40	0.36	0.34	0.88	0.96	0.37	0.36
Midwest	0.28	0.26	0.46	0.43	0.31	0.28	0.79	0.77	0.32	0.28
South	0.24	0.22	0.39	0.36	0.27	0.24	0.59	0.60	0.29	0.25
West	0.30	0.32	0.54	0.50	0.32	0.35	0.79	0.76	0.36	0.39
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.21	0.20	0.34	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.52	0.51	0.25	0.24
Small Metro	0.22	0.23	0.39	0.34	0.24	0.25	0.62	0.66	0.26	0.26
Nonmetro	0.32	0.24	0.50	0.49	0.35	0.26	0.99	0.86	0.35	0.28
Urbanized	0.54	0.38	0.80	0.70	0.59	0.41	1.45	1.29	0.62	0.43
Less Urbanized	0.50	0.35	0.81	0.72	0.54	0.37	1.63	1.14	0.49	0.41
Completely Rural	0.67	0.87	1.23	1.70	0.73	0.92	2.20	3.11	0.74	0.89
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.50	0.40	0.41	0.74	0.78	0.46	0.46
100-199%	0.32	0.29	0.49	0.46	0.35	0.32	0.66	0.67	0.41	0.35
200% or More	0.17	0.17	0.32	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.53	0.52	0.20	0.19
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.16	0.17	0.32	0.26	0.17	0.18	0.50	0.49	0.18	0.19
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.43	0.43	0.73	0.70	0.50	0.51
Other ⁵	0.25	0.27	1.08	1.11	0.26	0.27	1.06	1.08	0.26	0.28
No Coverage	0.51	0.49	0.79	1.16	0.53	0.51	0.83	0.92	0.62	0.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.80P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4311		0.0608		0.6151		0.1432		0.8991	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.8325		0.2539		0.7249		0.4959		0.4510	
Midwest	0.5731		0.4747		0.4918		0.8178		0.4847	
South	0.1063		0.2188		0.1546		0.3549		0.2560	
West	0.8768		0.4615		0.9690		0.1606		0.6178	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1.0000		0.1638		0.8373		0.5580		0.6125	
Small Metro	0.9909		0.2319		0.8412		0.8315		0.7827	
Nonmetro	0.0136		0.5828		0.0164		0.0070		0.1577	
Urbanized	0.0425		0.4137		0.0570		0.0357		0.3237	
Less Urbanized	0.0423		0.5122		0.0520		0.0477		0.1834	
Completely Rural	0.3198		0.1211		0.4538		0.3041		0.6389	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9700		0.5221		0.9330		0.7634		0.8619	
100-199%	0.0704		0.2921		0.0943		0.2509		0.2399	
200% or More	0.8310		0.0310		0.5789		0.1215		0.3259	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.7071		0.0037		0.9420		0.1811		0.6333	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.4662		0.9484		0.4794		0.9903		0.4151	
Other ⁵	0.8105		0.8021		0.7938		0.3788		0.9581	
No Coverage	0.4265		0.2259		0.3754		0.2879		0.6486	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.81C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	206	211	37	29	201	208	73	74	187	195
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	81	96	11	7	81	95	29	33	72	91
Midwest	91	80	15	13	90	78	33	31	82	70
South	142	126	24	22	139	125	48	44	130	115
West	100	124	20	14	95	121	35	33	90	117
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	163	174	30	21	159	172	57	57	148	163
Small Metro	113	116	21	19	111	114	49	46	101	103
Nonmetro	76	58	10	9	75	56	27	22	65	49
Urbanized	53	37	6	5	53	36	22	15	44	31
Less Urbanized	50	39	7	5	49	39	17	16	43	36
Completely Rural	28	17	*	4	28	16	5	5	26	15
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	87	86	13	14	85	85	41	43	75	73
100-199%	99	97	19	14	97	96	35	33	91	89
200% or More	161	167	28	21	158	165	54	51	148	158
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	160	167	29	22	156	165	64	65	144	153
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	86	89	21	17	83	88	31	33	77	82
Other ⁵	87	107	10	7	86	106	17	17	85	105
No Coverage	90	70	5	8	90	70	32	26	83	65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.81D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.21	0.21	0.09	0.09
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.48	0.54	0.19	0.24
Midwest	0.16	0.14	0.28	0.25	0.18	0.15	0.45	0.42	0.19	0.16
South	0.14	0.12	0.25	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.37	0.35	0.17	0.15
West	0.16	0.19	0.33	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.42	0.40	0.18	0.24
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.29	0.28	0.13	0.14
Small Metro	0.14	0.14	0.27	0.24	0.15	0.16	0.40	0.38	0.16	0.17
Nonmetro	0.19	0.14	0.30	0.24	0.21	0.15	0.56	0.50	0.21	0.16
Urbanized	0.31	0.23	0.43	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.92	0.69	0.34	0.26
Less Urbanized	0.27	0.20	0.45	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.81	0.76	0.30	0.23
Completely Rural	0.57	0.43	*	1.19	0.60	0.46	1.00	1.33	0.63	0.47
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.40	0.44	0.27	0.28
100-199%	0.18	0.17	0.32	0.25	0.20	0.19	0.40	0.41	0.22	0.21
200% or More	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.32	0.29	0.11	0.11
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.29	0.10	0.10
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.25	0.42	0.45	0.29	0.29
Other ⁵	0.13	0.16	0.81	0.60	0.13	0.16	0.56	0.58	0.14	0.16
No Coverage	0.32	0.28	0.45	0.72	0.34	0.29	0.56	0.54	0.41	0.34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.81P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5042		0.0226		0.7397		0.1247		0.8053	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.3809		0.0650		0.2855		0.5611		0.3472	
Midwest	0.4813		0.2638		0.5957		0.3542		0.8421	
South	0.0468		0.3276		0.0627		0.0698		0.2003	
West	0.3092		0.2181		0.2109		0.6790		0.1571	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8221		0.0585		0.6079		0.5441		0.4379	
Small Metro	1.0000		0.4029		0.8887		0.4981		0.7056	
Nonmetro	0.0074		0.2328		0.0106		0.0369		0.0621	
Urbanized	0.0124		0.4853		0.0151		0.0124		0.1454	
Less Urbanized	0.1099		0.1492		0.1571		0.5187		0.2223	
Completely Rural	0.8490		*		0.7446		0.4255		0.5908	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.6960		0.7653		0.7343		0.8847		0.7287	
100-199%	0.3704		0.1105		0.5217		0.3514		0.8297	
200% or More	0.6810		0.0348		0.9138		0.1323		0.7630	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.5352		0.0107		0.8043		0.2207		0.8756	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1243		0.2621		0.0757		0.6038		0.0878	
Other ⁵	0.3842		0.6159		0.3603		0.8925		0.3283	
No Coverage	0.0308		0.4461		0.0260		0.0693		0.1091	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.82C Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	861	771	101	97	848	762	165	153	818	742
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	325	329	36	34	321	323	61	68	314	310
Midwest	331	360	45	42	332	358	69	65	326	351
South	547	448	67	60	538	444	95	95	518	440
West	447	410	55	51	435	406	94	80	417	395
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	913	894	99	88	891	884	169	173	867	852
Small Metro	719	680	66	63	704	665	133	104	670	647
Nonmetro	486	487	41	42	476	471	85	67	445	449
Urbanized	378	321	29	27	368	310	66	52	334	289
Less Urbanized	348	392	29	30	335	380	60	47	308	358
Completely Rural	204	164	15	14	200	157	25	19	191	145
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	414	395	58	52	402	388	124	116	374	355
100-199%	512	445	60	53	505	435	104	86	495	425
200% or More	950	936	95	83	929	923	144	144	908	899
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	912	926	99	84	895	912	168	166	876	889
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	459	419	73	70	450	406	105	91	424	380
Other ⁵	691	663	28	27	692	663	61	55	694	659
No Coverage	267	244	24	25	266	243	82	72	249	229

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.82D Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.29	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.31	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.35
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.68	0.69	0.87	0.83	0.74	0.74	1.00	1.12	0.84	0.82
Midwest	0.58	0.63	0.83	0.78	0.65	0.70	0.93	0.88	0.74	0.80
South	0.55	0.44	0.71	0.63	0.59	0.48	0.73	0.74	0.67	0.56
West	0.71	0.64	0.93	0.86	0.76	0.70	1.12	0.96	0.86	0.80
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.42	0.41	0.55	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.65	0.65	0.51	0.51
Small Metro	0.60	0.52	0.72	0.65	0.65	0.57	0.78	0.70	0.73	0.66
Nonmetro	0.75	0.71	1.06	0.94	0.81	0.77	1.22	1.11	0.92	0.87
Urbanized	1.26	1.04	1.63	1.52	1.35	1.12	1.79	1.66	1.53	1.29
Less Urbanized	1.06	1.01	1.54	1.29	1.14	1.10	1.86	1.68	1.28	1.21
Completely Rural	2.05	2.28	3.33	2.80	2.23	2.50	4.00	3.09	2.52	2.73
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.69	0.67	0.85	0.82	0.77	0.76	0.89	0.86	0.98	0.96
100-199%	0.66	0.60	0.88	0.80	0.73	0.66	0.96	0.91	0.86	0.76
200% or More	0.40	0.37	0.55	0.51	0.43	0.40	0.68	0.65	0.47	0.44
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.58	0.60	0.46	0.44
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.70	0.66	0.68	0.62	0.85	0.81	1.15	1.00	1.03	0.99
Other ⁵	0.72	0.71	2.06	2.06	0.74	0.72	1.60	1.48	0.77	0.75
No Coverage	0.84	0.81	1.83	2.03	0.87	0.85	1.15	1.22	1.08	1.02

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NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.82P Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0009	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.0001		0.0531		0.0002		0.0001		0.0022	
Midwest	0.1135		0.0000		0.2879		0.0000		0.8572	
South	0.0408		0.0000		0.1197		0.0005		0.3495	
West	0.0004		0.0108		0.0008		0.0042		0.0038	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0011		0.0000		0.0067		0.0001		0.0473	
Small Metro	0.0001		0.0009		0.0004		0.0000		0.0073	
Nonmetro	0.0298		0.0256		0.0587		0.0000		0.2985	
Urbanized	0.0009		0.2621		0.0012		0.0000		0.0143	
Less Urbanized	0.9550		0.0377		0.7470		0.0242		0.4585	
Completely Rural	0.5819		0.7137		0.6180		0.1650		0.7521	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.0015		0.0707		0.0027		0.0000		0.0579	
100-199%	0.0041		0.0261		0.0091		0.0008		0.0442	
200% or More	0.0003		0.0000		0.0030		0.0000		0.0284	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0000		0.0000		0.0006		0.0000		0.0152	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0003		0.0092		0.0007		0.0008		0.0072	
Other ⁵	0.0001		0.8421		0.0001		0.0097		0.0003	
No Coverage	0.3111		0.9693		0.3223		0.0138		0.7814	

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NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.83C Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	307	286	47	42	303	280	92	92	287	264
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	122	115	15	12	120	114	37	43	109	104
Midwest	127	115	19	19	127	112	37	36	119	102
South	196	170	32	28	194	168	56	56	181	159
West	163	169	26	25	160	165	53	48	157	157
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	261	250	39	35	256	245	75	79	243	228
Small Metro	158	150	25	25	155	147	59	51	143	138
Nonmetro	108	93	16	15	108	90	39	32	92	84
Urbanized	69	55	12	8	68	54	26	21	58	48
Less Urbanized	87	72	11	12	86	69	31	20	69	66
Completely Rural	32	26	4	6	32	25	7	12	30	21
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	137	123	22	25	136	120	52	46	122	108
100-199%	150	130	23	23	147	127	51	42	139	120
200% or More	241	232	37	30	237	228	70	71	224	218
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	222	233	39	30	218	229	77	74	206	216
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	141	136	29	29	136	132	46	43	127	123
Other ⁵	139	143	12	11	139	143	25	26	137	140
No Coverage	133	109	8	12	132	109	42	34	124	103

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.83D Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.27	0.14	0.13
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.26	0.24	0.36	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.60	0.71	0.29	0.27
Midwest	0.22	0.20	0.36	0.36	0.25	0.22	0.50	0.49	0.27	0.23
South	0.20	0.17	0.34	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.43	0.44	0.23	0.20
West	0.26	0.26	0.44	0.41	0.28	0.29	0.63	0.58	0.32	0.32
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.17	0.16	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.36	0.38	0.20	0.19
Small Metro	0.19	0.18	0.33	0.31	0.20	0.19	0.49	0.43	0.22	0.22
Nonmetro	0.27	0.22	0.45	0.43	0.29	0.23	0.80	0.71	0.30	0.25
Urbanized	0.40	0.32	0.75	0.52	0.45	0.34	1.14	1.02	0.47	0.37
Less Urbanized	0.45	0.33	0.70	0.67	0.49	0.35	1.38	0.95	0.46	0.39
Completely Rural	0.59	0.64	1.21	1.62	0.65	0.67	1.50	2.98	0.69	0.66
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.31	0.29	0.38	0.45	0.35	0.33	0.51	0.49	0.43	0.40
100-199%	0.27	0.23	0.39	0.40	0.29	0.25	0.58	0.52	0.33	0.28
200% or More	0.14	0.13	0.26	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.40	0.39	0.16	0.15
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.35	0.33	0.14	0.15
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.39	0.37	0.60	0.57	0.46	0.43
Other ⁵	0.21	0.21	0.96	0.92	0.21	0.21	0.81	0.85	0.22	0.22
No Coverage	0.48	0.42	0.70	1.05	0.50	0.44	0.71	0.70	0.60	0.53

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.83P Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0137		0.1721		0.0223		0.0001		0.2815	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.1960		0.3414		0.2247		0.2600		0.3816	
Midwest	0.3838		0.6082		0.4248		0.1067		0.7538	
South	0.0496		0.1851		0.0778		0.0162		0.2835	
West	0.5055		1.0000		0.4960		0.0199		0.9621	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1553		0.2427		0.1988		0.0676		0.4522	
Small Metro	0.1950		0.6115		0.2204		0.0059		0.7600	
Nonmetro	0.0515		0.5347		0.0648		0.0147		0.3464	
Urbanized	0.0519		0.5074		0.0688		0.0261		0.3905	
Less Urbanized	0.2036		0.4317		0.2463		0.0739		0.5717	
Completely Rural	0.5921		0.2599		0.7520		0.1269		0.8391	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.1515		0.5320		0.1165		0.1223		0.2801	
100-199%	0.0261		0.8681		0.0263		0.0041		0.2172	
200% or More	0.3450		0.0344		0.5213		0.0184		0.9957	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.3128		0.0212		0.5000		0.0121		0.9429	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7300		0.9512		0.6911		0.2474		0.9970	
Other ⁵	0.3225		0.9651		0.3246		0.5555		0.3835	
No Coverage	0.1144		0.2069		0.0930		0.0010		0.4893	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.84C Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	157	159	27	22	156	158	46	46	150	149
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	58	70	7	6	58	69	14	19	56	64
Midwest	74	64	12	9	75	62	21	19	73	58
South	104	90	17	18	102	90	29	25	98	86
West	80	94	14	10	78	93	27	27	78	88
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	125	127	19	15	123	127	35	34	119	121
Small Metro	90	85	17	16	89	84	30	26	86	80
Nonmetro	52	46	9	8	52	45	19	17	48	40
Urbanized	31	30	5	4	31	29	14	9	28	26
Less Urbanized	37	34	5	5	37	34	13	14	34	30
Completely Rural	23	8	*	4	23	6	3	4	22	4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	72	68	11	13	70	68	27	21	65	65
100-199%	83	83	14	11	82	82	27	23	77	78
200% or More	116	118	20	14	116	118	33	34	110	111
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	111	120	20	15	110	120	38	35	109	112
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	74	77	17	14	72	76	23	24	67	72
Other ⁵	68	77	5	6	68	77	10	10	67	76
No Coverage	75	60	4	8	75	59	23	17	71	57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.84D Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.07
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.31	0.15	0.17
Midwest	0.13	0.11	0.23	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.28	0.25	0.17	0.13
South	0.10	0.09	0.18	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.22	0.20	0.13	0.11
West	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.18
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.10
Small Metro	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.26	0.23	0.13	0.13
Nonmetro	0.14	0.12	0.26	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.41	0.39	0.16	0.13
Urbanized	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.29	0.21	0.21	0.67	0.45	0.23	0.22
Less Urbanized	0.20	0.17	0.35	0.31	0.22	0.19	0.62	0.67	0.24	0.19
Completely Rural	0.47	0.20	*	1.19	0.50	0.18	0.77	1.11	0.56	0.13
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.24	0.24
100-199%	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.32	0.29	0.19	0.19
200% or More	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.08	0.08
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.16	0.08	0.08
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.31	0.33	0.25	0.26
Other ⁵	0.10	0.11	0.43	0.46	0.10	0.11	0.36	0.34	0.11	0.12
No Coverage	0.27	0.24	0.39	0.70	0.29	0.25	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.84P Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0534		0.2686		0.0716		0.0026		0.3264	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5996		0.2583		0.6721		0.3673		0.8396	
Midwest	0.1223		0.1749		0.1807		0.0670		0.3816	
South	0.0362		0.8655		0.0310		0.0139		0.1344	
West	0.7359		0.5031		0.6622		0.5070		0.5080	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1646		0.2297		0.2071		0.0556		0.4406	
Small Metro	0.5824		0.7472		0.6155		0.1211		0.9671	
Nonmetro	0.0687		0.8567		0.0691		0.0949		0.2317	
Urbanized	0.2513		0.8148		0.2590		0.0165		0.9678	
Less Urbanized	0.2404		0.5851		0.2727		0.7285		0.3297	
Completely Rural	0.2552		*		0.1537		0.3441		0.0875	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.4091		0.4103		0.3252		0.0464		0.7631	
100-199%	0.7672		0.6582		0.8158		0.2139		0.8296	
200% or More	0.0596		0.0888		0.0995		0.0793		0.2109	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1195		0.2189		0.1627		0.0445		0.4014	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.5239		0.2971		0.4031		0.5233		0.2697	
Other ⁵	0.7736		0.7872		0.7887		0.8648		0.7583	
No Coverage	0.0426		0.3887		0.0343		0.0055		0.1884	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.85C Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	623	592	50	53	617	587	115	111	599	573
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	258	232	17	20	254	229	48	50	246	221
Midwest	226	247	23	21	223	246	49	45	219	240
South	405	363	31	38	401	357	69	65	389	348
West	315	316	27	23	311	314	61	59	302	309
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	543	525	42	44	537	521	100	94	524	507
Small Metro	394	395	28	28	390	390	69	72	377	381
Nonmetro	265	270	16	16	265	268	45	38	257	257
Urbanized	190	161	10	9	189	160	33	23	177	153
Less Urbanized	173	209	12	12	174	207	32	30	167	199
Completely Rural	109	97	3	2	108	96	10	12	106	90
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	216	234	23	23	214	232	64	58	205	225
100-199%	312	303	23	25	311	300	56	49	309	295
200% or More	570	543	40	40	565	540	87	89	557	529
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	559	539	41	40	555	537	100	93	545	528
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	238	276	32	32	235	272	52	49	229	265
Other ⁵	419	460	11	13	419	460	30	33	418	460
No Coverage	155	138	7	11	154	137	46	40	143	133

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.85D Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.27
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.54	0.48	0.40	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.78	0.82	0.65	0.59
Midwest	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.67	0.61	0.50	0.54
South	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.44	0.39	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.44
West	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.39	0.54	0.54	0.73	0.71	0.62	0.63
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.32	0.47	0.44	0.40	0.36
Small Metro	0.40	0.40	0.34	0.36	0.43	0.43	0.54	0.57	0.50	0.50
Nonmetro	0.60	0.53	0.45	0.43	0.66	0.58	0.87	0.76	0.74	0.65
Urbanized	0.93	0.74	0.68	0.65	1.02	0.82	1.32	0.98	1.13	0.94
Less Urbanized	0.84	0.81	0.75	0.69	0.94	0.88	1.40	1.27	1.05	0.99
Completely Rural	1.81	1.83	0.78	0.71	1.96	1.99	1.96	2.82	2.19	2.09
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.47	0.52	0.39	0.41	0.53	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.68	0.75
100-199%	0.52	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.58	0.51	0.61	0.58	0.69	0.60
200% or More	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.48	0.48	0.34	0.32
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.43	0.40	0.34	0.32
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.49	0.54	0.33	0.33	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.64	0.77	0.83
Other ⁵	0.55	0.59	0.93	1.06	0.56	0.60	0.94	1.05	0.58	0.63
No Coverage	0.54	0.54	0.66	1.03	0.56	0.56	0.77	0.80	0.66	0.68

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.85P Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3384		0.6071		0.3029		0.0902		0.4498	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.9788		0.4551		0.9297		0.5424		0.9733	
Midwest	0.9395		0.6117		0.9849		0.3421		0.8386	
South	0.2028		0.8458		0.1869		0.1510		0.2599	
West	0.7159		0.8930		0.7158		0.6684		0.7636	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.9543		0.2434		0.8608		0.1369		0.9210	
Small Metro	0.3810		0.8782		0.3688		0.5604		0.4236	
Nonmetro	0.2129		0.3095		0.2486		0.4749		0.2741	
Urbanized	0.0656		0.8996		0.0642		0.0068		0.1456	
Less Urbanized	0.9652		0.1461		0.8618		0.4122		0.9973	
Completely Rural	0.7060		0.8281		0.7336		0.1195		0.5926	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.7754		0.2536		0.8980		0.5515		0.7912	
100-199%	0.2322		0.6206		0.2380		0.4917		0.2413	
200% or More	0.5119		0.7630		0.5013		0.0901		0.7089	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1910		0.7172		0.1935		0.0098		0.4001	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0835		0.6870		0.1129		0.8385		0.1334	
Other ⁵	0.2334		0.1835		0.2180		0.5310		0.1939	
No Coverage	0.2120		0.2026		0.1839		0.4943		0.2259	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.86C Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	209	206	32	32	205	203	78	79	190	183
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	87	98	7	10	87	97	32	37	80	87
Midwest	83	81	13	16	80	79	34	30	71	71
South	144	126	23	20	142	125	48	48	132	113
West	92	101	16	15	90	100	39	39	84	91
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	162	166	28	26	158	164	60	61	146	150
Small Metro	116	114	15	16	114	112	47	49	103	98
Nonmetro	79	60	9	8	78	60	33	24	66	52
Urbanized	57	41	5	5	57	40	22	18	52	35
Less Urbanized	51	43	7	6	51	43	25	16	36	37
Completely Rural	20	13	1	0	20	13	5	6	19	10
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	86	81	13	13	85	80	44	42	72	69
100-199%	109	93	16	16	107	90	37	35	101	82
200% or More	158	170	25	24	155	168	58	56	147	156
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	153	165	27	24	150	162	66	63	138	154
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	90	95	17	20	87	93	34	35	80	83
Other ⁵	102	98	7	9	102	97	18	19	101	95
No Coverage	87	69	4	6	87	68	32	30	80	59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.86D Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.23	0.09	0.09
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.53	0.60	0.21	0.23
Midwest	0.15	0.14	0.25	0.30	0.16	0.15	0.46	0.41	0.16	0.16
South	0.14	0.12	0.24	0.21	0.16	0.14	0.37	0.37	0.17	0.14
West	0.15	0.16	0.28	0.25	0.16	0.17	0.46	0.47	0.17	0.18
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.30	0.30	0.12	0.13
Small Metro	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.40	0.40	0.16	0.15
Nonmetro	0.21	0.15	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.70	0.54	0.22	0.17
Urbanized	0.36	0.25	0.34	0.35	0.39	0.28	0.99	0.83	0.42	0.29
Less Urbanized	0.29	0.21	0.47	0.34	0.31	0.23	1.20	0.77	0.26	0.23
Completely Rural	0.42	0.33	0.29	0.07	0.45	0.36	1.10	1.62	0.50	0.32
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.43	0.44	0.26	0.26
100-199%	0.20	0.17	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.42	0.43	0.25	0.20
200% or More	0.09	0.10	0.18	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.35	0.32	0.10	0.11
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.16	0.09	0.10	0.31	0.28	0.10	0.10
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.45	0.47	0.30	0.30
Other ⁵	0.15	0.14	0.62	0.77	0.15	0.15	0.59	0.66	0.16	0.15
No Coverage	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.54	0.33	0.29	0.55	0.63	0.39	0.31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.86P Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9178		0.3751		0.8034		0.9178		0.8860	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.3786		0.1868		0.4468		0.2639		0.7335	
Midwest	0.1317		0.1459		0.1934		0.3496		0.0648	
South	0.0780		0.7952		0.0841		0.4679		0.1344	
West	0.9366		0.8692		0.9592		0.6478		0.9224	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.4223		0.4598		0.4876		0.6181		0.5570	
Small Metro	0.9506		0.4146		0.9515		0.9425		0.9051	
Nonmetro	0.0270		0.7516		0.0297		0.1242		0.1047	
Urbanized	0.0356		0.3780		0.0299		0.2088		0.0875	
Less Urbanized	0.2148		0.3867		0.2628		0.2212		0.5423	
Completely Rural	0.9797		0.0552		0.8984		0.2248		0.7371	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.6174		0.6497		0.6709		0.2174		0.8826	
100-199%	0.2823		0.6821		0.2435		0.6623		0.2033	
200% or More	0.7283		0.5103		0.8042		0.1640		0.4788	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.8875		0.5792		0.8152		0.3015		0.5358	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.4027		0.1189		0.6125		0.5861		0.7116	
Other ⁵	0.9246		0.1371		0.8201		0.3646		0.7052	
No Coverage	0.0922		0.2653		0.0801		0.6145		0.0404	

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.87C Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	109	120	21	17	107	118	44	41	97	109
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	43	64	3	4	43	64	17	17	41	61
Midwest	38	48	9	7	36	47	17	16	32	43
South	83	72	14	12	82	71	28	28	77	64
West	37	53	13	9	35	52	21	20	27	48
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	81	93	18	12	80	92	33	32	72	86
Small Metro	60	67	11	11	58	65	27	23	52	59
Nonmetro	38	33	5	3	39	32	14	12	36	30
Urbanized	23	20	3	3	24	20	10	10	21	17
Less Urbanized	24	25	4	0	24	25	9	7	22	24
Completely Rural	19	7	1	*	19	7	3	3	19	6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	48	50	8	6	47	49	25	21	40	45
100-199%	47	43	12	8	45	43	22	18	40	38
200% or More	83	95	15	13	82	94	29	29	76	89
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	80	99	17	12	78	98	31	32	71	91
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	47	49	12	11	45	48	20	19	40	44
Other ⁵	50	44	7	5	49	43	11	11	48	42
No Coverage	42	38	1	3	42	38	22	17	37	34

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.87D Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.05
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.28	0.29	0.11	0.16
Midwest	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.23	0.21	0.07	0.10
South	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.22	0.10	0.08
West	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.14	0.06	0.09	0.25	0.24	0.06	0.10
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.07
Small Metro	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.23	0.20	0.08	0.09
Nonmetro	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.31	0.28	0.12	0.10
Urbanized	0.14	0.13	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.49	0.47	0.17	0.14
Less Urbanized	0.14	0.13	0.28	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.44	0.35	0.16	0.15
Completely Rural	0.40	0.18	0.18	*	0.43	0.20	0.66	0.69	0.48	0.20
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.26	0.22	0.15	0.17
100-199%	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.23	0.10	0.09
200% or More	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.17	0.05	0.06
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.06
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.27	0.25	0.15	0.16
Other ⁵	0.07	0.06	0.55	0.39	0.07	0.07	0.38	0.38	0.08	0.07
No Coverage	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.27	0.16	0.16	0.38	0.36	0.18	0.18

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Table 1.87P Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6794		0.1199		0.4975		0.4892		0.2896	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2238		0.5614		0.2356		0.4719		0.3114	
Midwest	0.1961		0.2129		0.1244		0.5301		0.0557	
South	0.1787		0.4554		0.2093		0.4633		0.2963	
West	0.5063		0.2569		0.3358		0.5422		0.1343	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.2366		0.2499		0.1604		0.9553		0.1246	
Small Metro	0.8399		0.6818		0.8890		0.1756		0.6833	
Nonmetro	0.2275		0.0733		0.3302		0.9212		0.3261	
Urbanized	0.6940		0.9502		0.7099		0.6085		0.5712	
Less Urbanized	0.3038		0.0310		0.4513		0.6300		0.5431	
Completely Rural	0.4254		*		0.4621		0.8725		0.4405	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.3722		0.3846		0.3038		0.9545		0.2487	
100-199%	0.5046		0.1882		0.7038		0.5577		0.9807	
200% or More	0.6766		0.4867		0.5941		0.4812		0.4352	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.5506		0.0258		0.3305		0.5314		0.2121	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.5002		0.6960		0.4450		0.6392		0.5121	
Other ⁵	0.9930		0.9699		0.9884		0.8602		0.9710	
No Coverage	0.4630		0.3864		0.4352		0.4660		0.7044	

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.88C Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	356	368	62	61	351	358	130	139	314	327
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	148	152	23	23	147	150	57	64	132	134
Midwest	152	149	28	29	147	145	59	62	131	124
South	239	247	40	41	235	237	81	80	215	223
West	178	158	30	26	177	156	60	62	163	148
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	293	322	53	56	289	312	115	126	261	282
Small Metro	210	214	37	30	201	209	90	94	176	188
Nonmetro	125	126	20	25	123	121	42	47	112	107
Urbanized	91	76	13	18	87	74	34	38	72	62
Less Urbanized	87	102	14	17	83	98	26	34	75	85
Completely Rural	49	33	5	5	49	31	11	11	47	26
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	147	148	24	25	144	145	83	89	117	110
100-199%	144	166	31	29	139	162	58	56	127	151
200% or More	310	334	55	56	303	326	96	105	279	305
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	319	331	55	56	312	322	131	139	281	294
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	127	142	37	37	121	135	44	48	112	123
Other ⁵	171	179	10	17	170	178	33	34	166	174
No Coverage	98	102	9	9	97	101	42	40	89	93

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.88D Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.15	0.37	0.40	0.15	0.16
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.31	0.32	0.55	0.55	0.34	0.34	0.94	1.06	0.35	0.36
Midwest	0.27	0.26	0.52	0.54	0.29	0.28	0.80	0.84	0.30	0.28
South	0.24	0.24	0.42	0.43	0.26	0.26	0.62	0.62	0.28	0.28
West	0.28	0.25	0.50	0.44	0.31	0.27	0.72	0.75	0.33	0.30
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.19	0.20	0.35	0.36	0.20	0.21	0.52	0.55	0.22	0.23
Small Metro	0.23	0.24	0.44	0.37	0.24	0.26	0.67	0.71	0.26	0.28
Nonmetro	0.33	0.29	0.55	0.66	0.36	0.31	0.82	0.91	0.38	0.32
Urbanized	0.57	0.44	0.83	1.15	0.61	0.49	1.32	1.46	0.61	0.49
Less Urbanized	0.46	0.45	0.86	0.90	0.49	0.47	1.19	1.39	0.53	0.49
Completely Rural	0.99	0.74	1.24	1.42	1.06	0.79	2.57	2.61	1.16	0.75
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.33	0.34	0.40	0.45	0.37	0.39	0.72	0.84	0.42	0.40
100-199%	0.26	0.29	0.52	0.49	0.28	0.31	0.63	0.67	0.31	0.35
200% or More	0.17	0.18	0.37	0.37	0.18	0.19	0.51	0.54	0.19	0.20
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.17	0.17	0.35	0.35	0.18	0.18	0.52	0.52	0.19	0.19
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.28	0.31	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.57	0.64	0.41	0.44
Other ⁵	0.25	0.25	0.84	1.35	0.26	0.26	1.04	1.09	0.26	0.26
No Coverage	0.36	0.42	0.81	0.79	0.37	0.43	0.72	0.84	0.43	0.50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.88P Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0294		0.7998		0.0232		0.4410		0.0240	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.1527		0.6600		0.1323		0.2324		0.2272	
Midwest	0.0755		0.7953		0.0712		0.8727		0.0495	
South	0.1775		0.3238		0.2295		0.9153		0.1862	
West	0.8690		0.0456		0.8664		0.8846		0.8647	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0766		0.9568		0.0710		0.4805		0.0787	
Small Metro	0.1812		0.0789		0.0963		0.6452		0.1112	
Nonmetro	0.8488		0.0415		0.8541		0.8425		0.9752	
Urbanized	0.4384		0.0993		0.2532		0.2832		0.4780	
Less Urbanized	0.2049		0.4257		0.2498		0.5885		0.2516	
Completely Rural	0.3868		0.2656		0.2912		0.5245		0.1751	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.5644		0.6756		0.6103		0.1099		0.8266	
100-199%	0.2767		0.3408		0.1876		0.8583		0.0885	
200% or More	0.0729		0.9166		0.0664		0.8080		0.0618	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0943		0.7013		0.0757		0.8678		0.0825	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2622		0.7148		0.2055		0.6336		0.2166	
Other ⁵	0.2354		0.0118		0.3219		0.5701		0.2460	
No Coverage	0.4715		0.5955		0.4337		0.6216		0.4338	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.89C Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	174	192	35	34	171	185	96	104	132	142
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	72	85	14	12	71	84	41	49	51	64
Midwest	79	90	17	15	77	87	48	56	58	55
South	110	114	20	22	109	110	58	55	90	87
West	76	87	17	18	75	86	42	44	63	71
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	135	159	29	29	134	154	80	87	108	121
Small Metro	95	100	19	17	92	99	62	72	63	66
Nonmetro	56	49	10	8	56	48	30	27	45	39
Urbanized	43	37	6	7	43	36	26	22	29	29
Less Urbanized	38	30	8	3	37	30	15	16	34	25
Completely Rural	8	13	2	2	8	13	6	6	5	11
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	81	85	12	11	80	84	63	71	47	45
100-199%	66	73	17	13	64	71	36	39	51	59
200% or More	132	146	29	30	127	141	67	69	110	120
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	146	150	31	30	142	145	94	99	107	109
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	54	68	16	16	51	64	26	34	44	55
Other ⁵	41	70	5	4	40	69	23	25	32	63
No Coverage	59	53	5	7	59	53	30	27	52	45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.89D Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.08	0.27	0.30	0.06	0.07
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.15	0.18	0.33	0.30	0.16	0.19	0.67	0.82	0.14	0.17
Midwest	0.14	0.16	0.32	0.27	0.15	0.17	0.64	0.76	0.13	0.12
South	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.45	0.43	0.12	0.11
West	0.12	0.14	0.29	0.30	0.13	0.15	0.50	0.53	0.13	0.14
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.38	0.40	0.09	0.10
Small Metro	0.11	0.12	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.13	0.49	0.57	0.10	0.11
Nonmetro	0.15	0.13	0.31	0.23	0.17	0.14	0.60	0.58	0.15	0.13
Urbanized	0.28	0.23	0.44	0.46	0.31	0.25	1.08	0.91	0.26	0.24
Less Urbanized	0.21	0.15	0.52	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.71	0.75	0.24	0.16
Completely Rural	0.17	0.32	0.58	0.69	0.17	0.34	1.29	1.64	0.13	0.35
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.58	0.70	0.17	0.17
100-199%	0.12	0.13	0.29	0.23	0.13	0.14	0.42	0.48	0.13	0.14
200% or More	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.21	0.08	0.09	0.39	0.37	0.08	0.08
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.20	0.09	0.09	0.41	0.41	0.08	0.08
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.34	0.46	0.17	0.20
Other ⁵	0.06	0.10	0.46	0.31	0.06	0.10	0.75	0.84	0.05	0.10
No Coverage	0.22	0.22	0.48	0.60	0.23	0.23	0.53	0.59	0.26	0.24

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.89P Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1269		0.1890		0.0653		0.6206		0.0379	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.0929		0.2069		0.0495		0.7722		0.0173	
Midwest	0.2845		0.3703		0.1931		0.4351		0.2446	
South	0.7724		0.6293		0.8446		0.7806		0.9537	
West	0.3276		0.8616		0.2939		0.7793		0.2819	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0425		0.6252		0.0286		0.4857		0.0229	
Small Metro	0.3215		0.2056		0.2067		0.5045		0.2723	
Nonmetro	0.0502		0.3070		0.0700		0.1265		0.2889	
Urbanized	0.2078		0.8985		0.1973		0.1661		0.5736	
Less Urbanized	0.0639		0.1073		0.1164		0.5465		0.1953	
Completely Rural	0.3813		0.9339		0.3756		0.9405		0.3412	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.5587		0.7690		0.5333		0.4705		0.7326	
100-199%	0.9590		0.3714		0.8047		0.5768		0.7747	
200% or More	0.0904		0.2749		0.0459		0.7867		0.0259	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.5769		0.0780		0.3359		0.7319		0.2054	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0283		0.8112		0.0278		0.0800		0.1219	
Other ⁵	0.0196		0.7289		0.0173		0.7918		0.0036	
No Coverage	0.9781		0.4785		0.9205		0.9295		0.9701	

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.90C Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	97	103	17	14	96	103	51	58	78	83
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	42	43	8	2	41	43	23	28	29	31
Midwest	47	44	7	7	46	43	24	25	37	34
South	66	65	11	9	66	64	35	34	55	53
West	39	52	9	8	38	52	18	23	33	45
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	75	85	14	12	74	84	40	46	60	68
Small Metro	52	56	11	7	52	56	29	35	43	44
Nonmetro	36	25	4	3	36	25	18	13	30	21
Urbanized	25	15	3	2	24	14	16	9	18	12
Less Urbanized	26	18	3	2	26	18	9	9	24	15
Completely Rural	3	10	0	1	3	10	3	3	*	10
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	43	45	6	6	43	45	27	36	33	27
100-199%	39	41	7	5	38	41	19	21	32	35
200% or More	72	77	14	12	71	77	38	35	60	67
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	78	81	15	12	76	80	46	53	60	62
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	34	43	5	8	34	43	14	24	30	36
Other ⁵	24	34	5	2	24	34	11	10	21	32
No Coverage	37	28	3	2	37	28	18	15	32	23

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.90D Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.04
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.37	0.47	0.08	0.08
Midwest	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.33	0.34	0.08	0.08
South	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.27	0.26	0.07	0.07
West	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.22	0.28	0.07	0.09
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.23	0.05	0.06
Small Metro	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.29	0.07	0.07
Nonmetro	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.38	0.29	0.10	0.07
Urbanized	0.16	0.09	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.10	0.69	0.40	0.15	0.10
Less Urbanized	0.15	0.09	0.22	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.45	0.44	0.18	0.10
Completely Rural	0.06	0.27	0.08	0.16	0.07	0.29	0.64	0.85	*	0.32
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.27	0.38	0.12	0.10
100-199%	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.27	0.08	0.08
200% or More	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.23	0.20	0.04	0.05
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.22	0.24	0.04	0.04
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.33	0.11	0.13
Other ⁵	0.04	0.05	0.42	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.37	0.36	0.03	0.05
No Coverage	0.14	0.11	0.27	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.90P Misuse of Stimulants in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6045		0.2399		0.4816		0.8208		0.4310	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.3446		0.0214		0.1845		0.2444		0.4030	
Midwest	0.9544		0.8329		0.9250		0.9417		0.9698	
South	0.6163		0.3319		0.7115		0.3587		0.8274	
West	0.2514		0.6637		0.2845		0.3607		0.4525	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.2228		0.6162		0.1892		0.6260		0.1767	
Small Metro	0.5969		0.3463		0.4939		0.7085		0.5724	
Nonmetro	0.0176		0.4176		0.0212		0.1906		0.0737	
Urbanized	0.0217		0.8466		0.0223		0.1268		0.0777	
Less Urbanized	0.0944		0.3168		0.1170		0.6845		0.1468	
Completely Rural	0.0924		0.7801		0.0967		0.6341		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.4253		0.9779		0.4298		0.1049		0.7063	
100-199%	0.5651		0.4811		0.6396		0.7786		0.5808	
200% or More	0.4996		0.2556		0.3747		0.3158		0.1331	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6800		0.0854		0.4778		0.9543		0.3935	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1163		0.1157		0.1942		0.0749		0.6343	
Other ⁵	0.5000		0.3163		0.4238		0.5471		0.2571	
No Coverage	0.2468		0.5693		0.2658		0.3172		0.5516	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.91C Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	437	466	38	35	434	464	63	65	426	457
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	169	172	13	11	167	171	25	29	165	171
Midwest	182	172	16	16	180	170	24	26	176	167
South	288	305	24	22	286	304	42	41	281	298
West	208	268	19	19	206	266	33	32	200	264
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	359	392	29	26	356	392	54	49	350	386
Small Metro	270	305	21	21	268	303	30	38	264	298
Nonmetro	166	171	13	13	165	169	20	20	161	167
Urbanized	112	99	8	9	111	97	12	14	110	96
Less Urbanized	109	141	10	9	108	140	16	13	104	137
Completely Rural	74	40	2	4	73	39	9	2	71	38
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	153	144	17	18	153	142	34	32	150	139
100-199%	209	217	20	17	207	215	31	25	206	214
200% or More	398	417	30	26	395	415	44	50	390	410
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	379	391	31	26	378	389	49	51	373	386
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	165	187	23	23	163	184	30	30	160	182
Other ⁵	318	319	7	7	318	319	24	22	317	318
No Coverage	97	89	3	6	97	89	26	21	93	88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.91D Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.35	0.36	0.31	0.27	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.48	0.44	0.45
Midwest	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.38
South	0.29	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.38
West	0.33	0.42	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.46	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.54
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.30
Small Metro	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.37	0.25	0.33	0.38	0.42
Nonmetro	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.44	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.49	0.47
Urbanized	0.65	0.53	0.58	0.59	0.71	0.57	0.53	0.65	0.83	0.67
Less Urbanized	0.53	0.62	0.65	0.51	0.58	0.67	0.74	0.60	0.64	0.74
Completely Rural	1.29	0.94	0.56	1.06	1.40	1.00	1.92	0.67	1.49	1.11
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.33	0.40	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.53	0.50
100-199%	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.29	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.32	0.47	0.47
200% or More	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.25	0.26
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.35	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.44	0.49	0.40	0.40	0.55	0.62
Other ⁵	0.45	0.43	0.62	0.61	0.45	0.43	0.77	0.74	0.47	0.45
No Coverage	0.35	0.36	0.29	0.53	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.91P Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9320		0.4462		0.9705		0.5936		1.0000	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.9297		0.7433		0.9505		0.3078		0.9153	
Midwest	0.9512		0.6254		0.9838		0.9880		0.9779	
South	0.7528		0.3716		0.7969		0.2730		0.8910	
West	0.8474		0.8545		0.8411		0.6281		0.8067	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.7757		0.6353		0.7983		0.1790		0.9315	
Small Metro	0.7539		0.5484		0.7261		0.1037		0.8760	
Nonmetro	0.8946		0.8472		0.9110		0.3004		0.9631	
Urbanized	0.2880		0.9582		0.2815		0.5163		0.2319	
Less Urbanized	0.2551		0.7422		0.2420		0.1815		0.1880	
Completely Rural	0.2242		0.7163		0.2131		0.1027		0.2961	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.7974		0.3519		0.7018		0.9842		0.6690	
100-199%	0.4733		0.3178		0.5208		0.2343		0.5634	
200% or More	0.7460		0.3445		0.6853		0.8511		0.6378	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.5674		0.1554		0.6393		0.8159		0.6786	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7458		0.7343		0.8250		0.3572		1.0000	
Other ⁵	0.5057		0.6941		0.5013		0.2447		0.5474	
No Coverage	0.2971		0.0738		0.2572		0.1694		0.3853	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.92C Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	113	117	16	14	111	116	26	30	109	112
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	51	43	2	4	51	44	14	15	49	42
Midwest	36	32	10	6	33	31	11	9	32	30
South	69	76	9	8	68	76	16	18	67	73
West	62	72	8	10	61	71	13	15	61	70
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	91	99	12	11	90	98	21	24	88	95
Small Metro	58	57	7	8	57	57	16	16	55	55
Nonmetro	36	31	8	5	35	30	8	7	35	29
Urbanized	29	19	5	3	28	19	7	7	29	18
Less Urbanized	21	22	6	3	20	21	3	1	20	21
Completely Rural	3	9	0	*	3	9	*	1	*	9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	38	29	8	5	37	28	13	10	34	27
100-199%	50	53	8	7	49	52	10	12	49	51
200% or More	93	101	11	13	92	101	22	25	90	98
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	97	91	11	11	96	90	23	27	94	86
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	41	39	11	9	39	38	9	8	38	37
Other ⁵	54	83	3	4	54	83	7	9	54	83
No Coverage	37	28	2	1	37	29	9	8	36	28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.92D Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.05
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.24	0.13	0.11
Midwest	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.07	0.07
South	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.09
West	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.13	0.14
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.08
Small Metro	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.09
Nonmetro	0.10	0.08	0.24	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.12	0.09
Urbanized	0.19	0.12	0.37	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.14
Less Urbanized	0.12	0.11	0.40	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.14
Completely Rural	0.07	0.25	0.06	*	0.08	0.26	*	0.23	*	0.29
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.09	0.07	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.10
100-199%	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.12
200% or More	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.15	0.06	0.07
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.06
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.14
Other ⁵	0.08	0.12	0.22	0.36	0.08	0.12	0.23	0.32	0.09	0.13
No Coverage	0.14	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.92P Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9446		0.9285		0.9359		0.8547		0.8890	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.6847		0.5227		0.6498		0.9772		0.6339	
Midwest	0.2398		0.2257		0.3479		0.5458		0.4435	
South	0.9313		0.9178		0.9411		0.4598		0.9187	
West	0.3670		0.5972		0.4039		0.3889		0.3024	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.5591		0.8018		0.5768		0.8988		0.5813	
Small Metro	0.7813		0.7004		0.7386		0.8222		0.6804	
Nonmetro	0.3360		0.2692		0.4481		0.1407		0.7036	
Urbanized	0.1057		0.4251		0.1241		0.3960		0.2086	
Less Urbanized	0.8046		0.2392		0.9791		0.1787		0.8595	
Completely Rural	0.1075		*		0.1512		*		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.3920		0.4186		0.4758		0.5056		0.6194	
100-199%	0.7896		0.4693		0.7102		0.2555		0.9045	
200% or More	0.8452		0.4546		0.9198		0.5255		0.8014	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6104		0.9126		0.5983		0.8726		0.6081	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.9003		0.7999		0.8524		0.5729		0.7541	
Other ⁵	0.1182		0.5321		0.1254		0.3556		0.1496	
No Coverage	0.4453		0.3385		0.4796		0.9049		0.4387	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.93C Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	57	74	7	6	57	74	16	12	55	73
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	31	25	1	1	31	26	11	4	29	25
Midwest	22	12	3	5	22	10	4	6	22	9
South	31	53	3	3	31	53	9	9	29	53
West	32	45	6	3	31	45	7	1	30	45
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	41	69	6	5	41	69	13	8	39	69
Small Metro	35	27	2	3	34	27	8	8	34	26
Nonmetro	21	9	3	2	21	9	6	2	20	8
Urbanized	17	3	*	1	17	2	5	2	16	*
Less Urbanized	13	6	3	1	13	6	2	*	12	6
Completely Rural	3	6	*	*	3	6	*	*	*	6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	19	14	1	2	19	14	7	4	18	13
100-199%	12	35	5	5	11	34	7	4	9	34
200% or More	54	65	5	4	54	65	13	10	52	64
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	49	50	5	6	48	50	14	10	47	50
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	19	19	4	3	18	18	5	3	18	18
Other ⁵	32	62	2	2	32	62	5	6	32	62
No Coverage	19	16	*	*	19	16	4	3	18	15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.93D Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.07
Midwest	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.02
South	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.07
West	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.09
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.06
Small Metro	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04
Nonmetro	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.03
Urbanized	0.11	0.02	*	0.08	0.12	0.02	0.22	0.12	0.13	*
Less Urbanized	0.08	0.03	0.18	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.09	*	0.09	0.04
Completely Rural	0.07	0.17	*	*	0.07	0.18	*	*	*	0.20
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05
100-199%	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.08
200% or More	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.05
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.07
Other ⁵	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.10
No Coverage	0.07	0.06	*	*	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.93P Misuse of Sedatives in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6167		0.8791		0.6273		0.0688		0.3847	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.7536		0.7893		0.7683		0.0289		0.7862	
Midwest	0.0920		0.7286		0.0589		0.6908		0.0360	
South	0.1642		0.2574		0.1878		0.7414		0.2019	
West	0.7076		0.4692		0.6450		0.0140		0.4305	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.2031		0.9760		0.2039		0.1402		0.1224	
Small Metro	0.9279		0.5731		0.9702		0.9113		0.9471	
Nonmetro	0.0090		0.7508		0.0095		0.0564		0.0352	
Urbanized	0.0086		*		0.0067		0.1810		*	
Less Urbanized	0.1557		0.4513		0.1960		*		0.2454	
Completely Rural	0.5343		*		0.5327		*		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.3871		0.3000		0.3436		0.5805		0.4182	
100-199%	0.1400		0.9380		0.1301		0.6220		0.0949	
200% or More	0.8909		0.9960		0.8905		0.0564		0.6248	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.7219		0.9516		0.7158		0.1061		0.9940	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.6935		0.9957		0.6785		0.2115		0.8755	
Other ⁵	0.1586		0.8652		0.1566		0.7620		0.1632	
No Coverage	0.6235		*		0.6255		0.7839		0.6489	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.94C Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	312	291	48	43	307	286	94	94	292	269
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	126	120	15	12	125	118	39	43	114	108
Midwest	128	115	20	19	128	112	37	37	120	102
South	202	171	32	28	200	169	57	58	188	159
West	163	173	26	25	160	169	53	49	157	162
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	267	256	40	36	262	251	77	80	250	233
Small Metro	158	153	25	25	155	149	59	51	143	140
Nonmetro	109	92	16	15	108	89	39	32	92	82
Urbanized	69	55	12	8	69	54	26	22	59	48
Less Urbanized	87	73	11	12	86	70	31	21	69	67
Completely Rural	32	28	4	6	32	26	7	12	30	22
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	140	132	23	25	138	129	52	46	125	117
100-199%	152	132	23	23	149	129	52	42	140	123
200% or More	243	235	37	30	239	231	70	73	227	220
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	224	234	40	30	220	230	77	75	207	216
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	147	146	30	29	143	141	47	43	134	133
Other ⁵	140	146	12	12	139	145	25	26	138	143
No Coverage	133	111	8	12	132	110	45	34	125	105

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.94D Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.13
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.26	0.25	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.64	0.71	0.30	0.29
Midwest	0.23	0.20	0.37	0.36	0.25	0.22	0.50	0.50	0.27	0.23
South	0.20	0.17	0.34	0.30	0.22	0.18	0.44	0.45	0.24	0.20
West	0.26	0.27	0.44	0.41	0.28	0.29	0.63	0.59	0.32	0.33
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.17	0.16	0.27	0.25	0.19	0.18	0.37	0.39	0.21	0.19
Small Metro	0.19	0.18	0.33	0.31	0.20	0.20	0.49	0.44	0.22	0.22
Nonmetro	0.27	0.21	0.45	0.43	0.30	0.23	0.80	0.71	0.30	0.25
Urbanized	0.40	0.32	0.76	0.52	0.45	0.34	1.14	1.02	0.48	0.37
Less Urbanized	0.45	0.33	0.70	0.67	0.49	0.35	1.38	0.96	0.46	0.39
Completely Rural	0.59	0.68	1.21	1.62	0.65	0.72	1.50	2.98	0.69	0.72
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.31	0.31	0.39	0.46	0.36	0.35	0.51	0.49	0.43	0.43
100-199%	0.27	0.23	0.39	0.40	0.30	0.26	0.59	0.52	0.34	0.29
200% or More	0.14	0.13	0.26	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.40	0.40	0.16	0.15
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.14	0.35	0.33	0.14	0.15
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.41	0.39	0.61	0.58	0.49	0.47
Other ⁵	0.21	0.21	0.96	0.94	0.21	0.21	0.81	0.85	0.22	0.22
No Coverage	0.48	0.43	0.74	1.05	0.50	0.44	0.76	0.70	0.60	0.53

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Table 1.94P Misuse of Opioids in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0235		0.1704		0.0377		0.0002		0.3691	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2190		0.3151		0.2540		0.1959		0.4730	
Midwest	0.4227		0.5100		0.4823		0.0966		0.8488	
South	0.0713		0.2217		0.1060		0.0399		0.3048	
West	0.5680		0.9909		0.5602		0.0228		0.8969	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1922		0.2387		0.2454		0.0903		0.5147	
Small Metro	0.2524		0.6328		0.2808		0.0072		0.8507	
Nonmetro	0.0612		0.4933		0.0788		0.0133		0.4093	
Urbanized	0.0297		0.4330		0.0430		0.0209		0.2931	
Less Urbanized	0.2797		0.4429		0.3325		0.0760		0.7216	
Completely Rural	0.4319		0.2599		0.5586		0.1151		0.9244	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.2055		0.6505		0.1704		0.1341		0.3739	
100-199%	0.0455		0.8661		0.0463		0.0053		0.3097	
200% or More	0.3716		0.0431		0.5459		0.0252		0.9970	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.3277		0.0288		0.5085		0.0164		0.9586	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7972		0.9733		0.7620		0.2754		0.9546	
Other ⁵	0.5050		0.9331		0.5004		0.6191		0.5671	
No Coverage	0.1980		0.2934		0.1705		0.0018		0.7034	

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Table 1.95C Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	164	171	27	22	162	170	50	48	157	161
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	62	74	7	6	61	73	18	19	58	69
Midwest	76	68	12	9	77	67	21	19	74	62
South	110	94	17	18	108	93	29	28	103	89
West	81	102	14	10	80	101	31	27	79	97
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	131	139	19	15	129	139	37	36	126	133
Small Metro	90	89	17	16	90	87	34	27	87	83
Nonmetro	53	47	9	8	52	46	19	18	48	40
Urbanized	32	30	5	4	32	29	14	10	28	26
Less Urbanized	37	34	5	5	37	34	13	14	34	30
Completely Rural	23	9	*	4	23	7	3	5	22	4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	73	83	11	13	72	82	27	21	67	79
100-199%	85	88	14	11	85	87	29	23	79	84
200% or More	117	122	20	14	117	122	39	36	112	114
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	112	121	20	15	111	121	42	36	109	114
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	84	93	17	14	82	92	25	25	77	88
Other ⁵	68	83	5	6	68	83	10	10	67	82
No Coverage	74	65	4	8	74	65	26	19	71	62

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.95D Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.30	0.31	0.15	0.18
Midwest	0.13	0.12	0.23	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.29	0.26	0.17	0.14
South	0.11	0.09	0.18	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.11
West	0.13	0.16	0.24	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.37	0.33	0.16	0.20
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.11	0.11
Small Metro	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.29	0.23	0.14	0.13
Nonmetro	0.14	0.12	0.27	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.42	0.41	0.16	0.13
Urbanized	0.20	0.19	0.33	0.29	0.22	0.21	0.70	0.48	0.23	0.22
Less Urbanized	0.20	0.17	0.35	0.31	0.22	0.19	0.62	0.69	0.24	0.19
Completely Rural	0.47	0.22	*	1.19	0.50	0.20	0.77	1.39	0.56	0.13
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.30
100-199%	0.15	0.16	0.25	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.34	0.29	0.19	0.20
200% or More	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.23	0.21	0.08	0.08
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.06	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.17	0.08	0.08
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.24	0.26	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.31
Other ⁵	0.10	0.12	0.43	0.46	0.10	0.12	0.36	0.36	0.11	0.13
No Coverage	0.27	0.26	0.39	0.70	0.28	0.27	0.46	0.41	0.35	0.33

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.95P Misuse of Opioids in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1638		0.2907		0.2047		0.0069		0.6241	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.9401		0.2475		0.9776		0.1448		0.6597	
Midwest	0.1637		0.1749		0.2323		0.0388		0.5183	
South	0.0936		0.7952		0.0805		0.0978		0.1890	
West	0.6863		0.4888		0.6155		0.5916		0.4921	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.4030		0.2707		0.4720		0.0777		0.8008	
Small Metro	0.7096		0.7538		0.7453		0.1261		0.8649	
Nonmetro	0.0674		0.8018		0.0699		0.1867		0.1849	
Urbanized	0.1198		0.7486		0.1270		0.0197		0.6279	
Less Urbanized	0.3406		0.5612		0.3845		0.9214		0.4053	
Completely Rural	0.3455		*		0.2260		0.1651		0.0875	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9033		0.3583		0.9816		0.1401		0.6401	
100-199%	0.9717		0.6660		0.9239		0.1211		0.5135	
200% or More	0.0475		0.0871		0.0803		0.1246		0.1713	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1455		0.2189		0.1955		0.0689		0.4538	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.3842		0.3382		0.3067		0.7022		0.2363	
Other ⁵	0.4096		0.7872		0.4195		0.8977		0.4148	
No Coverage	0.1567		0.3887		0.1345		0.0138		0.4804	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.96C Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug or Method of Administration	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
HALLUCINOGENS	635	642	44	38	630	632	139	143	592	604
PCP (Angel Dust, Phencyclidine)	270	288	13	8	269	288	30	28	265	286
LSD (Acid)	521	526	28	24	519	520	95	104	504	498
Peyote	258	272	5	6	258	271	26	31	259	269
Mescaline	327	326	9	5	326	324	28	30	324	321
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	469	492	25	21	465	489	107	104	440	470
Ecstasy (MDMA)	372	363	32	25	367	360	121	122	335	332
Ketamine	150	155	12	10	149	154	50	42	141	147
DMT, AMT, or 5-MeO-DIPT ("Foxy")	116	133	8	11	115	133	53	50	102	120
Salvia divinorum	170	189	12	10	170	188	80	75	144	170
INHALANTS	459	471	73	65	453	459	104	106	438	439
Amyl Nitrite, Poppers, Locker Room Odorizers, or Rush	279	300	20	16	279	298	39	43	276	293
Correction Fluid, Degreaser, or Cleaning Fluid	120	105	23	19	117	102	24	25	114	100
Gasoline or Lighter Fluid	158	150	32	30	153	146	36	30	149	143
Glue, Shoe Polish, or Toluene	164	157	34	29	159	153	30	29	154	150
Halothane, Ether, or Other Anesthetics	87	92	7	6	87	92	17	12	86	90
Lacquer Thinner or Other Paint Solvents	110	110	20	16	107	109	26	23	102	106
Lighter Gases (Butane, Propane)	69	71	14	14	68	69	14	17	66	67
Nitrous Oxide or Whippits	348	332	16	15	348	330	71	70	335	316
Felt-Tip Pens or Felt-Tip/Magic Markers	192	186	60	56	182	174	65	71	169	158
Spray Paints	114	99	32	28	107	96	33	32	102	94
Computer Cleaner/Air Duster	128	117	25	20	127	117	55	54	114	106
Other Aerosol Sprays	111	98	19	17	108	97	24	27	107	94
NEEDLE USE^{1,2}	225	215	6	8	225	214	39	35	218	208
Heroin Needle Use ^{1,2}	158	155	3	3	158	155	32	29	153	151
Cocaine Needle Use ^{1,2}	148	167	3	3	148	167	25	26	144	164
Methamphetamine Needle Use ^{1,2}	138	139	3	2	138	139	22	21	135	137
HEROIN	234	234	8	8	234	233	48	43	229	225
Smoke Heroin ²	140	152	6	5	140	152	35	31	134	147
Sniff or Snort Heroin ²	178	195	6	6	178	194	38	36	175	188
OTHER DRUGS										
GHB ("G," "Georgia Home Boy," "Grievous Bodily Harm," "Liquid G," and gamma hydroxybutyrate)	98	112	3	8	98	111	19	18	95	109
Nonprescription Cough or Cold Medicine to Get High	283	305	41	38	280	298	80	75	271	289

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Refers to lifetime use of a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed, or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused.

² These estimates may be inconsistent with estimates presented in other detailed tables because NSDUH data are not edited for consistency across discrete sections of the interview, except with regard to skip logic.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.96D Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug or Method of Administration	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
HALLUCINOGENS	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.15	0.26	0.26	0.40	0.41	0.28	0.29
PCP (Angel Dust, Phencyclidine)	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.14
LSD (Acid)	0.19	0.20	0.11	0.10	0.21	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.24	0.24
Peyote	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.13
Mescaline	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.15
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	0.18	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.19	0.20	0.31	0.30	0.21	0.22
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.35	0.35	0.16	0.16
Ketamine	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.07
DMT, AMT, or 5-MeO-DIPT ("Foxy")	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.06
Salvia divinorum	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.23	0.22	0.07	0.08
INHALANTS	0.17	0.17	0.29	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.30	0.31	0.21	0.21
Amyl Nitrite, Poppers, Locker Room Odorizers, or Rush	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
Correction Fluid, Degreaser, or Cleaning Fluid	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05
Gasoline or Lighter Fluid	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07
Glue, Shoe Polish, or Toluene	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07
Halothane, Ether, or Other Anesthetics	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Lacquer Thinner or Other Paint Solvents	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05
Lighter Gases (Butane, Propane)	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03
Nitrous Oxide or Whippits	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.15
Felt-Tip Pens or Felt-Tip/Magic Markers	0.07	0.07	0.24	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.19	0.20	0.08	0.08
Spray Paints	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.04
Computer Cleaner/Air Duster	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.05	0.05
Other Aerosol Sprays	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.04
NEEDLE USE^{1,2}	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10
Heroin Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07
Cocaine Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Methamphetamine Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
HEROIN	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.11
Smoke Heroin ²	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.07
Sniff or Snort Heroin ²	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.09
OTHER DRUGS										
GHB ("G," "Georgia Home Boy," "Grievous Bodily Harm," "Liquid G," and gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Nonprescription Cough or Cold Medicine to Get High	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.22	0.13	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Refers to lifetime use of a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed, or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused.

² These estimates may be inconsistent with estimates presented in other detailed tables because NSDUH data are not edited for consistency across discrete sections of the interview, except with regard to skip logic.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.96P Specific Hallucinogen, Inhalant, Needle, Heroin, and Other Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug or Method of Administration	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
HALLUCINOGENS	0.7206		0.1521		0.6610		0.0101		0.2839	
PCP (Angel Dust, Phencyclidine)	0.8286		0.1446		0.7921		0.4580		0.7565	
LSD (Acid)	0.6128		0.2781		0.5841		0.1058		0.8177	
Peyote	0.6215		0.6396		0.6354		0.7104		0.6269	
Mescaline	0.9484		0.3680		0.9408		0.7298		0.9462	
Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	0.8192		0.1316		0.8650		0.0993		0.8516	
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.9806		0.0949		0.8843		0.0022		0.1916	
Ketamine	0.0714		0.8750		0.0697		0.1871		0.0193	
DMT, AMT, or 5-MeO-DIPT ("Foxy")	0.6750		0.3578		0.7353		0.2835		0.3412	
Salvia divinorum	0.4011		0.5742		0.3859		0.0001		0.0038	
INHALANTS	0.0216		0.0326		0.0425		0.7787		0.0429	
Amyl Nitrite, Poppers, Locker Room Odorizers, or Rush	0.4871		0.5320		0.5052		0.4821		0.4191	
Correction Fluid, Degreaser, or Cleaning Fluid	0.2841		0.9561		0.2720		0.7743		0.2327	
Gasoline or Lighter Fluid	0.2316		0.4489		0.1686		0.0517		0.3377	
Glue, Shoe Polish, or Toluene	0.1773		0.7914		0.1852		0.2254		0.2596	
Halothane, Ether, or Other Anesthetics	0.4569		0.8988		0.4631		0.0450		0.2811	
Lacquer Thinner or Other Paint Solvents	0.3817		0.2944		0.4754		0.1443		0.6919	
Lighter Gases (Butane, Propane)	0.6569		0.8281		0.6279		0.3976		0.4910	
Nitrous Oxide or Whippits	0.1939		0.7232		0.1939		0.0925		0.3129	
Felt-Tip Pens or Felt-Tip/Magic Markers	0.1461		0.2018		0.2656		0.2582		0.0986	
Spray Paints	0.1097		0.2227		0.1991		0.2913		0.3418	
Computer Cleaner/Air Duster	0.0116		0.0060		0.0411		0.0393		0.2401	
Other Aerosol Sprays	0.0968		0.1141		0.1561		0.9451		0.1561	
NEEDLE USE^{1,2}	0.8247		0.4258		0.8512		0.6556		0.8029	
Heroin Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.4961		0.3266		0.5115		0.8561		0.5240	
Cocaine Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.1374		0.8031		0.1380		0.9631		0.1351	
Methamphetamine Needle Use ^{1,2}	0.7479		0.9840		0.7429		0.6703		0.6778	
HEROIN	0.6436		0.7695		0.6442		0.2436		0.7979	
Smoke Heroin ²	0.8508		0.3516		0.8739		0.2441		0.9175	
Sniff or Snort Heroin ²	0.3186		0.6861		0.3144		0.5623		0.2546	
OTHER DRUGS										
GHB ("G," "Georgia Home Boy," "Grievous Bodily Harm," "Liquid G," and gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0.1826		0.0280		0.2296		0.8791		0.2123	
Nonprescription Cough or Cold Medicine to Get High	0.3709		0.7641		0.3385		0.0535		0.6921	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Refers to lifetime use of a needle to inject a drug that was not prescribed, or that was taken only for the experience or feeling it caused.

² These estimates may be inconsistent with estimates presented in other detailed tables because NSDUH data are not edited for consistency across discrete sections of the interview, except with regard to skip logic.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.97C Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	861	771	307	286	316	295
Hydrocodone Products	688	669	229	220	234	225
Zohydro [®] ER	54	58	15	16	*	*
Oxycodone Products	504	485	169	162	170	164
OxyContin [®]	296	290	108	95	107	96
Tramadol Products	440	415	124	108	125	108
Codeine Products	nc	519	nc	146	nc	147
Morphine Products	257	256	64	58	64	58
Fentanyl Products	138	138	42	35	42	35
Buprenorphine Products	140	132	60	65	60	66
Oxymorphone Products	114	94	49	40	49	40
Demerol [®]	125	116	23	40	23	40
Hydromorphone Products	161	147	39	44	39	44
Methadone	121	108	57	52	57	52
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	480	455	88	78	88	78

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.97D Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.32	0.29	0.11	0.11	0.31	0.30
Hydrocodone Products	0.26	0.25	0.09	0.08	0.38	0.39
Zohydro [®] ER	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	*	*
Oxycodone Products	0.19	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.57	0.57
OxyContin [®]	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.04	1.14	0.99
Tramadol Products	0.16	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.63	0.55
Codeine Products	nc	0.19	nc	0.05	nc	0.52
Morphine Products	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.87	0.83
Fentanyl Products	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	2.05	1.96
Buprenorphine Products	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	2.29	2.48
Oxymorphone Products	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	3.44	3.36
Demerol [®]	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	1.59	2.74
Hydromorphone Products	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.02	1.55	1.97
Methadone	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	3.27	3.30
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.18	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.37	0.33

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.97P Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.0000		0.0137		0.5792	
Hydrocodone Products	0.0001		0.3158		0.5990	
Zohydro [®] ER	0.9060		0.6375		*	
Oxycodone Products	0.4626		0.1015		0.1690	
OxyContin [®]	0.8609		0.0224		0.0220	
Tramadol Products	0.6995		0.1988		0.1374	
Codeine Products	nc		nc		nc	
Morphine Products	0.2509		0.0556		0.1295	
Fentanyl Products	0.3696		0.1695		0.3508	
Buprenorphine Products	0.5561		0.8306		0.5023	
Oxymorphone Products	0.0976		0.1820		0.7873	
Demerol [®]	0.7389		0.8008		0.8648	
Hydromorphone Products	0.0828		0.6932		0.7576	
Methadone	0.1561		0.0432		0.1797	
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.2366		0.2656		0.3747	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.98C Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 to 17, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	101	97	47	42	49	44
Hydrocodone Products	56	52	31	27	32	28
Zohydro [®] ER	11	11	2	6	*	*
Oxycodone Products	45	46	21	23	22	24
OxyContin [®]	32	33	17	15	17	15
Tramadol Products	34	29	15	10	15	10
Codeine Products	nc	60	nc	26	nc	26
Morphine Products	29	30	11	10	11	10
Fentanyl Products	13	10	4	5	*	*
Buprenorphine Products	15	13	6	7	*	*
Oxymorphone Products	14	15	8	9	*	*
Demerol [®]	9	11	4	2	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	10	8	3	3	*	*
Methadone	13	9	8	7	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	69	70	18	21	19	21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.98D Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 to 17, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.41	0.39	0.19	0.17	0.78	0.83
Hydrocodone Products	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.11	1.82	1.86
Zohydro [®] ER	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	*	*
Oxycodone Products	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.09	2.13	2.21
OxyContin [®]	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.06	3.33	2.88
Tramadol Products	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.04	2.76	2.55
Codeine Products	nc	0.24	nc	0.10	nc	1.45
Morphine Products	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.04	2.70	2.20
Fentanyl Products	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	*	*
Buprenorphine Products	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	*	*
Oxymorphone Products	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.04	*	*
Demerol [®]	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Methadone	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.28	0.28	0.07	0.08	0.80	0.89

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.98P Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 12 to 17, by Pain Reliever Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.0000		0.1721		0.1946	
Hydrocodone Products	0.0029		0.6033		0.2724	
Zohydro [®] ER	0.6525		0.1830		*	
Oxycodone Products	0.4175		0.0713		0.1099	
OxyContin [®]	0.1922		0.9897		0.4272	
Tramadol Products	0.2149		0.0396		0.0985	
Codeine Products	nc		nc		nc	
Morphine Products	0.3850		0.3149		0.1552	
Fentanyl Products	0.4483		0.9891		*	
Buprenorphine Products	0.4153		0.6746		*	
Oxymorphone Products	0.5349		0.8412		*	
Demerol [®]	0.3707		0.7857		*	
Hydromorphone Products	0.8279		0.7398		*	
Methadone	0.2802		0.9593		*	
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.9356		0.6515		0.6285	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.99C Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	848	762	303	280	310	291
Hydrocodone Products	681	668	226	218	231	223
Zohydro [®] ER	53	57	15	15	*	*
Oxycodone Products	503	482	168	160	168	162
OxyContin [®]	296	290	105	94	105	95
Tramadol Products	436	414	123	107	123	107
Codeine Products	nc	513	nc	144	nc	145
Morphine Products	254	254	63	57	63	57
Fentanyl Products	137	137	41	35	41	35
Buprenorphine Products	139	131	60	65	60	65
Oxymorphone Products	113	92	48	39	48	39
Demerol [®]	125	116	22	40	22	40
Hydromorphone Products	161	147	39	44	39	44
Methadone	120	108	56	52	57	52
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	470	447	85	74	85	75

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.99D Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.35	0.31	0.12	0.11	0.32	0.31
Hydrocodone Products	0.28	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.38	0.39
Zohydro [®] ER	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	*	*
Oxycodone Products	0.21	0.20	0.07	0.07	0.59	0.58
OxyContin [®]	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04	1.17	1.03
Tramadol Products	0.18	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.64	0.55
Codeine Products	nc	0.21	nc	0.06	nc	0.55
Morphine Products	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.91	0.86
Fentanyl Products	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.01	2.09	2.00
Buprenorphine Products	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	2.35	2.54
Oxymorphone Products	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	3.63	3.60
Demerol [®]	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.02	1.61	2.85
Hydromorphone Products	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.02	1.56	2.00
Methadone	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	3.37	3.40
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.19	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.39	0.35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.99P Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.0000		0.0223		0.5048	
Hydrocodone Products	0.0002		0.3443		0.6369	
Zohydro [®] ER	0.9698		0.9167		*	
Oxycodone Products	0.4049		0.0568		0.1070	
OxyContin [®]	0.7378		0.0200		0.0247	
Tramadol Products	0.6416		0.2803		0.1954	
Codeine Products	nc		nc		nc	
Morphine Products	0.2048		0.0795		0.1875	
Fentanyl Products	0.4002		0.1642		0.3294	
Buprenorphine Products	0.6086		0.7962		0.5057	
Oxymorphone Products	0.0772		0.1596		0.7946	
Demerol [®]	0.6807		0.8188		0.8996	
Hydromorphone Products	0.0799		0.7088		0.7374	
Methadone	0.1881		0.0409		0.1516	
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.2342		0.2088		0.2923	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.100C Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 to 25, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	165	153	92	92	99	98
Hydrocodone Products	131	123	74	68	79	70
Zohydro [®] ER	14	11	3	3	*	*
Oxycodone Products	104	98	60	60	62	61
OxyContin [®]	63	60	41	34	42	34
Tramadol Products	75	71	38	33	39	33
Codeine Products	nc	108	nc	44	nc	44
Morphine Products	58	50	21	19	21	19
Fentanyl Products	25	23	16	10	16	10
Buprenorphine Products	38	32	24	22	24	22
Oxymorphone Products	24	22	19	12	*	*
Demerol [®]	22	21	9	4	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	28	25	12	12	12	*
Methadone	30	23	24	18	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	99	94	24	22	24	22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.100D Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 to 25, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.47	0.44	0.26	0.27	0.67	0.81
Hydrocodone Products	0.38	0.36	0.21	0.20	0.95	1.00
Zohydro [®] ER	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Oxycodone Products	0.30	0.28	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.56
OxyContin [®]	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.10	2.35	2.43
Tramadol Products	0.22	0.21	0.11	0.10	1.85	1.73
Codeine Products	nc	0.31	nc	0.13	nc	1.20
Morphine Products	0.17	0.14	0.06	0.06	1.92	2.15
Fentanyl Products	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	5.64	5.10
Buprenorphine Products	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	3.82	4.62
Oxymorphone Products	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.03	*	*
Demerol [®]	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.01	*	*
Hydromorphone Products	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.04	4.42	*
Methadone	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.05	*	*
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.28	0.27	0.07	0.06	0.73	0.72

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.100P Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 18 to 25, by Pain Reliever Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.0000		0.0001		0.3610	
Hydrocodone Products	0.0000		0.0015		0.4081	
Zohydro [®] ER	0.1303		0.8318		*	
Oxycodone Products	0.0003		0.0111		0.4404	
OxyContin [®]	0.0078		0.0043		0.0895	
Tramadol Products	0.4440		0.4357		0.6132	
Codeine Products	nc		nc		nc	
Morphine Products	0.0101		0.0238		0.2371	
Fentanyl Products	0.0934		0.0306		0.1305	
Buprenorphine Products	0.0055		0.1362		0.6134	
Oxymorphone Products	0.1405		0.0277		*	
Demerol [®]	0.0448		0.0334		*	
Hydromorphone Products	0.1965		0.6430		*	
Methadone	0.1122		0.3388		*	
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.3594		0.2840		0.3833	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.101C Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 26 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	818	742	287	264	293	271
Hydrocodone Products	660	654	212	206	217	209
Zohydro [®] ER	51	56	14	15	*	*
Oxycodone Products	486	464	155	147	156	148
OxyContin [®]	292	282	96	86	96	86
Tramadol Products	423	402	110	101	111	101
Codeine Products	nc	498	nc	138	nc	138
Morphine Products	243	249	60	53	61	53
Fentanyl Products	135	135	39	33	39	33
Buprenorphine Products	131	127	53	61	53	62
Oxymorphone Products	109	90	44	37	44	37
Demerol [®]	124	114	20	40	20	40
Hydromorphone Products	159	145	38	42	38	42
Methadone	115	105	51	48	52	48
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	460	433	81	71	81	72

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.101D Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 26 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.39	0.35	0.14	0.13	0.35	0.34
Hydrocodone Products	0.32	0.31	0.10	0.10	0.41	0.42
Zohydro [®] ER	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Oxycodone Products	0.23	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.63	0.61
OxyContin [®]	0.14	0.13	0.05	0.04	1.26	1.09
Tramadol Products	0.20	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.65	0.58
Codeine Products	nc	0.24	nc	0.07	nc	0.61
Morphine Products	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.03	1.02	0.94
Fentanyl Products	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	2.23	2.12
Buprenorphine Products	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	2.65	2.85
Oxymorphone Products	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	3.90	4.10
Demerol [®]	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.02	1.63	3.05
Hydromorphone Products	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.02	1.67	2.10
Methadone	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	3.68	3.66
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.22	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.44	0.39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.101P Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Pain Relievers Aged 26 or Older, by Pain Reliever Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Pain Reliever Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVER¹	0.0009		0.2815		0.9744	
Hydrocodone Products	0.0035		0.8932		0.2741	
Zohydro [®] ER	0.6901		0.9516		*	
Oxycodone Products	0.9202		0.3116		0.3138	
OxyContin [®]	0.8045		0.2038		0.1476	
Tramadol Products	0.5609		0.3737		0.2703	
Codeine Products	nc		nc		nc	
Morphine Products	0.4526		0.3082		0.4186	
Fentanyl Products	0.5703		0.5023		0.6733	
Buprenorphine Products	0.8241		0.3711		0.3998	
Oxymorphone Products	0.1384		0.5368		0.7707	
Demerol [®]	0.9571		0.7964		0.7777	
Hydromorphone Products	0.1165		0.8043		0.7282	
Methadone	0.3342		0.0690		0.1544	
Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever ²	0.3076		0.3171		0.4013	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Includes *hydrocodone products* (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®], Zohydro[®] ER, generic hydrocodone, or other similar products); *oxycodone products* (OxyContin[®], Percocet[®], Percodan[®], Roxicet[®] [2015 only], Roxicodone[®], generic oxycodone, or other similar products); *tramadol products* (Ultram[®], Ultram[®] ER, Ultracet[®], generic tramadol, generic extended-release tramadol, or other similar products); *codeine products* (Tylenol[®] with codeine 3 or 4, generic codeine pills, or other similar products); *morphine products* (Avinza[®], Kadian[®], MS Contin[®], generic morphine, generic extended-release morphine, or other similar products); *fentanyl products* (Actiq[®] [2015 only], Duragesic[®], Fentora[®], generic fentanyl, or other similar products); *buprenorphine products* (Suboxone[®], generic buprenorphine, generic buprenorphine plus naloxone [2016 only], or other similar products); *oxymorphone products* (Opana[®], Opana[®] ER, generic oxymorphone, generic extended-release oxymorphone, or other similar products); *meperidine products* (Demerol[®] or other similar products); *hydromorphone products* (Dilaudid[®] or generic hydromorphone, Exalgo[®] or generic extended-release hydromorphone, or other similar products); *methadone products* (methadone or other similar products); or any other prescription pain reliever. Over-the-counter drugs are not included.

² Includes use or misuse of pain relievers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription pain reliever" corresponding only to the specific pain reliever categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Pain Reliever and are also included in the relevant pain reliever category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.102C Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	623	592	209	206	211	210
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	528	534	195	195	196	198
Alprazolam Products	395	407	158	165	159	167
Lorazepam Products	266	265	92	85	92	85
Clonazepam Products	264	256	89	82	89	82
Diazepam Products	269	269	106	95	107	96
Muscle Relaxants ³	259	260	74	76	75	77
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	212	228	40	40	40	40
Soma [®]	150	145	66	66	66	66
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	298	254	45	33	46	33

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.102D Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse	Misuse	Misuse	Misuse
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.23	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.50	0.52
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.20	0.20	0.07	0.07	0.60	0.61
Alprazolam Products	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.83	0.87
Lorazepam Products	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03	1.16	1.11
Clonazepam Products	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03	1.25	1.14
Diazepam Products	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.26
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.03	1.05	1.02
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.81	0.74
Soma [®]	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	2.40	2.74
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.11	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.67	0.51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.102P Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.3384		0.9178		0.7293	
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.3562		0.4845		0.7998	
Alprazolam Products	0.2246		0.3906		0.8783	
Lorazepam Products	0.3963		0.3607		0.5123	
Clonazepam Products	0.8758		0.0863		0.0818	
Diazepam Products	0.2552		0.0145		0.0369	
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.5737		0.2245		0.1397	
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.3031		0.9922		0.7578	
Soma [®]	0.1744		0.0918		0.2758	
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.4791		0.3451		0.4114	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.103C Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 to 17, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse		Misuse	
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	50	53	32	32	33	32
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	41	46	31	30	32	31
Alprazolam Products	39	41	30	29	31	30
Lorazepam Products	14	16	4	8	*	*
Clonazepam Products	14	16	11	8	*	*
Diazepam Products	18	19	11	9	*	*
Muscle Relaxants ³	12	9	6	5	*	*
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	9	7	5	4	*	*
Soma [®]	8	6	5	3	*	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	26	27	9	8	9	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.103D Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 to 17, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse		Misuse	
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.20	0.21	0.13	0.13	2.33	2.27
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.17	0.19	0.12	0.12	2.92	2.62
Alprazolam Products	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12	3.02	2.83
Lorazepam Products	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.03	*	*
Clonazepam Products	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.03	*	*
Diazepam Products	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.04	*	*
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	*	*
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	*	*
Soma [®]	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.03	2.82	2.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.103P Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 12 to 17, by Tranquilizer Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.6071		0.3751		0.4612	
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.0521		0.2876		0.6398	
Alprazolam Products	0.2141		0.3563		0.9658	
Lorazepam Products	0.0190		0.0579		*	
Clonazepam Products	0.5174		0.1836		*	
Diazepam Products	0.8568		0.3930		*	
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.2379		0.4124		*	
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.1557		0.3441		*	
Soma [®]	0.7095		0.6218		*	
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.2544		0.8109		0.9667	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.104C Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	617	587	205	203	207	207
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	523	530	191	192	192	195
Alprazolam Products	392	403	155	162	155	164
Lorazepam Products	265	266	92	85	92	85
Clonazepam Products	263	255	87	82	88	82
Diazepam Products	267	268	106	96	106	96
Muscle Relaxants ³	260	259	74	76	74	77
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	212	228	39	39	39	39
Soma [®]	150	145	66	66	66	66
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	298	255	45	32	45	32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.104D Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse	Misuse	Misuse	Misuse
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.25	0.24	0.08	0.08	0.50	0.53
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.22	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.60	0.62
Alprazolam Products	0.16	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.84	0.89
Lorazepam Products	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.03	1.17	1.13
Clonazepam Products	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.03	1.24	1.16
Diazepam Products	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.04	1.35	1.29
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.03	1.05	1.02
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.81	0.74
Soma [®]	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	2.42	2.77
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.12	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.69	0.52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.104P Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.3029		0.8034		0.8313	
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.4594		0.5941		0.8506	
Alprazolam Products	0.2794		0.4855		0.9262	
Lorazepam Products	0.3231		0.2928		0.4509	
Clonazepam Products	0.8381		0.1106		0.1127	
Diazepam Products	0.2445		0.0179		0.0457	
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.5503		0.2468		0.1527	
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.2850		0.9258		0.8363	
Soma [®]	0.1779		0.0969		0.2845	
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.4141		0.3106		0.3759	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.105C Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 to 25, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse		Misuse	
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	115	111	78	79	83	83
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	107	106	76	78	80	82
Alprazolam Products	95	96	70	73	73	76
Lorazepam Products	52	42	27	20	27	20
Clonazepam Products	58	49	42	30	42	30
Diazepam Products	52	44	38	22	38	22
Muscle Relaxants ³	44	40	27	20	27	20
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	31	31	15	9	15	9
Soma [®]	34	28	24	18	24	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	38	39	11	9	11	9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.105D Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 to 25, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse	Misuse	Misuse	Misuse
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.23	1.36	1.53
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.31	0.31	0.22	0.23	1.48	1.62
Alprazolam Products	0.27	0.28	0.20	0.21	1.65	1.78
Lorazepam Products	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.06	3.08	2.98
Clonazepam Products	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.09	3.03	3.12
Diazepam Products	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.06	3.28	3.26
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.06	3.71	3.37
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.03	4.04	2.79
Soma [®]	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	5.69	*
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.03	2.05	1.78

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.105P Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 18 to 25, by Tranquilizer Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.0902		0.9178		0.1759	
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.2499		0.8320		0.1396	
Alprazolam Products	0.4864		0.5838		0.0970	
Lorazepam Products	0.0058		0.0400		0.4982	
Clonazepam Products	0.0032		0.0078		0.2743	
Diazepam Products	0.0001		0.0001		0.0159	
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.3035		0.0735		0.1123	
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.7869		0.2601		0.2639	
Soma [®]	0.0717		0.1156		*	
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.9892		0.3342		0.3127	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.106C Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 26 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use		Misuse	Misuse	Misuse	Misuse
	in Past Year (2015)	in Past Year (2016)	in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	599	573	190	183	192	186
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	503	515	173	172	174	174
Alprazolam Products	377	390	137	140	138	142
Lorazepam Products	259	259	86	82	86	82
Clonazepam Products	253	250	76	75	76	75
Diazepam Products	263	264	98	93	98	93
Muscle Relaxants ³	258	257	71	73	71	73
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	210	226	37	38	37	38
Soma [®]	147	141	62	63	62	63
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	294	250	42	30	43	30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.106D Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 26 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.29	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.53	0.53
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.24	0.25	0.08	0.08	0.64	0.62
Alprazolam Products	0.18	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.90	0.89
Lorazepam Products	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04	1.23	1.19
Clonazepam Products	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04	1.28	1.20
Diazepam Products	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.04	1.42	1.38
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.03	1.09	1.05
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.81	0.77
Soma [®]	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	2.61	2.95
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.14	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.71	0.54

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.106P Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Tranquilizers Aged 26 or Older, by Tranquilizer Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Tranquilizer Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION TRANQUILIZER¹	0.4498		0.8860		0.9029	
Benzodiazepine Tranquilizers ²	0.3200		0.5767		0.8362	
Alprazolam Products	0.1955		0.5519		0.9728	
Lorazepam Products	0.6102		0.6072		0.7063	
Clonazepam Products	0.6917		0.6669		0.5349	
Diazepam Products	0.6522		0.2514		0.2994	
Muscle Relaxants ³	0.4537		0.5443		0.3737	
Cyclobenzaprine (Also Known as Flexeril [®])	0.2753		0.6438		0.8454	
Soma [®]	0.3195		0.2255		0.4123	
Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer ⁴	0.3935		0.4214		0.4910	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *benzodiazepine tranquilizers* (see footnote 2); *muscle relaxants* (see footnote 3); *buspirone products* (also known as BuSpar[®] or other similar products) [2015 only], *hydroxyzine products* (also known as Atarax[®] or Vistaril[®] or similar products) [2015 only], *meprobamate products* (also known as Equanil[®] or Miltown[®] or similar products) [2015 only], or any other prescription tranquilizer (see footnote 4).

² Includes *alprazolam products* (Xanax[®], Xanax[®] XR, generic alprazolam, generic extended-release alprazolam, or other similar products); *lorazepam products* (Ativan[®], generic lorazepam, or other similar products); *clonazepam products* (Klonopin[®], generic clonazepam, or other similar products); *diazepam products* (Valium[®], generic diazepam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine tranquilizers that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

³ Includes *cyclobenzaprine products* (Flexeril[®], generic cyclobenzaprine, or other similar products); *carisoprodol products* (Soma[®] or other similar products); or other muscle relaxants that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer."

⁴ Includes use or misuse of tranquilizers containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription tranquilizer" corresponding only to the specific tranquilizer categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Tranquilizer and are also included in the relevant tranquilizer category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.107C Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	356	368	174	192	174	193
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	306	309	171	188	170	189
Amphetamine Products	288	281	165	183	164	184
Methylphenidate Products	137	150	70	68	70	68
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	142	137	22	43	22	43
Provigil [®]	71	72	30	20	*	20
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	147	168	28	25	28	25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.107D Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.86	0.88
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.07	1.07	1.05
Amphetamine Products	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.07	1.15	1.12
Methylphenidate Products	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	1.75	1.62
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.98	1.64
Provigil [®]	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	3.45
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.01	0.78

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.107P Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.0294		0.1269		0.8974	
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.0232		0.1229		0.9377	
Amphetamine Products	0.0840		0.1746		0.8860	
Methylphenidate Products	0.2576		0.2647		0.0427	
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.2732		0.0827		0.1374	
Provigil [®]	0.8514		0.4419		*	
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.1803		0.9110		0.8707	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.108C Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 to 17, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	62	61	35	34	36	34
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	58	58	34	33	35	34
Amphetamine Products	51	51	33	33	33	33
Methylphenidate Products	38	40	18	13	18	13
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	14	15	2	6	*	*
Provigil [®]	6	4	4	2	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	27	28	5	4	5	4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.108D Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 to 17, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.14	1.63	1.56
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.23	0.23	0.14	0.13	1.78	1.70
Amphetamine Products	0.21	0.21	0.13	0.13	2.07	2.22
Methylphenidate Products	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.05	2.31	1.63
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	*	*
Provigil [®]	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.02	1.50	1.29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.108P Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 12 to 17, by Stimulant Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.7998		0.1890		0.1489	
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.8821		0.2482		0.1868	
Amphetamine Products	0.3997		0.3810		0.5751	
Methylphenidate Products	0.4382		0.0451		0.0132	
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.3385		0.0123		*	
Provigil [®]	0.4001		0.4538		*	
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.4037		0.4938		0.4079	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.109C Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	351	358	171	185	171	187
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	302	298	167	181	167	182
Amphetamine Products	284	272	162	176	161	177
Methylphenidate Products	132	143	68	66	68	66
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	141	135	22	43	22	43
Provigil [®]	71	72	29	20	*	20
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	144	166	27	24	27	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.109D Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.95	0.95
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.07	1.20	1.14
Amphetamine Products	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.07	1.27	1.20
Methylphenidate Products	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	2.13	1.98
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.02	1.01	1.68
Provigil [®]	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	3.49
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.01	1.12	0.87

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.109P Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.0232		0.0653		0.7058	
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.0186		0.0666		0.9183	
Amphetamine Products	0.0530		0.1145		0.8514	
Methylphenidate Products	0.3294		0.4919		0.1387	
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.3184		0.1519		0.2285	
Provigil [®]	0.8989		0.4894		*	
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.2267		0.8159		0.9844	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.110C Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 to 25, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	130	139	96	104	106	117
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	128	137	95	104	106	117
Amphetamine Products	122	133	94	102	103	114
Methylphenidate Products	61	63	40	36	41	37
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	27	27	14	11	*	*
Provigil [®]	10	12	4	4	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	35	32	9	8	9	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.110D Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 to 25, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.30	1.36	1.40
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.30	1.40	1.41
Amphetamine Products	0.35	0.38	0.27	0.29	1.44	1.43
Methylphenidate Products	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.10	2.53	2.53
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.03	*	*
Provigil [®]	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.02	2.07	2.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.110P Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 18 to 25, by Stimulant Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.4410		0.6206		0.9396	
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.2354		0.5794		0.6362	
Amphetamine Products	0.2679		0.6577		0.5656	
Methylphenidate Products	0.9182		0.1978		0.1070	
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.4973		0.1693		*	
Provigil [®]	0.9214		0.3502		*	
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.0551		0.5809		0.8577	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.111C Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 26 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	314	327	132	142	133	142
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	264	259	128	138	128	137
Amphetamine Products	245	231	120	130	120	130
Methylphenidate Products	119	131	53	55	53	55
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	137	134	18	41	18	41
Provigil [®]	70	71	29	20	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	140	162	26	23	26	23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.111D Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 26 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.07	1.12	1.09
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.07	1.61	1.52
Amphetamine Products	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.06	1.73	1.64
Methylphenidate Products	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	2.97	2.71
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.88	1.78
Provigil [®]	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.01	1.33	0.95

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.111P Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Stimulants Aged 26 or Older, by Stimulant Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Stimulant Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT¹	0.0240		0.0379		0.3146	
Amphetamine or Methylphenidate Products ²	0.0307		0.0410		0.4364	
Amphetamine Products	0.0826		0.0659		0.3918	
Methylphenidate Products	0.2351		0.8708		0.6015	
Anorectic (Weight-Loss) Stimulants	0.2536		0.0378		0.0581	
Provigil [®]	0.8787		0.5771		*	
Any Other Prescription Stimulant ³	0.0933		0.6409		0.8830	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *amphetamine products* (Adderall[®], Adderall[®] XR, Dexedrine[®], Vyvanse[®], generic dextroamphetamine, generic amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, generic extended-release amphetamine-dextroamphetamine combinations, or similar products); *methylphenidate products* (Ritalin[®], Ritalin[®] SR [2015 only], Ritalin[®] LA, Concerta[®], Daytrana[®], Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Focalin, Focalin XR, generic methylphenidate, generic extended-release methylphenidate, generic dexmethylphenidate, generic extended-release dexmethylphenidate, or similar products); *anorectic (weight-loss) stimulants* (Didrex[®], benzphetamine, Tenuate[®], diethylpropion, phendimetrazine, phentermine or similar products); *modafinil products* (Provigil[®] or other similar products); or any other prescription stimulant.

² Includes amphetamine and methylphenidate products that are primarily prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Vyvanse[®] is included with amphetamine products because its active ingredient (lisdexamfetamine) is metabolized to dextroamphetamine.

³ Includes use or misuse of stimulants containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription stimulant" corresponding only to the specific stimulant categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Stimulant and are also included in the relevant stimulant category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.112C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	437	466	113	117	114	118
Zolpidem Products	359	384	93	100	95	101
Eszopiclone Products	122	104	26	31	26	31
Zaleplon Products	73	64	24	10	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	176	151	46	30	46	30
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	39	34	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	158	122	35	29	35	29
Triazolam Products	75	91	30	9	30	9
Barbiturates	69	68	22	30	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	230	236	31	42	31	42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.112D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.16	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.59	0.61
Zolpidem Products	0.13	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.79	0.84
Eszopiclone Products	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	2.01	2.73
Zaleplon Products	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.01	1.76	1.38
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.01	0.01	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	1.88	2.05
Triazolam Products	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	4.27	1.23
Barbiturates	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.58	0.73

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.112P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.9320		0.9446		0.9206	
Zolpidem Products	0.8226		0.6001		0.6478	
Eszopiclone Products	0.2677		0.7823		0.4917	
Zaleplon Products	0.5415		0.4660		*	
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.0791		0.1464		0.3235	
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.5583		*		*	
Temazepam Products	0.0220		0.9854		0.5293	
Triazolam Products	0.4418		0.0125		0.0039	
Barbiturates	0.8363		0.4599		*	
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.8021		0.3634		0.3923	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.113C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 to 17, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	38	35	16	14	16	14
Zolpidem Products	22	20	14	11	14	11
Eszopiclone Products	8	7	3	4	*	*
Zaleplon Products	8	4	2	*	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	9	10	5	4	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	1	3	*	2	*	*
Temazepam Products	7	3	5	2	*	*
Triazolam Products	5	10	2	3	*	*
Barbiturates	7	10	3	6	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	28	29	6	7	6	7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.113D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 to 17, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.06	2.43	2.23
Zolpidem Products	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.04	5.42	4.98
Eszopiclone Products	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	*	*
Zaleplon Products	0.03	0.02	0.01	*	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.00	0.01	*	0.01	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	*	*
Triazolam Products	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	*	*
Barbiturates	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.11	0.12	0.03	0.03	1.74	1.94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.113P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 12 to 17, by Sedative Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.4462		0.9285		0.7978	
Zolpidem Products	0.3554		0.1332		0.2220	
Eszopiclone Products	0.7927		0.4484		*	
Zaleplon Products	0.3977		*		*	
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.0753		0.8098		*	
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.0804		*		*	
Temazepam Products	0.1036		0.5221		*	
Triazolam Products	0.0015		0.2397		*	
Barbiturates	0.1203		0.1107		*	
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.8623		0.7025		0.6567	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.114C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	434	464	111	116	112	117
Zolpidem Products	357	382	92	100	93	100
Eszopiclone Products	122	104	26	30	26	30
Zaleplon Products	73	64	24	10	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	176	150	46	30	46	30
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	39	34	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	158	122	34	29	34	29
Triazolam Products	75	90	30	8	30	8
Barbiturates	70	67	22	29	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	228	234	31	41	31	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.114D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.18	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.60	0.62
Zolpidem Products	0.15	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.80	0.85
Eszopiclone Products	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	2.04	2.78
Zaleplon Products	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.01	1.77	1.41
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.02	0.01	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	1.88	2.05
Triazolam Products	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	4.37	1.24
Barbiturates	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.77

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.114P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.9705		0.9359		0.9251	
Zolpidem Products	0.8527		0.7347		0.7775	
Eszopiclone Products	0.2569		0.8599		0.5577	
Zaleplon Products	0.4896		0.5106		*	
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.0619		0.1364		0.3104	
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.4943		*		*	
Temazepam Products	0.0255		0.9583		0.5068	
Triazolam Products	0.6455		0.0084		0.0029	
Barbiturates	0.6891		0.6474		*	
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.7861		0.3909		0.4248	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.115C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	63	65	26	30	27	30
Zolpidem Products	47	48	24	27	24	27
Eszopiclone Products	13	17	8	8	*	*
Zaleplon Products	8	5	5	2	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	21	18	9	4	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	5	7	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	14	12	6	3	*	*
Triazolam Products	15	13	7	3	*	*
Barbiturates	11	9	5	2	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	39	42	10	11	10	11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.115D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.18	0.19	0.08	0.09	1.77	2.08
Zolpidem Products	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.08	2.82	3.31
Eszopiclone Products	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	*	*
Zaleplon Products	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.01	*	*
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.01	0.02	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	*	*
Triazolam Products	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	*	*
Barbiturates	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.11	0.12	0.03	0.03	1.79	1.92

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.115P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25 and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 18 to 25, by Sedative Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.5936		0.8547		0.9537	
Zolpidem Products	0.4154		0.6181		0.9254	
Eszopiclone Products	0.2722		0.7407		*	
Zaleplon Products	0.2737		0.6731		*	
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.1658		0.0837		*	
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.4744		*		*	
Temazepam Products	0.1466		0.2056		*	
Triazolam Products	0.5234		0.1139		*	
Barbiturates	0.1076		0.2910		*	
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.5096		0.6700		0.7986	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.116C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	426	457	109	112	110	113
Zolpidem Products	350	375	90	96	91	96
Eszopiclone Products	121	102	24	29	24	29
Zaleplon Products	73	64	23	9	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	176	148	45	30	45	30
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	39	33	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	158	122	34	29	34	28
Triazolam Products	72	88	29	8	*	*
Barbiturates	69	67	22	29	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	224	230	29	39	29	39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.116D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	0.20	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.64	0.65
Zolpidem Products	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.83	0.87
Eszopiclone Products	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	2.02	2.91
Zaleplon Products	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00	*	*
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.01	1.84	1.47
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.02	0.02	*	*	*	*
Temazepam Products	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.01	1.93	2.12
Triazolam Products	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	*	*
Barbiturates	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	*	*
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.65	0.83

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 1.116P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Past Year Any Users of Sedatives Aged 26 or Older, by Sedative Subtype: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Sedative Subtype	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Total Population (2016)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2015)	Misuse in Past Year among Past Year Any Users (2016)
ANY PRESCRIPTION SEDATIVE¹	1.0000		0.8890		0.8867	
Zolpidem Products	0.9044		0.8380		0.8630	
Eszopiclone Products	0.1960		0.7799		0.4911	
Zaleplon Products	0.4264		0.5589		*	
Benzodiazepine Sedatives ²	0.0838		0.2309		0.4371	
Flurazepam (Also Known as Dalmane [®])	0.4200		*		*	
Temazepam Products	0.0353		0.7979		0.4145	
Triazolam Products	0.5588		0.0206		*	
Barbiturates	0.8639		0.5395		*	
Any Other Prescription Sedative ³	0.8779		0.4437		0.4620	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Includes *zolpidem products* (Ambien[®], Ambien[®] CR, generic zolpidem, generic extended-release zolpidem, or similar products); *eszopiclone products* (Lunesta[®], generic eszopiclone, or similar products); *zaleplon products* (Sonata[®], generic zaleplon, or similar products); *benzodiazepine sedatives* (see footnote 2); *barbiturates* (Butisol[®], Seconal[®], phenobarbital, or similar products); or any other prescription sedative.

² Includes *flurazepam products* (flurazepam [also known as Dalmane[®]] or other similar products), *temazepam products* (Restoril[®], generic temazepam, or other similar products); *triazolam products* (Halcion[®], generic triazolam, or other similar products); or other benzodiazepine sedatives that were specified for misuse of "any other prescription sedative."

³ Includes use or misuse of sedatives containing other active ingredients. A small number of respondents who reported misuse of "any other prescription sedative" corresponding only to the specific sedative categories shown in the table are included in estimates for Any Other Prescription Sedative and are also included in the relevant sedative category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.1A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	171,120	169,428	78,299	76,751	63,959	63,429
Cigarettes	156,495	154,688	61,848	61,252	51,952	51,333
Smokeless Tobacco	43,547	43,282	12,527	11,824	8,991	8,769
Cigars	87,732 ^a	85,338	24,382 ^b	22,772	12,508	12,261
Pipe Tobacco ²	33,493	33,094	--	--	2,267	2,264
ALCOHOL	216,839	216,152	175,847	174,625	138,322	136,735
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	66,690	65,327
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	17,326	16,288

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.1B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	63.9 ^a	62.9	29.2	28.5	23.9	23.5
Cigarettes	58.5 ^a	57.4	23.1	22.7	19.4	19.1
Smokeless Tobacco	16.3	16.1	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.3
Cigars	32.8 ^b	31.7	9.1 ^b	8.5	4.7	4.6
Pipe Tobacco ²	12.5	12.3	--	--	0.8	0.8
ALCOHOL	81.0 ^a	80.2	65.7 ^a	64.8	51.7 ^a	50.7
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	24.9	24.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	6.5 ^a	6.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.2A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	4,299 ^b	3,817	2,877 ^a	2,607	1,492 ^a	1,324
Cigarettes	3,293 ^b	2,888	2,021 ^a	1,785	1,039 ^b	855
Smokeless Tobacco	1,382 ^b	1,162	879 ^a	752	367	352
Cigars	1,782 ^b	1,530	1,271 ^a	1,101	517	448
Pipe Tobacco ²	420	456	--	--	84	123
ALCOHOL	7,075 ^a	6,715	5,652	5,385	2,392	2,289
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	1,441 ^b	1,214
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	221	191

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.2B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	17.3 ^b	15.3	11.6 ^a	10.5	6.0 ^a	5.3
Cigarettes	13.2 ^b	11.6	8.1 ^a	7.2	4.2 ^b	3.4
Smokeless Tobacco	5.5 ^b	4.7	3.5 ^a	3.0	1.5	1.4
Cigars	7.2 ^b	6.1	5.1 ^a	4.4	2.1	1.8
Pipe Tobacco ²	1.7	1.8	--	--	0.3	0.5
ALCOHOL	28.4 ^a	27.0	22.7	21.6	9.6	9.2
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	5.8 ^b	4.9
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.3A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	394	338	211	192	49	59
Cigarettes	302	242	168	141	37	34
Smokeless Tobacco	86	85	49	49	16	23
Cigars	112	90	63	39	15	11
Pipe Tobacco ²	41	34	--	--	1 ^a	11
ALCOHOL	610	630	395	389	104	113
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	55 ^a	26
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	3	3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.3B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	5.0	4.3	2.7	2.4	0.6	0.8
Cigarettes	3.8	3.1	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.4
Smokeless Tobacco	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
Cigars	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.5	0.4	--	--	0.0 ^a	0.1
ALCOHOL	7.8	8.0	5.0	5.0	1.3	1.4
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.7 ^a	0.3
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.4A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	1,311	1,212	833	795	400	334
Cigarettes	975	883	584	500	268 ^a	192
Smokeless Tobacco	380	353	254	234	99	94
Cigars	426	423	293	310	101	108
Pipe Tobacco ²	123	139	--	--	20	39
ALCOHOL	2,265	2,133	1,775	1,714	638	682
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	330	322
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	28	47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.4B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	15.2	14.1	9.6	9.2	4.6	3.9
Cigarettes	11.3	10.3	6.8	5.8	3.1 ^a	2.2
Smokeless Tobacco	4.4	4.1	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.1
Cigars	4.9	4.9	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.3
Pipe Tobacco ²	1.4	1.6	--	--	0.2	0.5
ALCOHOL	26.2	24.8	20.5	19.9	7.4	7.9
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	3.8	3.7
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.5A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	2,594 ^b	2,267	1,833 ^a	1,620	1,043	932
Cigarettes	2,016 ^a	1,764	1,270	1,145	734	628
Smokeless Tobacco	916 ^b	725	576 ^a	469	252	235
Cigars	1,244 ^b	1,017	916 ^a	753	401	330
Pipe Tobacco ²	255	284	--	--	63	73
ALCOHOL	4,199	3,952	3,482	3,281	1,650	1,494
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	1,057 ^b	866
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	191	141

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.5B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	30.9 ^b	26.8	21.8 ^b	19.1	12.4	11.0
Cigarettes	24.0 ^b	20.8	15.1	13.5	8.7 ^a	7.4
Smokeless Tobacco	10.9 ^b	8.6	6.9 ^a	5.5	3.0	2.8
Cigars	14.8 ^b	12.0	10.9 ^b	8.9	4.8	3.9
Pipe Tobacco ²	3.0	3.4	--	--	0.8	0.9
ALCOHOL	50.0 ^b	46.7	41.5 ^a	38.8	19.7 ^a	17.7
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	12.6 ^b	10.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	2.3	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.6A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	166,821	165,611	75,422	74,145	62,467	62,105
Cigarettes	153,202	151,800	59,827	59,466	50,912	50,478
Smokeless Tobacco	42,166	42,119	11,648	11,071	8,625	8,416
Cigars	85,950 ^a	83,809	23,111 ^a	21,671	11,991	11,813
Pipe Tobacco ²	33,073	32,637	--	--	2,183	2,141
ALCOHOL	209,764	209,437	170,195	169,240	135,929	134,446
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	65,249	64,113
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	17,105	16,098

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.6B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	68.7 ^a	67.7	31.1	30.3	25.7	25.4
Cigarettes	63.1 ^a	62.1	24.6	24.3	21.0	20.6
Smokeless Tobacco	17.4	17.2	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.4
Cigars	35.4 ^b	34.3	9.5 ^b	8.9	4.9	4.8
Pipe Tobacco ²	13.6	13.3	--	--	0.9	0.9
ALCOHOL	86.4 ^a	85.6	70.1 ^a	69.2	56.0 ^a	55.0
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	26.9	26.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	7.0 ^a	6.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.7A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	21,524 ^b	20,490	15,301 ^b	14,014	11,516 ^b	10,359
Cigarettes	18,596 ^b	17,467	12,215 ^b	10,956	9,330 ^b	8,120
Smokeless Tobacco	6,842 ^b	6,284	3,156 ^b	2,772	1,893	1,807
Cigars	12,659 ^a	12,081	6,798 ^b	6,217	3,106	3,048
Pipe Tobacco ²	3,437	3,199	--	--	612	573
ALCOHOL	28,753 ^b	28,111	26,355 ^b	25,720	20,367 ^a	19,754
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	13,626	13,258
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	3,803 ^a	3,500

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.7B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	61.7 ^b	59.3	43.8 ^b	40.5	33.0 ^b	30.0
Cigarettes	53.3 ^b	50.5	35.0 ^b	31.7	26.7 ^b	23.5
Smokeless Tobacco	19.6 ^a	18.2	9.0 ^a	8.0	5.4	5.2
Cigars	36.3	34.9	19.5 ^b	18.0	8.9	8.8
Pipe Tobacco ²	9.8	9.3	--	--	1.8	1.7
ALCOHOL	82.4	81.3	75.5	74.4	58.3	57.1
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	39.0	38.4
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	10.9	10.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.8A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	6,718	6,391	5,169 ^a	4,754	3,704 ^b	3,284
Cigarettes	5,567 ^a	5,111	4,005 ^b	3,501	2,807 ^b	2,381
Smokeless Tobacco	2,147	1,941	1,222	1,097	689	627
Cigars	3,870	3,628	2,664	2,410	1,251	1,214
Pipe Tobacco ²	1,038	937	--	--	261	260
ALCOHOL	8,953	8,693	7,950	7,670	5,309	4,979
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	3,617	3,327
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	1,039	878

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.8B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	51.7	50.3	39.8 ^a	37.4	28.5 ^a	25.8
Cigarettes	42.9 ^a	40.2	30.8 ^b	27.5	21.6 ^b	18.7
Smokeless Tobacco	16.5	15.3	9.4	8.6	5.3	4.9
Cigars	29.8	28.5	20.5	18.9	9.6	9.5
Pipe Tobacco ²	8.0	7.4	--	--	2.0	2.0
ALCOHOL	68.9	68.3	61.2	60.3	40.9	39.1
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	27.8	26.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	8.0	6.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.9A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	14,805 ^a	14,099	10,132 ^b	9,260	7,812 ^b	7,074
Cigarettes	13,029 ^a	12,356	8,211 ^b	7,455	6,523 ^b	5,739
Smokeless Tobacco	4,695	4,343	1,934 ^a	1,676	1,204	1,180
Cigars	8,790	8,453	4,134	3,807	1,855	1,834
Pipe Tobacco ²	2,399	2,261	--	--	352	313
ALCOHOL	19,799	19,418	18,405	18,050	15,058	14,775
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	10,008	9,931
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	2,764	2,622

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.9B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	67.6 ^b	64.5	46.2 ^b	42.4	35.6 ^b	32.4
Cigarettes	59.5 ^b	56.5	37.5 ^b	34.1	29.8 ^b	26.3
Smokeless Tobacco	21.4 ^a	19.9	8.8 ^a	7.7	5.5	5.4
Cigars	40.1	38.7	18.9 ^a	17.4	8.5	8.4
Pipe Tobacco ²	10.9	10.3	--	--	1.6	1.4
ALCOHOL	90.3 ^b	88.9	84.0 ^a	82.6	68.7	67.6
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	45.7	45.4
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	12.6	12.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.10A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	145,297	145,121	60,121	60,131	50,952	51,746
Cigarettes	134,606	134,333	47,612	48,510	41,582	42,358
Smokeless Tobacco	35,324	35,835	8,492	8,299	6,731	6,609
Cigars	73,291	71,728	16,313	15,454	8,885	8,764
Pipe Tobacco ²	29,636	29,439	--	--	1,571	1,568
ALCOHOL	181,011	181,326	143,840	143,520	115,563	114,692
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	51,623	50,855
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	13,302	12,598

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.10B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	69.9	69.1	28.9	28.6	24.5	24.6
Cigarettes	64.7	64.0	22.9	23.1	20.0	20.2
Smokeless Tobacco	17.0	17.1	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.1
Cigars	35.3 ^a	34.2	7.8	7.4	4.3	4.2
Pipe Tobacco ²	14.3	14.0	--	--	0.8	0.7
ALCOHOL	87.1	86.4	69.2	68.4	55.6	54.6
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	24.8	24.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	6.4	6.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.11A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	27,153	27,356	16,623 ^a	15,867	13,439	12,786
Cigarettes	24,968	25,073	13,439	12,992	11,224	10,678
Smokeless Tobacco	7,990	8,082	2,480	2,532	1,729	1,762
Cigars	16,196	15,853	5,808 ^b	5,016	2,984 ^b	2,511
Pipe Tobacco ²	3,730	3,919	--	--	376	398
ALCOHOL	34,596	34,770	30,779	30,641	24,898	24,875
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	14,668	14,446
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	3,724	3,651

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.11B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	70.9	70.5	43.4 ^b	40.9	35.1 ^a	32.9
Cigarettes	65.2	64.6	35.1	33.5	29.3 ^a	27.5
Smokeless Tobacco	20.8	20.8	6.5	6.5	4.5	4.5
Cigars	42.3	40.8	15.2 ^b	12.9	7.8 ^b	6.5
Pipe Tobacco ²	9.7	10.1	--	--	1.0	1.0
ALCOHOL	90.3	89.6	80.3	78.9	65.0	64.1
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	38.3	37.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	9.7	9.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.12A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	118,144	117,766	43,498	44,264	37,513	38,960
Cigarettes	109,639	109,260	34,173	35,518	30,358	31,680
Smokeless Tobacco	27,334	27,753	6,012	5,768	5,003	4,847
Cigars	57,094	55,874	10,505	10,438	5,901	6,253
Pipe Tobacco ²	25,906	25,520	--	--	1,195	1,170
ALCOHOL	146,415	146,556	113,060	112,879	90,664	89,817
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	36,955	36,408
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	9,579	8,947

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.12B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	69.7	68.8	25.7	25.9	22.1	22.8
Cigarettes	64.7	63.8	20.2	20.8	17.9	18.5
Smokeless Tobacco	16.1	16.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.8
Cigars	33.7	32.6	6.2	6.1	3.5	3.7
Pipe Tobacco ²	15.3	14.9	--	--	0.7	0.7
ALCOHOL	86.3	85.6	66.7	66.0	53.5	52.5
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	21.8	21.3
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	5.6	5.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.13A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	93,802 ^b	91,962	47,266	46,467	38,451	38,235
Cigarettes	82,811 ^a	80,904	33,696	33,501	28,318	27,662
Smokeless Tobacco	36,566	36,070	10,963	10,536	8,174	8,137
Cigars	64,049 ^b	61,712	18,763 ^a	17,706	9,812	9,642
Pipe Tobacco ²	28,660	28,315	--	--	1,775	1,804
ALCOHOL	108,881 ^a	107,607	89,023	88,176	72,889	72,286
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	38,351	37,789
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	11,585	10,894

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.13B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	72.3 ^b	70.4	36.4	35.6	29.6	29.3
Cigarettes	63.8 ^b	61.9	26.0	25.6	21.8	21.2
Smokeless Tobacco	28.2	27.6	8.5	8.1	6.3	6.2
Cigars	49.4 ^b	47.2	14.5 ^a	13.6	7.6	7.4
Pipe Tobacco ²	22.1	21.7	--	--	1.4	1.4
ALCOHOL	83.9 ^b	82.4	68.6 ^a	67.5	56.2	55.3
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	29.6	28.9
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	8.9	8.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.14A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	77,318	77,466	31,033	30,284	25,509	25,193
Cigarettes	73,685	73,785	28,152	27,750	23,634	23,671
Smokeless Tobacco	6,981	7,211	1,564	1,288	818	632
Cigars	23,683	23,626	5,619 ^a	5,066	2,695	2,619
Pipe Tobacco ²	4,833	4,779	--	--	492	460
ALCOHOL	107,957	108,545	86,823	86,449	65,432	64,449
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	28,339	27,538
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	5,741	5,394

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.14B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	56.0	55.8	22.5	21.8	18.5	18.1
Cigarettes	53.4	53.2	20.4	20.0	17.1	17.1
Smokeless Tobacco	5.1	5.2	1.1 ^a	0.9	0.6	0.5
Cigars	17.2	17.0	4.1 ^a	3.6	2.0	1.9
Pipe Tobacco ²	3.5	3.4	--	--	0.4	0.3
ALCOHOL	78.3	78.2	62.9	62.3	47.4	46.4
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	20.5	19.8
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	4.2	3.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.15A Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	171,120	169,428	78,299	76,751	63,959	63,429
12-17	4,299 ^b	3,817	2,877 ^a	2,607	1,492 ^a	1,324
12	128	98	65	57	8	19
13	266	239	147	135	41	40
14	462	476	282	307	128	132
15	849 ^a	736	551	488	272 ^a	202
16	1,135 ^b	935	733	636	406	372
17	1,459	1,333	1,100	984	638	559
18 or Older	166,821	165,611	75,422	74,145	62,467	62,105
18-25	21,524 ^b	20,490	15,301 ^b	14,014	11,516 ^b	10,359
18	1,919	1,990	1,490	1,510	1,012	1,009
19	2,385 ^b	1,995	1,899 ^b	1,570	1,348 ^a	1,102
20	2,414	2,406	1,780	1,675	1,345	1,173
21	2,605	2,687	1,909	1,846	1,425	1,413
22	2,752	2,753	1,977	1,786	1,469	1,335
23	3,082 ^a	2,806	2,121 ^a	1,846	1,669 ^b	1,370
24	3,127 ^a	2,843	2,052	1,858	1,615	1,491
25	3,239	3,010	2,073	1,924	1,633	1,465
26 or Older	145,297	145,121	60,121	60,131	50,952	51,746
26-29	12,301	12,166	7,936	7,520	6,267	5,870
30-34	14,852	15,190	8,687	8,347	7,172	6,916
35-39	13,777	14,514	7,007	7,323	5,835	6,209
40-44	13,730	12,982	6,462	6,118	5,447	5,277
45-49	14,761	14,131	6,567	6,293	5,621	5,520
50-54	16,830 ^a	15,380	7,244	6,812	6,605	6,177
55-59	15,146	15,712	5,974	6,416	5,249	5,797
60-64	13,034	13,147	4,439	4,463	3,802	3,968
65 or Older	30,865	31,900	5,806 ^a	6,839	4,953 ^b	6,012

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.15B Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	63.9 ^a	62.9	29.2	28.5	23.9	23.5
12-17	17.3 ^b	15.3	11.6 ^a	10.5	6.0 ^a	5.3
12	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.5
13	6.6	5.9	3.7	3.3	1.0	1.0
14	10.7	11.4	6.5	7.4	3.0	3.2
15	19.7 ^b	16.6	12.7	11.0	6.3 ^a	4.6
16	26.9 ^b	21.8	17.4 ^a	14.8	9.6	8.7
17	35.0	31.9	26.4	23.6	15.3	13.4
18 or Older	68.7 ^a	67.7	31.1	30.3	25.7	25.4
18-25	61.7 ^b	59.3	43.8 ^b	40.5	33.0 ^b	30.0
18	42.1	43.6	32.7	33.0	22.2	22.1
19	56.0 ^b	50.7	44.6 ^a	39.9	31.6 ^a	28.0
20	57.8	57.1	42.6	39.7	32.2 ^a	27.8
21	63.1	62.1	46.3	42.7	34.5	32.7
22	64.6	64.5	46.4 ^a	41.9	34.5	31.3
23	68.8 ^b	62.5	47.3 ^b	41.1	37.2 ^b	30.5
24	69.6 ^a	65.8	45.7	43.0	36.0	34.5
25	71.1	67.6	45.5	43.2	35.8	32.9
26 or Older	69.9	69.1	28.9	28.6	24.5	24.6
26-29	71.8	69.8	46.3 ^a	43.2	36.6 ^a	33.7
30-34	70.1	71.0	41.0	39.0	33.9	32.3
35-39	70.7	70.6	36.0	35.6	30.0	30.2
40-44	68.4	66.5	32.2	31.3	27.2	27.0
45-49	71.0	69.9	31.6	31.1	27.0	27.3
50-54	73.1	70.4	31.5	31.2	28.7	28.3
55-59	71.8	71.8	28.3	29.3	24.9	26.5
60-64	70.0	68.7	23.8	23.3	20.4	20.7
65 or Older	66.3	66.5	12.5 ^a	14.3	10.6 ^a	12.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.16A Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	156,495	154,688	61,848	61,252	51,952	51,333
12-17	3,293 ^b	2,888	2,021 ^a	1,785	1,039 ^b	855
12	105 ^a	68	58	37	4	6
13	197	174	110	104	33	28
14	332	317	194	167	95	67
15	643	566	389	332	173	126
16	889 ^b	715	530	449	280	237
17	1,127	1,049	740	696	454	391
18 or Older	153,202	151,800	59,827	59,466	50,912	50,478
18-25	18,596 ^b	17,467	12,215 ^b	10,956	9,330 ^b	8,120
18	1,563	1,529	1,139	1,066	748	693
19	1,951 ^b	1,618	1,438 ^b	1,163	1,012 ^a	797
20	2,053	1,964	1,427	1,272	1,047	891
21	2,232	2,303	1,544	1,457	1,179	1,053
22	2,403	2,376	1,562	1,448	1,221	1,100
23	2,737 ^a	2,407	1,725 ^b	1,457	1,390 ^b	1,084
24	2,772	2,562	1,667	1,549	1,352	1,265
25	2,886	2,708	1,712	1,544	1,382	1,236
26 or Older	134,606	134,333	47,612	48,510	41,582	42,358
26-29	11,192	11,009	6,402	6,076	5,234	4,824
30-34	13,775	14,063	7,037	6,916	5,990	5,854
35-39	12,858	13,490	5,602 ^a	6,206	4,816	5,224
40-44	12,707	11,939	5,076	4,649	4,382	4,057
45-49	13,485	13,029	5,301 ^a	4,778	4,615	4,315
50-54	15,605 ^a	14,205	5,700	5,419	5,321	5,047
55-59	14,215	14,418	4,850	5,257	4,439	4,857
60-64	12,100	12,269	3,517	3,720	3,103	3,347
65 or Older	28,669 ^a	29,910	4,127 ^b	5,489	3,681 ^b	4,833

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.16B Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	58.5 ^a	57.4	23.1	22.7	19.4	19.1
12-17	13.2 ^b	11.6	8.1 ^a	7.2	4.2 ^b	3.4
12	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.2
13	4.9	4.2	2.8	2.5	0.8	0.7
14	7.7	7.6	4.5	4.0	2.2	1.6
15	14.9 ^a	12.8	9.0	7.5	4.0 ^a	2.8
16	21.0 ^b	16.7	12.5	10.5	6.6	5.5
17	27.1	25.2	17.8	16.7	10.9	9.4
18 or Older	63.1 ^a	62.1	24.6	24.3	21.0	20.6
18-25	53.3 ^b	50.5	35.0 ^b	31.7	26.7 ^b	23.5
18	34.3	33.5	25.0	23.3	16.4	15.2
19	45.8 ^a	41.1	33.8 ^a	29.6	23.8 ^a	20.3
20	49.2	46.6	34.2 ^a	30.2	25.1 ^a	21.2
21	54.1	53.3	37.4	33.7	28.6 ^a	24.4
22	56.4	55.7	36.7	33.9	28.7	25.8
23	61.1 ^b	53.7	38.5 ^b	32.5	31.0 ^b	24.2
24	61.7	59.3	37.1	35.9	30.1	29.3
25	63.3	60.8	37.6	34.7	30.3	27.8
26 or Older	64.7	64.0	22.9	23.1	20.0	20.2
26-29	65.3	63.2	37.4 ^a	34.9	30.5 ^a	27.7
30-34	65.0	65.7	33.2	32.3	28.3	27.4
35-39	66.0	65.6	28.8	30.2	24.7	25.4
40-44	63.3	61.1	25.3	23.8	21.8	20.8
45-49	64.9	64.4	25.5	23.6	22.2	21.3
50-54	67.7	65.1	24.7	24.8	23.1	23.1
55-59	67.4	65.9	23.0	24.0	21.1	22.2
60-64	65.0	64.1	18.9	19.4	16.7	17.5
65 or Older	61.6	62.3	8.9 ^b	11.4	7.9 ^b	10.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.17A Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	43,547	43,282	12,527	11,824	8,991	8,769
12-17	1,382 ^b	1,162	879 ^a	752	367	352
12	31	26	14	16	1 ^a	10
13	55	60	36	33	15	13
14	147	131	92	95	29	38
15	232	222	162	139	70	57
16	383 ^b	270	252 ^b	171	117	87
17	533	454	324	298	135	148
18 or Older	42,166	42,119	11,648	11,071	8,625	8,416
18-25	6,842 ^b	6,284	3,156 ^b	2,772	1,893	1,807
18	583	587	344	358	194	190
19	768	649	465	422	254	253
20	795	705	412	317	241	185
21	873	785	362	327	200	256
22	910	876	383	366	235	266
23	918	843	379	328	242	225
24	940	927	375	317	246	203
25	1,055	912	434 ^a	338	282	230
26 or Older	35,324	35,835	8,492	8,299	6,731	6,609
26-29	3,718	3,752	1,233	1,287	824	878
30-34	4,271	4,330	1,247	1,245	905	883
35-39	4,250	4,292	1,080	1,002	852	773
40-44	4,560	4,249	1,149	1,186	902	1,009
45-49	4,621	4,952	958	1,065	816	876
50-54	4,643	4,298	1,219	913	1,045	819
55-59	3,177	3,553	524	632	465	573
60-64	2,150	2,333	396	306	331	263
65 or Older	3,934	4,077	686	663	591	534

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.17B Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	16.3	16.1	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.3
12-17	5.5 ^b	4.7	3.5 ^a	3.0	1.5	1.4
12	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0 ^a	0.3
13	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3
14	3.4	3.1	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.9
15	5.4	5.0	3.7	3.1	1.6	1.3
16	9.1 ^b	6.3	6.0 ^b	4.0	2.8	2.0
17	12.8	10.9	7.8	7.2	3.2	3.6
18 or Older	17.4	17.2	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.4
18-25	19.6 ^a	18.2	9.0 ^a	8.0	5.4	5.2
18	12.8	12.9	7.6	7.8	4.2	4.2
19	18.0	16.5	10.9	10.7	6.0	6.4
20	19.1	16.7	9.9 ^a	7.5	5.8	4.4
21	21.1	18.1	8.8	7.6	4.8	5.9
22	21.4	20.5	9.0	8.6	5.5	6.2
23	20.5	18.8	8.5	7.3	5.4	5.0
24	20.9	21.5	8.3	7.3	5.5	4.7
25	23.1	20.5	9.5	7.6	6.2	5.2
26 or Older	17.0	17.1	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.1
26-29	21.7	21.5	7.2	7.4	4.8	5.0
30-34	20.2	20.2	5.9	5.8	4.3	4.1
35-39	21.8	20.9	5.5	4.9	4.4	3.8
40-44	22.7	21.8	5.7	6.1	4.5	5.2
45-49	22.2	24.5	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.3
50-54	20.2	19.7	5.3	4.2	4.5	3.8
55-59	15.1	16.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.6
60-64	11.5	12.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4
65 or Older	8.5	8.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.18A Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	87,732 ^a	85,338	24,382 ^b	22,772	12,508	12,261
12-17	1,782 ^b	1,530	1,271 ^a	1,101	517	448
12	27	24	13	11	4	1
13	85	66	50	28	11	10
14	145	152	107	118	27	37
15	281	271	187	191	74	71
16	486	404	337	300	148	133
17	759 ^a	612	579 ^a	452	253	197
18 or Older	85,950 ^a	83,809	23,111 ^a	21,671	11,991	11,813
18-25	12,659 ^a	12,081	6,798 ^b	6,217	3,106	3,048
18	1,002	1,083	751	833	342 ^a	438
19	1,465 ^b	1,139	1,045 ^b	769	497 ^a	376
20	1,402	1,406	867	807	412	400
21	1,594	1,569	896	823	395	446
22	1,669	1,601	833	714	314	294
23	1,812	1,689	821	740	386	337
24	1,797	1,728	776	714	394	396
25	1,917	1,865	808	815	366	361
26 or Older	73,291	71,728	16,313	15,454	8,885	8,764
26-29	7,518	7,270	2,950	2,648	1,493	1,297
30-34	8,678	8,584	2,858 ^b	2,367	1,491 ^a	1,215
35-39	7,822	8,179	2,173	1,890	1,099	1,018
40-44	7,066	6,908	1,510	1,692	867	1,000
45-49	6,845	7,099	1,435	1,533	681 ^a	954
50-54	7,799 ^b	6,593	1,670	1,387	1,057	840
55-59	7,296	7,355	1,342	1,529	781	890
60-64	6,417	6,117	1,016	1,073	640	684
65 or Older	13,849	13,624	1,360	1,334	775	868

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.18B Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	32.8 ^b	31.7	9.1 ^b	8.5	4.7	4.6
12-17	7.2 ^b	6.1	5.1 ^a	4.4	2.1	1.8
12	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
13	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2
14	3.4	3.6	2.5	2.8	0.6	0.9
15	6.5	6.1	4.3	4.3	1.7	1.6
16	11.5 ^a	9.4	8.0	7.0	3.5	3.1
17	18.2 ^b	14.7	13.9 ^b	10.8	6.1	4.7
18 or Older	35.4 ^b	34.3	9.5 ^b	8.9	4.9	4.8
18-25	36.3	34.9	19.5 ^b	18.0	8.9	8.8
18	22.0	23.7	16.5	18.2	7.5 ^a	9.6
19	34.4 ^b	28.9	24.5 ^b	19.5	11.7	9.6
20	33.6	33.4	20.8	19.2	9.9	9.5
21	38.6	36.3	21.7	19.0	9.6	10.3
22	39.2	37.5	19.6 ^a	16.7	7.4	6.9
23	40.4	37.7	18.3	16.5	8.6	7.5
24	40.0	40.0	17.3	16.5	8.8	9.2
25	42.1	41.9	17.7	18.3	8.0	8.1
26 or Older	35.3 ^a	34.2	7.8	7.4	4.3	4.2
26-29	43.9	41.7	17.2 ^a	15.2	8.7	7.4
30-34	41.0	40.1	13.5 ^b	11.1	7.0 ^a	5.7
35-39	40.2	39.8	11.2 ^a	9.2	5.6	4.9
40-44	35.2	35.4	7.5	8.7	4.3	5.1
45-49	32.9	35.1	6.9	7.6	3.3 ^b	4.7
50-54	33.9 ^a	30.2	7.3	6.4	4.6	3.8
55-59	34.6	33.6	6.4	7.0	3.7	4.1
60-64	34.5	32.0	5.5	5.6	3.4	3.6
65 or Older	29.8	28.4	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.19A Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	216,839	216,152	175,847	174,625	138,322	136,735
12-17	7,075 ^a	6,715	5,652	5,385	2,392	2,289
12	197	214	120	103	32	29
13	413	416	274	286	72	84
14	837	775	631	607	211	219
15	1,429	1,357	1,144	1,107	427	464
16	1,930 ^a	1,747	1,558	1,452	692 ^a	576
17	2,269	2,205	1,925	1,829	958	918
18 or Older	209,764	209,437	170,195	169,240	135,929	134,446
18-25	28,753 ^b	28,111	26,355 ^b	25,720	20,367 ^a	19,754
18	2,738	2,779	2,374	2,410	1,373	1,331
19	2,992	2,712	2,676	2,396	1,807	1,679
20	3,223	3,202	2,901	2,864	2,129	1,969
21	3,651	3,739	3,500	3,564	2,879	2,959
22	3,824	3,687	3,546	3,447	2,886	2,789
23	4,065	4,059	3,723	3,790	3,057	3,107
24	4,115	3,877	3,800	3,525	3,109	2,860
25	4,144	4,056	3,837	3,724	3,127	3,060
26 or Older	181,011	181,326	143,840	143,520	115,563	114,692
26-29	15,576	15,633	14,016	14,062	11,350	11,459
30-34	19,020	19,137	16,763	16,579	13,548	13,416
35-39	17,235 ^a	18,236	14,777 ^a	15,684	11,995	12,397
40-44	17,812	16,937	15,031	14,165	11,976	11,255
45-49	18,516	17,906	15,116	14,828	12,016	12,063
50-54	20,644 ^a	19,091	16,572	15,327	13,714 ^a	12,265
55-59	18,742	19,311	14,535	14,735	11,628	11,765
60-64	16,147	16,715	12,008	12,187	9,484	9,741
65 or Older	37,319 ^a	38,362	25,021	25,953	19,852	20,330

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.19B Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	81.0 ^a	80.2	65.7 ^a	64.8	51.7 ^a	50.7
12-17	28.4 ^a	27.0	22.7	21.6	9.6	9.2
12	5.1	5.7	3.1	2.8	0.8	0.8
13	10.3	10.2	6.8	7.0	1.8	2.1
14	19.4	18.6	14.6	14.6	4.9	5.2
15	33.1	30.6	26.5	25.0	9.9	10.5
16	45.7 ^b	40.7	36.9 ^a	33.8	16.4 ^b	13.4
17	54.5	52.9	46.2	43.9	23.0	22.0
18 or Older	86.4 ^a	85.6	70.1 ^a	69.2	56.0 ^a	55.0
18-25	82.4	81.3	75.5	74.4	58.3	57.1
18	60.1	60.8	52.1	52.8	30.1	29.1
19	70.2	68.9	62.8	60.9	42.4	42.6
20	77.2	76.0	69.5	68.0	51.0 ^a	46.7
21	88.5	86.4	84.8	82.4	69.8	68.4
22	89.8 ^a	86.5	83.3	80.8	67.8	65.4
23	90.7	90.5	83.1	84.5	68.2	69.3
24	91.6	89.7	84.6 ^a	81.6	69.2	66.2
25	91.0	91.1	84.2	83.6	68.6	68.7
26 or Older	87.1	86.4	69.2	68.4	55.6	54.6
26-29	90.9	89.7	81.8	80.7	66.2	65.8
30-34	89.8	89.4	79.1	77.5	64.0	62.7
35-39	88.5	88.7	75.9	76.3	61.6	60.3
40-44	88.8 ^a	86.7	74.9 ^a	72.5	59.7	57.6
45-49	89.1	88.5	72.7	73.3	57.8	59.6
50-54	89.6	87.4	71.9	70.2	59.5	56.2
55-59	88.9	88.3	69.0	67.4	55.2	53.8
60-64	86.7	87.4	64.5	63.7	50.9	50.9
65 or Older	80.2	79.9	53.8	54.1	42.7	42.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.20A Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	138,322	136,735	66,690	65,327	17,326	16,288
12-17	2,392	2,289	1,441 ^b	1,214	221	191
12	32	29	21 ^a	6	2	*
13	72	84	34	20	0	3
14	211	219	95	98	5	16
15	427	464	235	224	23	31
16	692 ^a	576	420 ^a	325	74	50
17	958	918	638	541	117	91
18 or Older	135,929	134,446	65,249	64,113	17,105	16,098
18-25	20,367 ^a	19,754	13,626	13,258	3,803 ^a	3,500
18	1,373	1,331	941	815	231	169
19	1,807	1,679	1,272	1,152	389	293
20	2,129	1,969	1,405	1,360	419	416
21	2,879	2,959	1,938	2,025	579	529
22	2,886	2,789	1,831	1,934	525	544
23	3,057	3,107	2,152	2,037	600	534
24	3,109	2,860	2,004	1,876	531	466
25	3,127	3,060	2,083	2,061	528	548
26 or Older	115,563	114,692	51,623	50,855	13,302	12,598
26-29	11,350	11,459	7,008	6,830	1,855	1,829
30-34	13,548	13,416	7,660	7,616	1,869	1,822
35-39	11,995	12,397	6,270	6,348	1,633	1,619
40-44	11,976	11,255	5,962	5,470	1,436	1,218
45-49	12,016	12,063	5,411	5,771	1,319	1,434
50-54	13,714 ^a	12,265	6,613	5,765	1,663	1,538
55-59	11,628	11,765	4,862	4,974	1,544	1,187
60-64	9,484	9,741	3,167	3,416	839	835
65 or Older	19,852	20,330	4,669	4,664	1,144	1,117

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.20B Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	51.7 ^a	50.7	24.9	24.2	6.5 ^a	6.0
12-17	9.6	9.2	5.8 ^b	4.9	0.9	0.8
12	0.8	0.8	0.5 ^a	0.2	0.1	*
13	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1
14	4.9	5.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.4
15	9.9	10.5	5.4	5.1	0.5	0.7
16	16.4 ^b	13.4	9.9 ^b	7.6	1.8	1.2
17	23.0	22.0	15.3	13.0	2.8	2.2
18 or Older	56.0 ^a	55.0	26.9	26.2	7.0 ^a	6.6
18-25	58.3	57.1	39.0	38.4	10.9	10.1
18	30.1	29.1	20.6	17.8	5.1	3.7
19	42.4	42.6	29.8	29.2	9.1	7.4
20	51.0 ^a	46.7	33.7	32.3	10.0	9.9
21	69.8	68.4	47.0	46.8	14.0	12.2
22	67.8	65.4	43.0	45.3	12.3	12.8
23	68.2	69.3	48.0	45.4	13.4	11.9
24	69.2	66.2	44.6	43.4	11.8	10.8
25	68.6	68.7	45.7	46.3	11.6	12.3
26 or Older	55.6	54.6	24.8	24.2	6.4	6.0
26-29	66.2	65.8	40.9	39.2	10.8	10.5
30-34	64.0	62.7	36.2	35.6	8.8	8.5
35-39	61.6	60.3	32.2	30.9	8.4	7.9
40-44	59.7	57.6	29.7	28.0	7.2	6.2
45-49	57.8	59.6	26.0 ^a	28.5	6.3	7.1
50-54	59.5	56.2	28.7	26.4	7.2	7.0
55-59	55.2	53.8	23.1	22.7	7.3 ^a	5.4
60-64	50.9	50.9	17.0	17.9	4.5	4.4
65 or Older	42.7	42.4	10.0	9.7	2.5	2.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.21A Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	171,120	169,428	4,299 ^b	3,817	166,821	165,611	21,524 ^b	20,490	145,297	145,121
GENDER										
Male	93,802 ^b	91,962	2,428 ^a	2,216	91,374 ^a	89,746	11,833	11,547	79,542 ^a	78,199
Female	77,318	77,466	1,872 ^b	1,601	75,446	75,865	9,691 ^b	8,943	65,755	66,922
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	148,858	148,184	3,468 ^b	3,014	145,390	145,170	17,354 ^b	16,626	128,036	128,544
White	121,895	121,569	2,661 ^b	2,320	119,234	119,249	13,097	12,809	106,137	106,440
Black or African American	17,192	16,956	477	393	16,714	16,563	2,582 ^b	2,217	14,132	14,346
American Indian or Alaska Native	998	1,084	31	37	967	1,047	166	177	801	870
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	368 ^a	591	*	*	342 ^b	579	*	*	*	*
Asian	5,202	4,743	95	93	5,107	4,650	806	828	4,302	3,822
Two or More Races	3,203	3,240	178	159	3,025	3,081	615 ^a	509	2,410	2,572
Hispanic or Latino	22,262 ^a	21,244	831	802	21,431 ^a	20,442	4,170 ^a	3,864	17,261	16,578
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	21,272 ^b	19,176	3,225 ^b	2,675	18,047 ^a	16,502
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	42,727	42,102	6,684 ^a	6,164	36,042	35,938
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	52,879	53,964	8,725	8,674	44,155	45,290
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	49,943	50,369	2,890	2,978	47,053	47,392
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	85,549	85,332	10,237	9,810	75,312	75,523
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	21,093	20,850	5,037	4,961	16,056	15,889
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7,750	7,378	2,102	1,980	5,648	5,399
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	52,429	52,051	4,148 ^a	3,740	48,281	48,311

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.21B Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	63.9 ^a	62.9	17.3 ^b	15.3	68.7 ^a	67.7	61.7 ^b	59.3	69.9	69.1
GENDER										
Male	72.3 ^b	70.4	19.1 ^a	17.5	78.1 ^b	76.1	67.5	66.5	79.9 ^b	77.8
Female	56.0	55.8	15.3 ^b	13.1	60.0	59.9	55.8 ^b	52.0	60.7	61.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	66.4	65.8	18.1 ^b	15.8	70.9	70.5	63.2 ^a	61.4	72.1	71.8
White	71.5	71.2	19.9 ^b	17.5	75.9	75.7	68.3	67.9	76.9	76.8
Black or African American	53.6	52.6	13.8	11.6	58.4	57.4	51.5 ^b	45.4	59.9	59.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	69.6	70.6	19.6	25.1	75.9	75.4	77.8	70.1	75.5	76.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	50.8	49.5	*	*	56.8	53.3	*	*	*	*
Asian	35.4	32.6	7.7	7.0	37.9	35.1	39.7	38.5	37.6	34.5
Two or More Races	68.7	67.1	22.4	19.4	78.2	76.9	72.1	66.2	80.0	79.4
Hispanic or Latino	51.1 ^b	47.9	14.5	13.7	56.7 ^b	53.1	55.9 ^a	51.7	56.8 ^a	53.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	61.9	59.5	59.8 ^a	56.0	62.3	60.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	69.4	68.9	61.8	59.5	71.0	70.8
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	71.5	71.2	61.5 ^a	59.3	73.8	74.0
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	68.6 ^a	66.9	64.1	62.0	68.9	67.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	72.2 ^a	70.9	70.4 ^b	67.7	72.4	71.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	65.0	65.0	56.5	54.6	68.3	69.1
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	67.8	66.5	60.0	60.0	71.2	69.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	65.2	64.3	52.3 ^a	48.5	66.7	65.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.22A Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	78,299	76,751	2,877 ^a	2,607	75,422	74,145	15,301 ^b	14,014	60,121	60,131
GENDER										
Male	47,266	46,467	1,607	1,546	45,658	44,922	9,118 ^b	8,542	36,540	36,380
Female	31,033	30,284	1,270 ^b	1,061	29,763	29,223	6,182 ^b	5,472	23,581	23,751
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	67,951	67,018	2,342 ^a	2,107	65,609	64,911	12,628 ^b	11,618	52,981	53,293
White	53,269	53,451	1,867	1,682	51,402	51,769	9,582	9,122	41,820	42,647
Black or African American	9,862 ^a	8,969	273	229	9,589	8,739	1,903 ^b	1,510	7,686	7,229
American Indian or Alaska Native	613	655	19	22	594	632	131	130	463	503
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	189	266	*	*	169	261	*	*	108	205
Asian	2,209 ^a	1,738	44	57	2,165 ^a	1,682	488	425	1,677 ^a	1,257
Two or More Races	1,810	1,939	119	111	1,690	1,828	463 ^a	375	1,227	1,453
Hispanic or Latino	10,348	9,733	535	500	9,812	9,234	2,672 ^a	2,396	7,140	6,838
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	12,654 ^a	11,520	2,610 ^b	2,085	10,044	9,435
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	22,677	22,724	4,995 ^a	4,585	17,682	18,139
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	25,692	25,128	6,029	5,747	19,663	19,381
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	14,398	14,772	1,667	1,596	12,731	13,176
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	40,687	39,867	7,181 ^a	6,672	33,506	33,194
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	9,202	8,853	3,445	3,244	5,756	5,609
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	5,277	5,162	1,659	1,517	3,618	3,645
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	20,256	20,263	3,015 ^b	2,581	17,241	17,683

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.22B Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	29.2	28.5	11.6 ^a	10.5	31.1	30.3	43.8 ^b	40.5	28.9	28.6
GENDER										
Male	36.4	35.6	12.7	12.2	39.0	38.1	52.0 ^b	49.2	36.7	36.2
Female	22.5	21.8	10.4 ^b	8.7	23.7	23.1	35.6 ^b	31.8	21.8	21.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	30.3	29.8	12.2 ^a	11.1	32.0	31.5	46.0 ^b	42.9	29.8	29.8
White	31.2	31.3	14.0 ^a	12.7	32.7	32.9	49.9	48.3	30.3	30.8
Black or African American	30.8 ^b	27.8	7.9	6.7	33.5 ^b	30.3	38.0 ^b	30.9	32.6	30.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	42.8	42.6	11.9	15.2	46.6	45.5	61.5	51.3	43.7	44.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26.1	22.3	*	*	28.0	24.1	*	*	24.5	22.1
Asian	15.0 ^a	11.9	3.5	4.3	16.1 ^a	12.7	24.1	19.7	14.7 ^a	11.3
Two or More Races	38.8	40.2	15.0	13.6	43.7	45.6	54.2	48.7	40.7	44.9
Hispanic or Latino	23.8 ^a	22.0	9.3	8.6	25.9 ^a	24.0	35.8 ^a	32.0	23.5	22.0
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	36.8	35.7	48.4 ^a	43.6	34.7	34.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	36.8	37.2	46.2	44.3	34.8	35.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	34.7 ^a	33.1	42.5 ^b	39.3	32.9	31.7
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	19.8	19.6	37.0	33.2	18.6	18.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	34.3 ^a	33.1	49.4 ^b	46.1	32.2	31.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	28.4	27.6	38.6 ^a	35.7	24.5	24.4
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	46.1	46.5	47.4	46.0	45.6	46.7
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	25.2	25.0	38.0 ^b	33.5	23.8	24.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.23A Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	63,959	63,429	1,492 ^a	1,324	62,467	62,105	11,516 ^b	10,359	50,952	51,746
GENDER										
Male	38,451	38,235	893	831	37,558	37,404	7,009 ^b	6,511	30,548	30,893
Female	25,509	25,193	599 ^a	493	24,910	24,700	4,506 ^b	3,848	20,403	20,853
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	56,253	55,981	1,261	1,130	54,992	54,851	9,645 ^b	8,688	45,347	46,163
White	44,087	44,432	1,009	903	43,078	43,528	7,301 ^a	6,791	35,777	36,737
Black or African American	8,327	7,808	137	132	8,190	7,676	1,502 ^b	1,173	6,688	6,503
American Indian or Alaska Native	531	581	13	15	518	567	109	109	408	457
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139 ^a	246	*	*	132 ^a	242	*	*	86 ^a	193
Asian	1,680 ^a	1,301	27	15	1,653 ^a	1,286	316	270	1,338	1,016
Two or More Races	1,489	1,614	69	61	1,421	1,553	372	295	1,049	1,258
Hispanic or Latino	7,706	7,448	231	194	7,475	7,254	1,870	1,671	5,605	5,583
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	11,216	10,422	2,139 ^b	1,747	9,077	8,675
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	19,981	20,194	3,966 ^a	3,588	16,015	16,606
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	21,151	20,909	4,414 ^a	4,071	16,737	16,839
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	10,120	10,580	997	953	9,123	9,626
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	33,311	32,689	5,535 ^b	5,025	27,777	27,664
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	7,257	7,205	2,375	2,306	4,882	4,899
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	4,668	4,521	1,367	1,196	3,301	3,325
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	17,231	17,689	2,239 ^b	1,832	14,991	15,858

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.23B Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	23.9	23.5	6.0 ^a	5.3	25.7	25.4	33.0 ^b	30.0	24.5	24.6
GENDER										
Male	29.6	29.3	7.0	6.6	32.1	31.7	40.0 ^b	37.5	30.7	30.7
Female	18.5	18.1	4.9 ^a	4.0	19.8	19.5	25.9 ^b	22.4	18.8	19.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	25.1	24.9	6.6	5.9	26.8	26.6	35.1 ^b	32.1	25.5	25.8
White	25.9	26.0	7.5	6.8	27.4	27.6	38.1 ^a	36.0	25.9	26.5
Black or African American	26.0	24.2	3.9	3.9	28.6	26.6	30.0 ^b	24.0	28.3	27.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	37.0	37.9	8.0	9.9	40.7	40.8	51.2	43.3	38.5	40.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	19.2	20.6	*	*	21.9	22.3	*	*	19.5	20.8
Asian	11.4 ^a	8.9	2.2	1.2	12.3 ^a	9.7	15.6	12.5	11.7	9.2
Two or More Races	31.9	33.4	8.7	7.4	36.7	38.7	43.5	38.3	34.8	38.8
Hispanic or Latino	17.7	16.8	4.0	3.3	19.8	18.8	25.1	22.3	18.5	18.0
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	32.6	32.3	39.6	36.6	31.3	31.6
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	32.4	33.0	36.7	34.7	31.5	32.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	28.6	27.6	31.1 ^b	27.8	28.0	27.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	13.9	14.0	22.1	19.9	13.4	13.6
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	28.1	27.2	38.0 ^b	34.7	26.7	26.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	22.4	22.5	26.6	25.4	20.8	21.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	40.8	40.7	39.0	36.2	41.6	42.6
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	21.4	21.8	28.2 ^b	23.8	20.7	21.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.24A Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	156,495	154,688	3,293 ^b	2,888	153,202	151,800	18,596 ^b	17,467	134,606	134,333
GENDER										
Male	82,811 ^a	80,904	1,728	1,574	81,083 ^a	79,329	10,006	9,663	71,077 ^a	69,666
Female	73,685	73,785	1,565 ^b	1,314	72,120	72,471	8,590 ^b	7,804	63,529	64,667
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	135,882	135,185	2,639 ^b	2,274	133,243	132,911	14,832 ^b	14,064	118,410	118,847
White	111,916	111,710	2,022 ^a	1,793	109,894	109,917	11,278	10,927	98,615	98,990
Black or African American	15,122	14,626	354 ^b	255	14,768	14,371	2,076 ^b	1,746	12,693	12,625
American Indian or Alaska Native	936	999	22	27	913	972	162	166	752	806
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	286 ^b	539	*	*	269 ^b	537	*	*	*	*
Asian	4,681	4,340	76	73	4,604	4,267	693	695	3,911	3,572
Two or More Races	2,941	2,972	146	124	2,794	2,848	547	450	2,248	2,398
Hispanic or Latino	20,614 ^a	19,504	654	615	19,960 ^a	18,889	3,764 ^b	3,404	16,196	15,485
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	19,765 ^b	17,760	2,918 ^b	2,351	16,846 ^a	15,409
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	39,776	39,140	5,941 ^a	5,477	33,835	33,663
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	48,912	49,962	7,394	7,245	41,518	42,718
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	44,750	44,937	2,343	2,395	42,407	42,543
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	77,695	77,269	8,873	8,529	68,822	68,740
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	19,324	18,837	4,212	3,999	15,113	14,838
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7,160	6,814	1,885	1,751	5,275	5,063
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	49,024	48,880	3,627 ^b	3,188	45,397	45,692

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.24B Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	58.5 ^a	57.4	13.2 ^b	11.6	63.1 ^a	62.1	53.3 ^b	50.5	64.7	64.0
GENDER										
Male	63.8 ^b	61.9	13.6	12.4	69.3 ^b	67.3	57.1	55.7	71.4 ^b	69.3
Female	53.4	53.2	12.8 ^b	10.8	57.4	57.2	49.4 ^b	45.3	58.6	59.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	60.6	60.1	13.8 ^b	11.9	65.0	64.5	54.0 ^a	51.9	66.7	66.4
White	65.6	65.4	15.1 ^a	13.5	69.9	69.8	58.8	57.9	71.5	71.4
Black or African American	47.2	45.4	10.2 ^b	7.5	51.6	49.8	41.4 ^b	35.7	53.8	52.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	65.3	65.1	14.0	18.6	71.7	70.0	75.9	65.6	70.9	70.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	39.5	45.1	*	*	44.6	49.5	*	*	*	*
Asian	31.8	29.8	6.1	5.5	34.2	32.2	34.2	32.3	34.2	32.2
Two or More Races	63.1	61.6	18.4	15.2	72.3	71.0	64.0	58.4	74.6	74.1
Hispanic or Latino	47.3 ^b	44.0	11.4	10.5	52.8 ^b	49.1	50.5 ^b	45.5	53.3 ^a	49.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	57.5	55.1	54.1 ^b	49.2	58.1	56.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	64.6	64.1	54.9	52.9	66.6	66.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	66.1	65.9	52.1 ^a	49.5	69.4	69.8
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	61.4 ^a	59.6	52.0	49.9	62.1	60.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	65.5 ^a	64.2	61.0 ^a	58.9	66.2	64.9
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	59.6	58.7	47.2 ^a	44.0	64.3	64.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	62.6	61.4	53.8	53.0	66.5	64.9
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	61.0	60.3	45.7 ^b	41.4	62.7	62.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.25A Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	61,848	61,252	2,021 ^a	1,785	59,827	59,466	12,215 ^b	10,956	47,612	48,510
GENDER										
Male	33,696	33,501	1,025	964	32,671	32,537	6,955 ^b	6,419	25,716	26,118
Female	28,152	27,750	997 ^b	821	27,156	26,929	5,260 ^b	4,537	21,896	22,392
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	53,098	52,887	1,625 ^a	1,441	51,474	51,446	9,945 ^b	8,968	41,529	42,478
White	41,204	41,829	1,322	1,181	39,882	40,649	7,558 ^a	7,060	32,324	33,589
Black or African American	7,921 ^a	7,107	171	119	7,751	6,988	1,409 ^b	1,078	6,342	5,910
American Indian or Alaska Native	500	559	13	17	487	542	118	123	369	419
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	151	225	*	*	141	224	*	*	90	175
Asian	1,857	1,542	32	49	1,825	1,494	418	362	1,407	1,132
Two or More Races	1,465	1,625	77	75	1,388	1,549	391 ^a	295	997	1,254
Hispanic or Latino	8,750	8,365	397	344	8,353	8,021	2,271 ^a	1,989	6,083	6,032
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	10,939 ^a	10,052	2,232 ^b	1,747	8,707	8,305
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	19,113	19,406	4,146 ^a	3,785	14,967	15,622
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	20,535	20,201	4,683	4,343	15,851	15,858
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	9,241	9,806	1,154	1,082	8,086	8,725
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	30,452	30,051	5,724 ^b	5,180	24,729	24,871
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	7,428	7,184	2,596	2,447	4,831	4,737
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	4,645	4,497	1,412	1,258	3,232	3,239
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	17,303	17,735	2,483 ^b	2,072	14,819	15,662

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.25B Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	23.1	22.7	8.1 ^a	7.2	24.6	24.3	35.0 ^b	31.7	22.9	23.1
GENDER										
Male	26.0	25.6	8.1	7.6	27.9	27.6	39.7 ^b	37.0	25.8	26.0
Female	20.4	20.0	8.2 ^b	6.7	21.6	21.3	30.3 ^b	26.4	20.2	20.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	23.7	23.5	8.5 ^a	7.6	25.1	25.0	36.2 ^b	33.1	23.4	23.7
White	24.2	24.5	9.9	8.9	25.4	25.8	39.4 ^a	37.4	23.4	24.2
Black or African American	24.7 ^b	22.0	4.9	3.5	27.1 ^a	24.2	28.1 ^b	22.1	26.9	24.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	34.9	36.4	8.0	11.6	38.2	39.0	55.3	48.7	34.8	36.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20.9	18.8	*	*	23.4	20.7	*	*	20.3	18.8
Asian	12.6	10.6	2.5	3.7	13.6	11.3	20.6	16.8	12.3	10.2
Two or More Races	31.4	33.7	9.7	9.2	35.9	38.7	45.7 ^a	38.4	33.1	38.7
Hispanic or Latino	20.1	18.9	6.9	5.9	22.1	20.8	30.5 ^a	26.6	20.0	19.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	31.8	31.2	41.4 ^a	36.6	30.0	30.2
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	31.0	31.8	38.3	36.6	29.5	30.8
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	27.8	26.6	33.0 ^b	29.7	26.5	25.9
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	12.7	13.0	25.6	22.5	11.8	12.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	25.7	25.0	39.3 ^b	35.8	23.8	23.5
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	22.9	22.4	29.1	26.9	20.5	20.6
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	40.6	40.5	40.3	38.1	40.7	41.5
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	21.5	21.9	31.3 ^b	26.9	20.5	21.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.26A Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	51,952	51,333	1,039 ^b	855	50,912	50,478	9,330 ^b	8,120	41,582	42,358
GENDER										
Male	28,318	27,662	578 ^a	478	27,740	27,184	5,380 ^b	4,805	22,360	22,379
Female	23,634	23,671	462	377	23,172	23,295	3,950 ^b	3,315	19,222	19,979
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	45,308	44,808	886 ^a	733	44,422	44,076	7,769 ^b	6,713	36,653	37,363
White	35,233	35,366	724 ^a	606	34,509	34,760	5,925 ^b	5,282	28,584	29,478
Black or African American	6,821	6,229	90	54	6,731	6,174	1,115 ^b	852	5,616	5,322
American Indian or Alaska Native	423	481	8	10	415	470	98	102	317	369
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	118	199	*	*	112	199	*	*	74	157
Asian	1,464	1,192	14	15	1,451	1,177	283	220	1,168	957
Two or More Races	1,249	1,342	44	47	1,204	1,295	310 ^b	216	894	1,079
Hispanic or Latino	6,644	6,525	154	122	6,490	6,403	1,561	1,407	4,929	4,996
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	9,676	8,989	1,828 ^b	1,474	7,848	7,515
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	16,899	17,320	3,291 ^a	2,961	13,608	14,359
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	17,353	16,940	3,474 ^b	3,012	13,878	13,929
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	6,985	7,229	737	674	6,248	6,556
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	25,711	25,120	4,468 ^b	3,921	21,244	21,199
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	6,068	5,855	1,847	1,731	4,220	4,123
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	4,138	3,909	1,131	989	3,006	2,920
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	14,996	15,595	1,884 ^b	1,480	13,112	14,115

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.26B Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	19.4	19.1	4.2 ^b	3.4	21.0	20.6	26.7 ^b	23.5	20.0	20.2
GENDER										
Male	21.8	21.2	4.6 ^a	3.8	23.7	23.1	30.7 ^b	27.7	22.5	22.3
Female	17.1	17.1	3.8	3.1	18.4	18.4	22.7 ^b	19.3	17.7	18.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	20.2	19.9	4.6 ^a	3.8	21.7	21.4	28.3 ^b	24.8	20.6	20.9
White	20.7	20.7	5.4 ^a	4.6	22.0	22.1	30.9 ^b	28.0	20.7	21.3
Black or African American	21.3 ^a	19.3	2.6	1.6	23.5 ^a	21.4	22.3 ^b	17.4	23.8	22.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	29.5	31.3	4.8	7.2	32.6	33.9	45.7	40.2	29.9	32.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16.3	16.7	*	*	18.6	18.3	*	*	16.7	16.9
Asian	10.0	8.2	1.1	1.1	10.8	8.9	13.9	10.2	10.2	8.6
Two or More Races	26.8	27.8	5.6	5.7	31.1	32.3	36.3 ^a	28.0	29.7	33.3
Hispanic or Latino	15.3	14.7	2.7	2.1	17.2	16.6	20.9	18.8	16.2	16.1
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	28.1	27.9	33.9	30.9	27.1	27.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	27.4	28.3	30.4	28.6	26.8	28.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	23.5	22.3	24.5 ^b	20.6	23.2	22.8
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	9.6	9.6	16.4	14.0	9.1	9.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	21.7	20.9	30.7 ^b	27.1	20.4	20.0
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	18.7	18.3	20.7	19.1	17.9	17.9
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	36.2	35.2	32.3	29.9	37.9	37.4
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	18.7	19.3	23.7 ^b	19.2	18.1	19.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.27A Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	43,547	43,282	1,382 ^b	1,162	42,166	42,119	6,842 ^b	6,284	35,324	35,835
GENDER										
Male	36,566	36,070	1,057 ^b	892	35,509	35,179	5,381 ^b	4,931	30,128	30,248
Female	6,981	7,211	324	271	6,657	6,941	1,460	1,354	5,196	5,587
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	39,942	39,728	1,216 ^b	1,005	38,726	38,722	6,020 ^b	5,487	32,706	33,235
White	35,223	35,313	1,063 ^b	882	34,159	34,430	5,304 ^a	4,829	28,855	29,601
Black or African American	2,572	2,396	66	51	2,506	2,345	299	257	2,207	2,089
American Indian or Alaska Native	398	409	16	12	382	396	66	61	316	336
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	122	159	*	*	*	153	*	*	*	125
Asian	757	607	10	17	747	590	154	129	593	461
Two or More Races	871	845	53	36	819	809	168	185	650	623
Hispanic or Latino	3,605	3,554	166	157	3,439	3,397	822	797	2,618	2,600
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5,257	4,760	931	844	4,327	3,916
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	11,308	11,244	2,251	2,027	9,057	9,217
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	14,218	14,041	2,867	2,620	11,351	11,421
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	11,383	12,074	794	793	10,589	11,281
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	26,657	26,949	3,555	3,420	23,102	23,529
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	4,399	4,328	1,475	1,347	2,924	2,980
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2,235	1,990	637	612	1,599	1,378
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	8,874	8,852	1,176 ^b	905	7,698	7,948

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.27B Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	16.3	16.1	5.5 ^b	4.7	17.4	17.2	19.6 ^a	18.2	17.0	17.1
GENDER										
Male	28.2	27.6	8.3 ^b	7.0	30.3	29.8	30.7 ^a	28.4	30.3	30.1
Female	5.1	5.2	2.7	2.2	5.3	5.5	8.4	7.9	4.8	5.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.8	17.6	6.3 ^b	5.3	18.9	18.8	21.9 ^b	20.3	18.4	18.6
White	20.7	20.7	8.0 ^b	6.7	21.7	21.9	27.6 ^b	25.6	20.9	21.4
Black or African American	8.0	7.4	1.9	1.5	8.8	8.1	6.0	5.3	9.4	8.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	27.7	26.6	9.8	8.3	30.0	28.5	30.7	23.9	29.8	29.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16.8	13.3	*	*	*	14.1	*	*	*	13.5
Asian	5.1	4.2	0.8	1.3	5.5	4.5	7.6	6.0	5.2	4.2
Two or More Races	18.7	17.5	6.6	4.4	21.2	20.2	19.7	24.1	21.6	19.2
Hispanic or Latino	8.3	8.0	2.9	2.7	9.1	8.8	11.0	10.7	8.6	8.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	15.3	14.8	17.2	17.7	14.9	14.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	18.4	18.4	20.8	19.6	17.8	18.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	19.2	18.5	20.2 ^b	17.9	19.0	18.7
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	15.6	16.0	17.6	16.5	15.5	16.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	22.5	22.4	24.4	23.6	22.2	22.2
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	13.6	13.5	16.5	14.8	12.4	13.0
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	19.5	17.9	18.2	18.5	20.2	17.7
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	11.0	10.9	14.8 ^b	11.7	10.6	10.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.28A Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,527	11,824	879 ^a	752	11,648	11,071	3,156 ^b	2,772	8,492	8,299
GENDER										
Male	10,963	10,536	687	599	10,276	9,937	2,762 ^b	2,433	7,514	7,504
Female	1,564	1,288	192	154	1,372	1,135	394	340	978	795
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,559	10,899	772 ^a	645	10,787	10,254	2,828 ^b	2,486	7,959	7,768
White	10,104	9,726	669	578	9,435	9,148	2,540 ^a	2,256	6,895	6,891
Black or African American	761	572	43	24	719	547	135 ^a	73	583	474
American Indian or Alaska Native	122	146	10	6	112	140	21	20	91	120
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	37	60	*	*	29	60	16	*	*	48
Asian	229	119	4	13	225 ^a	106	53	33	173	73
Two or More Races	305	277	38	23	267	253	63	91	204	162
Hispanic or Latino	968	925	107	107	861	818	328	287	533	531
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,011	1,727	486	411	1,526	1,316
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	3,784	3,441	1,134 ^a	959	2,651	2,482
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	3,869	3,708	1,219	1,161	2,650	2,547
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,983	2,196	317	241	1,666	1,955
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	7,550	7,298	1,658	1,500	5,891	5,797
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,088	1,027	640	586	448	441
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	816	746	329	293	487	453
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	2,194	2,001	529 ^a	393	1,666	1,608

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.28B Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7	4.4	3.5 ^a	3.0	4.8	4.5	9.0 ^a	8.0	4.1	4.0
GENDER										
Male	8.5	8.1	5.4	4.7	8.8	8.4	15.8 ^a	14.0	7.6	7.5
Female	1.1 ^a	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.2	4.8	4.0 ^a	3.4	5.3	5.0	10.3 ^a	9.2	4.5	4.3
White	5.9	5.7	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.8	13.2 ^a	12.0	5.0	5.0
Black or African American	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.9	2.7 ^a	1.5	2.5	2.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.5	9.5	6.2	3.8	8.8	10.1	9.8	8.0	8.6	10.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.1	5.0	*	*	4.8	5.6	9.9	*	*	5.1
Asian	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.7 ^a	0.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	0.7
Two or More Races	6.5	5.7	4.8	2.9	6.9	6.3	7.3	11.8	6.8	5.0
Hispanic or Latino	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	4.4	3.8	1.8	1.7
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5.9	5.4	9.0	8.6	5.3	4.8
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.1	5.6	10.5	9.3	5.2	4.9
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	5.2	4.9	8.6	7.9	4.4	4.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	2.7	2.9	7.0 ^a	5.0	2.4	2.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	6.4	6.1	11.4	10.4	5.7	5.5
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3.4	3.2	7.2	6.5	1.9	1.9
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7.1	6.7	9.4	8.9	6.1	5.8
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	2.7	2.5	6.7 ^a	5.1	2.3	2.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.29A Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	8,991	8,769	367	352	8,625	8,416	1,893	1,807	6,731	6,609
GENDER										
Male	8,174	8,137	317	314	7,856	7,823	1,748	1,664	6,109	6,159
Female	818	632	50	38	768	593	145	143	623	450
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,449	8,230	332	316	8,117	7,915	1,732	1,673	6,385	6,242
White	7,473	7,391	294	291	7,179	7,100	1,587	1,523	5,593	5,577
Black or African American	506	417	7	11	499	406	71	42	428	364
American Indian or Alaska Native	96	121	6	4	90	117	14	11	77	106
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26	59	*	*	24	59	11	*	*	47
Asian	154 ^a	54	*	4	154 ^a	49	27	15	127 ^a	34
Two or More Races	194	188	24 ^a	5	170	183	22 ^b	69	147	114
Hispanic or Latino	543	538	35	37	508	501	161	134	347	367
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1,502	1,404	305	272	1,197	1,132
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,978	2,618	719	625	2,259	1,994
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2,787	2,832	693	764	2,093	2,068
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,357	1,563	176	147	1,182	1,416
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	5,849	5,739	1,100	1,066	4,749	4,673
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	629	670	305	317	323	353
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	535	534	195	191	341	343
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1,612	1,473	294	234	1,318	1,239

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.29B Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.4	3.6	3.4	5.4	5.2	3.2	3.1
GENDER										
Male	6.3	6.2	2.5	2.5	6.7	6.6	10.0	9.6	6.1	6.1
Female	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.8	3.7	1.7	1.7	4.0	3.8	6.3	6.2	3.6	3.5
White	4.4	4.3	2.2	2.2	4.6	4.5	8.3	8.1	4.1	4.0
Black or African American	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.7	7.9	3.6	2.4	7.1	8.4	6.3	4.3	7.2	9.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.6	5.0	*	*	4.0	5.5	6.9	*	*	5.0
Asian	1.0 ^a	0.4	*	0.3	1.1 ^a	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.1 ^a	0.3
Two or More Races	4.2	3.9	3.0 ^b	0.7	4.4	4.6	2.6 ^b	8.9	4.9	3.5
Hispanic or Latino	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.2
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	4.4	4.4	5.7	5.7	4.1	4.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4.8	4.3	6.7	6.0	4.4	3.9
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	3.8	3.7	4.9	5.2	3.5	3.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.9	2.1	3.9	3.1	1.7	2.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	4.9	4.8	7.6	7.4	4.6	4.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.5	1.4	1.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.8	4.3	4.4
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	2.0	1.8	3.7	3.0	1.8	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.30A Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	87,732 ^a	85,338	1,782 ^b	1,530	85,950 ^a	83,809	12,659 ^a	12,081	73,291	71,728
GENDER										
Male	64,049 ^b	61,712	1,148	1,030	62,901 ^b	60,682	8,120 ^a	7,774	54,781 ^a	52,908
Female	23,683	23,626	635 ^b	500	23,049	23,126	4,539	4,307	18,510	18,820
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	78,126 ^a	75,884	1,456 ^b	1,231	76,670 ^a	74,654	10,543 ^a	10,121	66,127	64,532
White	65,522	64,128	1,138 ^b	942	64,384	63,186	8,354	8,188	56,030	54,997
Black or African American	7,948	7,494	191	173	7,757	7,321	1,323	1,174	6,434	6,147
American Indian or Alaska Native	441	355	5	7	436	349	*	68	354	281
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	191	184	*	*	*	182	*	*	*	153
Asian	2,286	2,010	33	37	2,254	1,973	344	361	1,909	1,612
Two or More Races	1,737	1,713	81	70	1,657	1,643	408 ^a	301	1,249	1,343
Hispanic or Latino	9,606	9,454	326	299	9,280	9,155	2,116	1,959	7,164	7,196
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	8,475 ^b	7,419	1,506	1,397	6,969 ^a	6,022
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	19,839	18,927	3,694 ^b	3,253	16,144	15,674
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	28,180	27,426	5,471	5,387	22,709	22,039
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	29,456	30,037	1,988	2,044	27,468	27,993
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	48,837	48,286	6,209	6,052	42,627	42,233
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	10,862	10,619	3,174	3,034	7,688	7,585
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	3,760	3,657	1,092	1,074	2,667	2,583
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	22,492	21,247	2,184 ^a	1,920	20,307	19,327

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.30B Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	32.8 ^b	31.7	7.2 ^b	6.1	35.4 ^b	34.3	36.3	34.9	35.3 ^a	34.2
GENDER										
Male	49.4 ^b	47.2	9.0	8.1	53.7 ^b	51.5	46.3	44.8	55.0 ^b	52.6
Female	17.2	17.0	5.2 ^b	4.1	18.3	18.3	26.1	25.0	17.1	17.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	34.9 ^b	33.7	7.6 ^b	6.5	37.4 ^a	36.2	38.4	37.4	37.2 ^a	36.1
White	38.4	37.6	8.5 ^b	7.1	41.0	40.1	43.5	43.4	40.6	39.7
Black or African American	24.8	23.2	5.5	5.1	27.1	25.4	26.4	24.0	27.3	25.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	30.8 ^a	23.1	3.0	4.5	34.3 ^a	25.1	*	26.7	33.4	24.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26.3	15.4	*	*	*	16.7	*	*	*	16.4
Asian	15.5	13.8	2.6	2.8	16.7	14.9	17.0	16.8	16.7	14.5
Two or More Races	37.3	35.5	10.2	8.5	42.8	41.0	47.7 ^a	39.0	41.4	41.5
Hispanic or Latino	22.1	21.3	5.7	5.1	24.5	23.8	28.4	26.2	23.6	23.2
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	24.7	23.0	27.9	29.2	24.0	21.9
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	32.2	31.0	34.2 ^a	31.4	31.8	30.9
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	38.1 ^b	36.2	38.6	36.8	38.0 ^a	36.0
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	40.4	39.9	44.1	42.6	40.2	39.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	41.2	40.1	42.7	41.8	41.0	39.9
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	33.5	33.1	35.6	33.4	32.7	33.0
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	32.9	32.9	31.2	32.5	33.6	33.1
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	28.0 ^a	26.2	27.5	24.9	28.0 ^a	26.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.31A Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	24,382 ^b	22,772	1,271 ^a	1,101	23,111 ^a	21,671	6,798 ^b	6,217	16,313	15,454
GENDER										
Male	18,763 ^a	17,706	800	764	17,963 ^a	16,942	4,769 ^a	4,392	13,195	12,550
Female	5,619 ^a	5,066	471 ^b	337	5,148	4,729	2,029 ^a	1,825	3,119	2,904
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	21,046	20,015	1,053 ^a	914	19,993	19,101	5,654 ^a	5,280	14,339	13,821
White	15,947	15,427	832 ^a	705	15,115	14,722	4,287	4,150	10,827	10,572
Black or African American	3,727	3,439	129	125	3,598	3,313	920	784	2,678	2,529
American Indian or Alaska Native	138	101	3	5	135	96	47	23	88	72
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	62	33	*	*	54	32	*	*	32	18
Asian	581	425	25	27	556	398	141	134	415	264
Two or More Races	593	591	57	50	536	540	236	174	300	366
Hispanic or Latino	3,336 ^b	2,757	218	187	3,118 ^a	2,570	1,144 ^a	937	1,974	1,632
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,984	2,735	977	880	2,007	1,855
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	5,665	5,418	2,060 ^a	1,799	3,605	3,619
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	8,174	7,492	2,900	2,690	5,274	4,802
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	6,289	6,026	861	847	5,428	5,178
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	13,639	12,863	3,060	2,966	10,579	9,897
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3,267 ^a	2,836	1,804	1,598	1,463	1,238
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,590	1,642	702	638	888	1,004
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	4,616	4,330	1,232 ^a	1,015	3,384	3,314

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.31B Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	9.1 ^b	8.5	5.1 ^a	4.4	9.5 ^b	8.9	19.5 ^b	18.0	7.8	7.4
GENDER										
Male	14.5 ^a	13.6	6.3	6.0	15.3 ^a	14.4	27.2 ^a	25.3	13.3	12.5
Female	4.1 ^a	3.6	3.9 ^b	2.8	4.1 ^a	3.7	11.7	10.6	2.9	2.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.4 ^a	8.9	5.5 ^a	4.8	9.8	9.3	20.6	19.5	8.1	7.7
White	9.4	9.0	6.2 ^a	5.3	9.6	9.3	22.3	22.0	7.8	7.6
Black or African American	11.6	10.7	3.7	3.7	12.6	11.5	18.4	16.0	11.4	10.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.6	6.6	1.6	3.7	10.6	6.9	22.2 ^a	9.3	8.3	6.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8.5 ^a	2.7	*	*	8.9 ^a	2.9	*	*	7.1	1.9
Asian	3.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	4.1	3.0	7.0	6.2	3.6	2.4
Two or More Races	12.7	12.2	7.2	6.2	13.9	13.5	27.7	22.6	9.9	11.3
Hispanic or Latino	7.7 ^b	6.2	3.8	3.2	8.2 ^b	6.7	15.3 ^b	12.5	6.5	5.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	8.7	8.5	18.1	18.4	6.9	6.8
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	9.2	8.9	19.0	17.4	7.1	7.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	11.0 ^b	9.9	20.4 ^a	18.4	8.8 ^a	7.8
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	8.6	8.0	19.1	17.7	7.9	7.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	11.5 ^a	10.7	21.0	20.5	10.2 ^a	9.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	10.1 ^a	8.8	20.2 ^a	17.6	6.2	5.4
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	13.9	14.8	20.0	19.3	11.2	12.9
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	5.7	5.3	15.5 ^a	13.2	4.7	4.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.32A Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,508	12,261	517	448	11,991	11,813	3,106	3,048	8,885	8,764
GENDER										
Male	9,812	9,642	333	325	9,479	9,317	2,215	2,187	7,265	7,130
Female	2,695	2,619	184 ^a	124	2,511	2,496	891	862	1,621	1,634
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,897	10,871	420	388	10,477	10,483	2,580	2,601	7,897	7,882
White	7,598	7,815	311	274	7,286	7,540	1,765	1,897	5,522	5,643
Black or African American	2,580	2,446	63	80	2,517	2,366	619	537	1,898	1,830
American Indian or Alaska Native	92	61	0	4	92	57	24	10	68	47
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	30	22	*	*	25	22	*	*	13	13
Asian	321 ^a	164	18	5	303	159	44	53	259 ^a	106
Two or More Races	276	363	22	25	254	338	116	95	138 ^a	243
Hispanic or Latino	1,611	1,390	97	61	1,514	1,330	525	447	988	882
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1,879	1,859	548	529	1,331	1,330
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	3,204	3,185	1,033	966	2,171	2,219
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	4,127	4,045	1,266	1,234	2,861	2,811
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,781	2,723	259	319	2,522	2,404
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	6,914	6,704	1,381	1,420	5,533	5,285
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,481	1,535	725	784	756	751
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	978	1,070	415	382	563	688
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	2,617	2,503	585 ^a	462	2,032	2,041

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.32B Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7	4.6	2.1	1.8	4.9	4.8	8.9	8.8	4.3	4.2
GENDER										
Male	7.6	7.4	2.6	2.6	8.1	7.9	12.6	12.6	7.3	7.1
Female	2.0	1.9	1.5 ^a	1.0	2.0	2.0	5.1	5.0	1.5	1.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.9	4.8	2.2	2.0	5.1	5.1	9.4	9.6	4.4	4.4
White	4.5	4.6	2.3	2.1	4.6	4.8	9.2	10.1	4.0	4.1
Black or African American	8.0	7.6	1.8	2.4	8.8	8.2	12.4	11.0	8.0	7.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.4	4.0	0.3	2.5	7.2	4.1	11.1 ^a	3.9	6.4	4.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.2	1.8	*	*	4.2	2.0	*	*	2.8	1.4
Asian	2.2 ^a	1.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.3 ^a	1.0
Two or More Races	5.9	7.5	2.8	3.1	6.6	8.4	13.6	12.3	4.6	7.5
Hispanic or Latino	3.7	3.1	1.7	1.0	4.0	3.5	7.0	6.0	3.3	2.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	5.5	5.8	10.2	11.1	4.6	4.8
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	5.2	5.2	9.5	9.3	4.3	4.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	5.6	5.3	8.9	8.4	4.8	4.6
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	3.8	3.6	5.7	6.7	3.7	3.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	5.8	5.6	9.5	9.8	5.3	5.0
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	4.6	4.8	8.1	8.6	3.2	3.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	8.6	9.6	11.9	11.6	7.1	8.8
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3.3	3.1	7.4 ^a	6.0	2.8	2.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.33A Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	216,839	216,152	7,075 ^a	6,715	209,764	209,437	28,753 ^b	28,111	181,011	181,326
GENDER										
Male	108,881 ^a	107,607	3,603 ^b	3,179	105,278	104,428	14,383 ^b	13,986	90,895	90,442
Female	107,957	108,545	3,472	3,536	104,486	105,009	14,370	14,125	90,116	90,884
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	185,276	184,310	5,430 ^a	5,144	179,846	179,166	22,847 ^b	22,249	156,999	156,916
White	147,162	146,962	4,042	3,839	143,120	143,124	16,476	16,242	126,644	126,881
Black or African American	23,356	23,143	857	769	22,498	22,374	3,826	3,549	18,672	18,824
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,034	1,178	40	37	994	1,141	*	201	832	940
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	468 ^b	829	*	*	425 ^b	798	*	*	*	*
Asian	9,572	8,419	202	224	9,370	8,196	1,505	1,472	7,865	6,724
Two or More Races	3,685	3,779	245	246	3,439	3,533	768	661	2,671	2,872
Hispanic or Latino	31,563	31,842	1,645	1,571	29,918	30,271	5,906	5,862	24,013	24,409
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	24,904 ^b	22,658	3,855 ^b	3,198	21,049 ^a	19,461
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	51,203	50,548	8,333	7,944	42,870	42,604
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	67,025	68,267	12,307	12,505	54,717	55,762
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	66,633	67,964	4,258	4,464	62,375	63,499
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	108,841	109,365	13,079	12,951	95,762	96,415
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	28,099	27,448	7,248	7,274	20,851	20,174
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	9,409	8,965	2,657	2,505	6,752	6,460
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	63,415	63,658	5,768	5,382	57,647	58,277

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.33B Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	81.0 ^a	80.2	28.4 ^a	27.0	86.4 ^a	85.6	82.4	81.3	87.1	86.4
GENDER										
Male	83.9 ^b	82.4	28.4 ^b	25.1	89.9 ^b	88.6	82.1	80.6	91.3 ^b	89.9
Female	78.3	78.2	28.4	29.0	83.1	82.9	82.7	82.1	83.2	83.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	82.7 ^a	81.9	28.4	27.0	87.7 ^a	87.0	83.2	82.1	88.4	87.7
White	86.3	86.1	30.2	29.0	91.1	90.9	85.9	86.1	91.8	91.5
Black or African American	72.8	71.8	24.8	22.6	78.6	77.6	76.3 ^a	72.6	79.1	78.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	72.1	76.7	24.9	25.1	78.0	82.2	*	79.5	78.5	82.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	64.6	69.3	*	*	70.4	73.6	*	*	*	*
Asian	65.1 ^b	57.8	16.2	16.9	69.6 ^b	61.9	74.2	68.3	68.8 ^b	60.6
Two or More Races	79.0	78.3	30.8	30.1	88.9	88.1	89.9	85.8	88.7	88.7
Hispanic or Latino	72.5	71.8	28.6	26.9	79.1	78.6	79.2	78.4	79.1	78.7
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	72.5	70.3	71.5 ^b	66.9	72.6	70.9
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	83.1	82.7	77.1	76.7	84.4	83.9
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	90.6	90.0	86.7	85.4	91.5	91.1
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	91.5 ^a	90.2	94.5	93.0	91.3 ^a	90.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	91.8 ^a	90.9	89.9	89.4	92.1 ^a	91.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	86.6	85.6	81.3	80.1	88.7	87.7
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	82.3	80.7	75.8	75.9	85.1	82.8
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	78.9	78.6	72.7 ^a	69.8	79.6	79.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.34A Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	175,847	174,625	5,652	5,385	170,195	169,240	26,355 ^b	25,720	143,840	143,520
GENDER										
Male	89,023	88,176	2,787 ^b	2,439	86,237	85,737	13,194 ^a	12,849	73,043	72,889
Female	86,823	86,449	2,865	2,947	83,958	83,502	13,161 ^a	12,871	70,797	70,631
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	150,136	148,924	4,370	4,143	145,766	144,781	21,104 ^b	20,479	124,663	124,302
White	119,945	119,662	3,357	3,182	116,588	116,480	15,353	15,123	101,236	101,357
Black or African American	18,585 ^a	17,772	595	532	17,990	17,240	3,449	3,142	14,541	14,098
American Indian or Alaska Native	736	875	34	25	703	850	142	170	561	681
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	370 ^a	634	*	*	332 ^a	609	*	*	*	*
Asian	7,805	6,935	156	174	7,649	6,761	1,366	1,327	6,283	5,434
Two or More Races	2,695	3,046	190	206	2,505	2,840	701	619	1,803 ^a	2,222
Hispanic or Latino	25,710	25,701	1,281	1,242	24,429	24,459	5,251	5,241	19,177	19,218
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	17,284 ^b	15,221	3,236 ^b	2,653	14,048 ^a	12,568
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	38,360	38,123	7,474	7,016	30,886	31,107
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	55,987	56,557	11,529	11,728	44,458	44,829
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	58,564	59,339	4,115	4,323	54,448	55,016
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	94,576	94,749	12,230	12,080	82,346	82,669
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	23,792	22,941	6,749	6,711	17,044	16,229
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7,593	7,407	2,373	2,236	5,220	5,172
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	44,233	44,142	5,004	4,692	39,229	39,450

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.34B Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	65.7 ^a	64.8	22.7	21.6	70.1 ^a	69.2	75.5	74.4	69.2	68.4
GENDER										
Male	68.6 ^a	67.5	22.0 ^b	19.2	73.7	72.7	75.3	74.0	73.4	72.5
Female	62.9	62.3	23.5	24.1	66.8	66.0	75.7	74.8	65.3	64.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	67.0	66.2	22.8	21.7	71.1	70.3	76.9	75.6	70.2	69.5
White	70.3	70.1	25.1	24.0	74.2	74.0	80.0	80.1	73.4	73.1
Black or African American	58.0 ^a	55.1	17.2	15.6	62.9 ^a	59.8	68.8 ^b	64.3	61.6	58.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	51.4	57.0	21.0	17.0	55.2	61.2	66.4	67.1	52.9	59.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	51.1	53.0	*	*	55.0	56.1	*	*	*	*
Asian	53.1 ^b	47.6	12.5	13.2	56.8 ^b	51.0	67.3	61.6	55.0 ^a	49.0
Two or More Races	57.8	63.1	23.9	25.2	64.8	70.9	82.1	80.3	59.9 ^a	68.6
Hispanic or Latino	59.0	58.0	22.3	21.3	64.6	63.5	70.4	70.1	63.2	61.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	50.3 ^a	47.2	60.0 ^b	55.5	48.5	45.8
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	62.3	62.4	69.1	67.8	60.8	61.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	75.7	74.6	81.2	80.1	74.3	73.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	80.4 ^a	78.8	91.3	90.0	79.7 ^a	78.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	79.8 ^a	78.7	84.1	83.4	79.2	78.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	73.3	71.5	75.7	73.9	72.5	70.6
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	66.4	66.7	67.7	67.7	65.8	66.3
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	55.0	54.5	63.1	60.9	54.2	53.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.35A Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	138,322	136,735	2,392	2,289	135,929	134,446	20,367 ^a	19,754	115,563	114,692
GENDER										
Male	72,889	72,286	1,179	1,112	71,710	71,174	10,433 ^a	10,018	61,277	61,156
Female	65,432	64,449	1,213	1,177	64,219	63,272	9,933	9,736	54,286	53,536
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	119,833	117,900	1,882	1,769	117,951	116,131	16,544 ^b	15,919	101,407	100,212
White	97,154	96,193	1,458	1,383	95,696	94,810	12,324	12,124	83,372	82,686
Black or African American	14,056 ^a	13,271	250	211	13,806	13,060	2,519	2,260	11,287	10,800
American Indian or Alaska Native	544	528	*	12	525	516	111	*	414	413
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	245 ^a	455	*	*	227 ^a	452	*	*	*	*
Asian	5,841	5,169	62	69	5,779	5,100	980	944	4,799	4,156
Two or More Races	1,993	2,284	74	91	1,919	2,193	543 ^a	429	1,376 ^a	1,764
Hispanic or Latino	18,488	18,835	510	520	17,978	18,315	3,822	3,835	14,156	14,480
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	12,184 ^b	10,549	2,156 ^b	1,653	10,028 ^a	8,896
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	28,804	28,897	5,407 ^a	4,962	23,397	23,935
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	44,515	44,513	9,173	9,245	35,342	35,268
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	50,427	50,487	3,631	3,893	46,795	46,594
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	78,457	78,044	10,041	9,862	68,416	68,182
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	18,728	18,067	5,149	5,126	13,578	12,941
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	5,717	5,517	1,693	1,549	4,025	3,968
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	33,027	32,818	3,483	3,217	29,544	29,601

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.35B Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	51.7 ^a	50.7	9.6	9.2	56.0 ^a	55.0	58.3	57.1	55.6	54.6
GENDER										
Male	56.2	55.3	9.3	8.8	61.3	60.4	59.5	57.7	61.6	60.8
Female	47.4	46.4	9.9	9.6	51.1	50.0	57.2	56.6	50.1	48.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	53.5 ^a	52.4	9.8	9.3	57.5 ^a	56.4	60.3	58.8	57.1 ^a	56.0
White	57.0	56.3	10.9	10.4	60.9	60.2	64.2	64.2	60.4	59.7
Black or African American	43.8 ^a	41.2	7.2	6.2	48.3 ^a	45.3	50.3 ^a	46.2	47.8	45.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	37.9	34.4	*	7.9	41.2	37.2	51.8	*	39.0	36.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	33.8	38.1	*	*	37.6	41.6	*	*	*	*
Asian	39.7 ^a	35.5	4.9	5.2	42.9 ^a	38.5	48.3	43.8	42.0	37.5
Two or More Races	42.8	47.3	9.3	11.1	49.6	54.7	63.6 ^a	55.7	45.7 ^a	54.5
Hispanic or Latino	42.4	42.5	8.9	8.9	47.5	47.6	51.3	51.3	46.6	46.7
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	35.4 ^a	32.7	40.0 ^b	34.6	34.6	32.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	46.8	47.3	50.0	47.9	46.1	47.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	60.2	58.7	64.6	63.2	59.1	57.6
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	69.2 ^b	67.0	80.6	81.1	68.5 ^b	66.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	66.2 ^a	64.9	69.0	68.1	65.8 ^a	64.4
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	57.7	56.3	57.7	56.4	57.7	56.3
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	50.0	49.7	48.3	46.9	50.7	50.9
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	41.1	40.5	43.9	41.7	40.8	40.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.36A Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	66,690	65,327	1,441 ^b	1,214	65,249	64,113	13,626	13,258	51,623	50,855
GENDER										
Male	38,351	37,789	732 ^b	559	37,619	37,230	7,232 ^a	6,870	30,387	30,360
Female	28,339	27,538	709	655	27,630	26,883	6,394	6,388	21,236	20,495
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,512	54,304	1,122 ^b	936	54,390	53,369	10,914	10,665	43,476	42,704
White	44,423	43,449	884 ^a	729	43,540	42,720	8,455	8,417	35,085	34,303
Black or African American	7,489	7,326	140 ^a	96	7,349	7,230	1,485	1,375	5,864	5,855
American Indian or Alaska Native	346	332	5	8	341	323	80	76	261	248
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	129	200	*	*	114 ^a	198	*	*	80	150
Asian	2,058	1,878	33	37	2,025	1,841	513	482	1,512	1,359
Two or More Races	1,067	1,119	47	63	1,020	1,056	346 ^a	267	674	789
Hispanic or Latino	11,178	11,022	319	278	10,858	10,744	2,712	2,594	8,147	8,151
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	8,320 ^b	7,141	1,614 ^b	1,220	6,706 ^a	5,921
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	16,237	16,081	3,759 ^b	3,320	12,478	12,761
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	21,749	21,764	5,910	6,172	15,839	15,591
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	18,942	19,128	2,343	2,546	16,600	16,582
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	39,669	39,378	6,861	6,755	32,808	32,623
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	8,675	8,383	3,274	3,277	5,401	5,105
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	3,646	3,630	1,166	1,094	2,480	2,536
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	13,259	12,722	2,325	2,132	10,934	10,590

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.36B Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	24.9	24.2	5.8 ^b	4.9	26.9	26.2	39.0	38.4	24.8	24.2
GENDER										
Male	29.6	28.9	5.8 ^b	4.4	32.1	31.6	41.3	39.6	30.5	30.2
Female	20.5	19.8	5.8	5.4	22.0	21.2	36.8	37.1	19.6	18.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	24.8	24.1	5.9 ^b	4.9	26.5	25.9	39.8	39.4	24.5	23.9
White	26.0	25.4	6.6 ^a	5.5	27.7	27.1	44.1	44.6	25.4	24.8
Black or African American	23.4	22.7	4.0	2.8	25.7	25.1	29.6	28.1	24.9	24.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	24.1	21.6	3.0	5.6	26.8	23.3	37.4	29.9	24.7	21.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17.8	16.8	*	*	19.0	18.2	*	*	18.0	16.1
Asian	14.0	12.9	2.6	2.8	15.0	13.9	25.3	22.4	13.2	12.3
Two or More Races	22.9	23.2	5.9	7.7	26.4	26.3	40.5	34.6	22.4	24.4
Hispanic or Latino	25.7	24.9	5.6	4.8	28.7	27.9	36.4	34.7	26.8	26.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	24.2 ^a	22.1	29.9 ^b	25.5	23.1	21.6
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	26.4	26.3	34.8 ^a	32.1	24.6	25.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	29.4	28.7	41.6	42.2	26.5	25.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	26.0	25.4	52.0	53.0	24.3	23.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	33.5	32.7	47.2	46.6	31.5	30.8
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	26.7	26.1	36.7	36.1	23.0	22.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	31.9	32.7	33.3	33.1	31.3	32.5
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	16.5	15.7	29.3	27.7	15.1	14.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.37A Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	17,326	16,288	221	191	17,105	16,098	3,803 ^a	3,500	13,302	12,598
GENDER										
Male	11,585	10,894	134	116	11,451	10,778	2,378 ^b	2,023	9,073	8,754
Female	5,741	5,394	87	75	5,654	5,320	1,425	1,476	4,229	3,844
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,221	14,284	179	147	15,041	14,137	3,206 ^a	2,919	11,836	11,218
White	12,957	12,252	158	131	12,798	12,122	2,723	2,514	10,076	9,608
Black or African American	1,535	1,334	11	6	1,524	1,328	286	242	1,239	1,087
American Indian or Alaska Native	67	87	1	*	66	87	23	9	43	78
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	22	49	*	*	22	48	8	*	13	40
Asian	323	272	0	2	323	270	56	83	267	186
Two or More Races	317	291	9	8	308	283	110 ^a	63	199	219
Hispanic or Latino	2,105	2,004	42	44	2,064	1,961	597	581	1,466	1,380
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,129 ^a	1,677	438 ^b	278	1,692	1,399
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,347	4,136	1,008 ^a	823	3,339	3,313
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	5,936	5,765	1,784	1,734	4,152	4,031
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,693	4,520	573	664	4,120	3,856
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	10,615	10,003	1,954	1,868	8,661	8,135
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2,209	2,201	875	843	1,334	1,358
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	971	902	322	276	649	626
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3,310	2,992	652 ^a	514	2,659	2,478

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.37B Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6.5 ^a	6.0	0.9	0.8	7.0 ^a	6.6	10.9	10.1	6.4	6.0
GENDER										
Male	8.9	8.3	1.1	0.9	9.8	9.1	13.6 ^b	11.7	9.1	8.7
Female	4.2	3.9	0.7	0.6	4.5	4.2	8.2	8.6	3.9	3.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.8 ^a	6.3	0.9	0.8	7.3 ^a	6.9	11.7	10.8	6.7	6.3
White	7.6	7.2	1.2	1.0	8.1	7.7	14.2	13.3	7.3	6.9
Black or African American	4.8	4.1	0.3	0.2	5.3	4.6	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.7	5.7	0.7	*	5.1	6.3	10.7	3.5	4.0	6.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.0	4.1	*	*	3.6	4.4	5.3	*	3.0	4.3
Asian	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.9	2.3	1.7
Two or More Races	6.8	6.0	1.1	1.0	8.0	7.1	12.8 ^a	8.2	6.6	6.8
Hispanic or Latino	4.8	4.5	0.7	0.7	5.5	5.1	8.0	7.8	4.8	4.4
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	6.2	5.2	8.1 ^b	5.8	5.8	5.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	7.1	6.8	9.3	8.0	6.6	6.5
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	8.0	7.6	12.6	11.8	6.9	6.6
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.4	6.0	12.7	13.8	6.0	5.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	9.0	8.3	13.4	12.9	8.3	7.7
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	6.8	6.9	9.8	9.3	5.7	5.9
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	8.5	8.1	9.2	8.3	8.2	8.0
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	4.1	3.7	8.2 ^a	6.7	3.7	3.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.38A Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	78,299	76,751	2,877 ^a	2,607	75,422	74,145	15,301 ^b	14,014	60,121	60,131
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	13,539	13,720	466 ^b	356	13,072	13,363	2,662	2,562	10,410	10,801
Midwest	17,918	17,775	671	631	17,247	17,144	3,583 ^a	3,346	13,664	13,799
South	30,863	30,254	1,173	1,050	29,691	29,204	5,741 ^b	5,220	23,950	23,984
West	15,979	15,003	567	570	15,412	14,433	3,315 ^b	2,886	12,097	11,547
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	40,522	38,959	1,412	1,287	39,110	37,672	8,004 ^b	7,219	31,106	30,453
Small Metro	25,257	24,043	957 ^a	819	24,300	23,224	5,012	4,676	19,288	18,547
Nonmetro	12,519 ^a	13,749	508	500	12,012 ^a	13,249	2,284	2,119	9,728 ^b	11,130
Urbanized	5,088	5,081	188	181	4,900	4,900	1,076	874	3,824	4,026
Less Urbanized	5,722 ^b	7,275	256	264	5,466 ^b	7,011	983	1,052	4,483 ^b	5,959
Completely Rural	1,709	1,393	64	55	1,645	1,339	225	193	1,420	1,145
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	16,219 ^b	14,771	620	576	15,599 ^b	14,195	4,345 ^b	3,612	11,254	10,583
100-199%	17,261	17,594	706	643	16,555	16,951	3,617 ^a	3,262	12,938	13,689
200% or More	44,582	44,139	1,551	1,388	43,031	42,751	7,101	6,892	35,930	35,859
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	45,120	45,056	1,685 ^b	1,413	43,436	43,643	8,690	8,524	34,745	35,119
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	14,884	15,706	1,044	1,098	13,840	14,608	3,067 ^a	2,759	10,773 ^a	11,850
Other ⁵	14,519	15,043	136	103	14,383	14,940	1,254	1,101	13,130	13,840
No Coverage	11,957 ^b	10,273	134	116	11,824 ^b	10,158	2,744 ^b	2,065	9,080 ^a	8,093

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.38B Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	29.2	28.5	11.6 ^a	10.5	31.1	30.3	43.8 ^b	40.5	28.9	28.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	28.3	28.7	11.3 ^b	8.7	29.9	30.6	43.5	42.3	27.7	28.7
Midwest	31.6	31.3	12.5	11.8	33.6	33.3	48.3 ^a	45.4	31.1	31.3
South	30.8	29.9	12.4	11.0	32.7	31.8	44.3 ^b	40.7	30.8	30.4
West	25.3 ^a	23.6	9.6	9.6	27.0 ^a	25.0	39.4 ^b	34.7	24.8	23.4
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	27.1 ^a	25.9	10.1	9.2	28.9 ^a	27.7	41.3 ^b	37.6	26.8	26.0
Small Metro	30.9	29.8	12.6 ^a	11.0	32.8	31.7	45.3 ^a	42.4	30.6	29.8
Nonmetro	34.1	35.8	15.6	14.6	35.9	37.9	51.3	48.6	33.5 ^a	36.4
Urbanized	33.6	33.1	13.2	12.7	35.7	35.2	52.4 ^a	45.2	32.8	33.6
Less Urbanized	33.6 ^a	37.6	17.7	15.7	35.1 ^b	39.7	50.3	50.9	32.9 ^b	38.2
Completely Rural	37.4	37.8	17.1	17.3	39.2	39.7	50.7	53.7	37.8	38.0
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	38.3 ^a	36.3	10.9	10.7	42.5 ^a	40.2	45.6 ^b	40.1	41.4	40.2
100-199%	31.7	32.0	12.5	11.4	33.9	34.4	43.2	41.7	32.0	33.0
200% or More	26.2	25.5	11.4 ^a	10.0	27.5	26.9	43.4 ^b	40.4	25.6	25.2
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	25.6	25.1	11.7 ^b	9.7	26.9	26.5	43.0 ^a	40.7	24.6	24.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	34.7	35.7	11.4	12.0	41.0	41.9	42.0 ^b	37.8	40.7	43.0
Other ⁵	21.7	22.2	11.5	8.5	21.9	22.4	42.7	38.4	20.9	21.7
No Coverage	44.6	42.2	11.7	10.8	46.1	43.6	49.1 ^b	44.5	45.2	43.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.39A Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	63,959	63,429	1,492 ^a	1,324	62,467	62,105	11,516 ^b	10,359	50,952	51,746
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	10,683	11,098	258 ^b	165	10,425	10,933	1,934	1,915	8,491	9,018
Midwest	14,996	14,781	374	364	14,622	14,417	2,753 ^b	2,487	11,869	11,930
South	25,888	25,903	572	537	25,317	25,366	4,422 ^b	3,948	20,894	21,418
West	12,392	11,646	289	258	12,103	11,388	2,406 ^b	2,008	9,696	9,380
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	32,006	31,114	687	608	31,319	30,507	5,832 ^b	5,196	25,487	25,311
Small Metro	20,995	20,176	484	422	20,511	19,754	3,813 ^a	3,467	16,698	16,287
Nonmetro	10,958 ^a	12,138	321	294	10,637 ^a	11,844	1,870	1,696	8,767 ^b	10,148
Urbanized	4,383	4,418	117	104	4,266	4,315	877 ^a	661	3,389	3,653
Less Urbanized	5,021 ^b	6,504	162	155	4,859 ^b	6,349	798	874	4,061 ^b	5,475
Completely Rural	1,555 ^a	1,216	42	35	1,512 ^a	1,181	195	161	1,318 ^a	1,019
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	13,987 ^a	12,836	349	323	13,638 ^a	12,512	3,353 ^b	2,680	10,285	9,832
100-199%	14,608	15,166	376	321	14,232	14,846	2,747 ^a	2,468	11,485	12,378
200% or More	35,225	35,291	766	680	34,458	34,611	5,277	5,075	29,181	29,536
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	35,218	35,654	858 ^a	712	34,360	34,941	6,174	6,057	28,186	28,884
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	12,663 ^a	13,658	554	567	12,109 ^a	13,092	2,436 ^a	2,139	9,673 ^b	10,953
Other ⁵	12,454	13,148	66	60	12,388	13,088	960	816	11,428	12,272
No Coverage	10,477 ^b	9,059	75	52	10,402 ^b	9,007	2,267 ^b	1,674	8,136 ^a	7,334

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.39B Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	23.9	23.5	6.0 ^a	5.3	25.7	25.4	33.0 ^b	30.0	24.5	24.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	22.3	23.2	6.2 ^b	4.0	23.9	25.0	31.6	31.6	22.6	24.0
Midwest	26.5	26.0	7.0	6.8	28.5	28.0	37.1 ^a	33.8	27.0	27.1
South	25.8	25.6	6.0	5.6	27.9	27.7	34.1 ^b	30.8	26.9	27.2
West	19.7	18.3	4.9	4.3	21.2	19.7	28.6 ^b	24.1	19.9	19.0
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	21.4	20.7	4.9	4.3	23.1	22.4	30.1 ^b	27.1	22.0	21.6
Small Metro	25.7	25.0	6.4	5.7	27.7	26.9	34.4 ^b	31.4	26.5	26.1
Nonmetro	29.8	31.6	9.9	8.6	31.8	33.9	42.0	38.9	30.2 ^a	33.2
Urbanized	28.9	28.8	8.2	7.3	31.1	31.0	42.8 ^b	34.2	29.0	30.5
Less Urbanized	29.5 ^b	33.6	11.2	9.3	31.2 ^b	35.9	40.9	42.2	29.8 ^b	35.1
Completely Rural	34.0	33.0	11.3	11.1	36.0	35.0	43.8	44.9	35.1	33.8
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	33.0	31.5	6.2	6.0	37.2	35.4	35.2 ^b	29.8	37.9	37.3
100-199%	26.8	27.6	6.7	5.7	29.2	30.1	32.8	31.5	28.4	29.9
200% or More	20.7	20.4	5.6	4.9	22.0	21.7	32.3 ^b	29.8	20.8	20.8
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	20.0	19.9	6.0 ^b	4.9	21.3	21.2	30.6 ^a	29.0	19.9	20.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	29.5	31.0	6.1	6.2	35.8	37.5	33.4 ^b	29.3	36.5 ^a	39.7
Other ⁵	18.6	19.4	5.6	4.9	18.9	19.7	32.7	28.5	18.2	19.3
No Coverage	39.1	37.2	6.6	4.8	40.5	38.7	40.6 ^b	36.0	40.5	39.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.40A Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	61,848	61,252	2,021 ^a	1,785	59,827	59,466	12,215 ^b	10,956	47,612	48,510
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	10,465	10,629	276	222	10,188	10,407	2,066 ^a	1,853	8,122	8,554
Midwest	14,128	13,963	487	452	13,641	13,511	2,806 ^a	2,582	10,835	10,929
South	24,651	24,423	839 ^b	673	23,812	23,750	4,690 ^b	4,156	19,122	19,594
West	12,605	12,236	419	438	12,186	11,798	2,653 ^a	2,365	9,533	9,432
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	31,865	30,822	966	875	30,899	29,946	6,351 ^b	5,579	24,549	24,368
Small Metro	20,089	19,474	686 ^b	550	19,403	18,925	4,000	3,686	15,403	15,238
Nonmetro	9,894 ^a	10,955	370	360	9,525 ^a	10,595	1,864	1,692	7,660 ^b	8,904
Urbanized	4,003	4,095	125	125	3,879	3,970	868	695	3,010	3,275
Less Urbanized	4,585 ^b	5,771	191	203	4,394 ^b	5,568	825	826	3,569 ^b	4,742
Completely Rural	1,306	1,089	54	32	1,252	1,057	171	170	1,080	887
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	14,353 ^a	13,185	477	418	13,877 ^a	12,768	3,632 ^b	3,022	10,244	9,746
100-199%	14,896	15,444	542	477	14,354	14,967	2,999 ^a	2,658	11,355	12,309
200% or More	32,433	32,487	1,003	891	31,430	31,596	5,418	5,141	26,012	26,455
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	32,733	33,272	1,105 ^b	900	31,628	32,371	6,531	6,291	25,097	26,080
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	13,219	14,145	791	800	12,429	13,345	2,653 ^a	2,347	9,776 ^b	10,998
Other ⁵	11,491	12,418	105	79	11,386	12,339	983	854	10,404 ^a	11,484
No Coverage	10,578 ^b	9,100	107	91	10,471 ^b	9,009	2,406 ^b	1,808	8,065 ^a	7,201

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.40B Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	23.1	22.7	8.1 ^a	7.2	24.6	24.3	35.0 ^b	31.7	22.9	23.1
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	21.9	22.2	6.7	5.4	23.3	23.8	33.8	30.6	21.6	22.7
Midwest	24.9	24.6	9.1	8.5	26.6	26.3	37.8	35.0	24.7	24.8
South	24.6	24.1	8.8 ^b	7.1	26.3	25.9	36.2 ^b	32.4	24.6	24.8
West	20.0	19.2	7.1	7.4	21.3	20.4	31.5 ^a	28.4	19.6	19.1
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	21.3	20.5	6.9	6.2	22.8	22.0	32.8 ^b	29.1	21.2	20.8
Small Metro	24.6	24.1	9.0 ^a	7.4	26.2	25.8	36.1 ^a	33.4	24.5	24.5
Nonmetro	26.9	28.5	11.4	10.5	28.4	30.3	41.9	38.8	26.4 ^a	29.1
Urbanized	26.4	26.7	8.7	8.8	28.3	28.5	42.3 ^a	36.0	25.8	27.3
Less Urbanized	26.9 ^a	29.8	13.2	12.1	28.2 ^a	31.5	42.2	39.9	26.2 ^b	30.4
Completely Rural	28.5	29.5	14.4	10.2	29.8	31.3	38.6	47.4	28.8	29.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	33.9	32.4	8.4	7.8	37.8	36.1	38.1 ^b	33.6	37.7	37.0
100-199%	27.4	28.1	9.6	8.5	29.4	30.4	35.8	33.9	28.1	29.7
200% or More	19.1	18.8	7.4 ^a	6.4	20.1	19.8	33.1 ^b	30.2	18.5	18.6
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	18.6	18.6	7.7 ^b	6.2	19.6	19.7	32.3 ^a	30.1	17.8	18.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	30.8	32.1	8.7	8.8	36.8	38.3	36.4 ^b	32.1	36.9 ^a	39.9
Other ⁵	17.2	18.3	8.8	6.5	17.3	18.5	33.4	29.8	16.6	18.0
No Coverage	39.5	37.4	9.4	8.5	40.8	38.7	43.1 ^a	38.9	40.2	38.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.41A Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	51,952	51,333	1,039 ^b	855	50,912	50,478	9,330 ^b	8,120	41,582	42,358
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	8,708	8,892	154 ^a	103	8,555	8,789	1,590	1,415	6,964	7,374
Midwest	12,187	11,674	276	263	11,911	11,411	2,201 ^b	1,904	9,710	9,507
South	20,867	21,157	389 ^a	309	20,477	20,847	3,625 ^b	3,155	16,852	17,692
West	10,190	9,611	220	179	9,969	9,431	1,914 ^a	1,647	8,056	7,785
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	26,126	25,259	472	374	25,654	24,886	4,680 ^b	4,111	20,974	20,775
Small Metro	17,107	16,422	331	277	16,776	16,145	3,112 ^b	2,684	13,664	13,461
Nonmetro	8,718	9,652	236	204	8,482 ^a	9,448	1,538	1,326	6,944 ^b	8,122
Urbanized	3,503	3,572	81	71	3,422	3,501	710 ^b	512	2,712	2,988
Less Urbanized	4,031 ^b	5,098	120	113	3,911 ^b	4,985	679	664	3,231 ^b	4,320
Completely Rural	1,184	982	35	20	1,149	962	148	149	1,001	813
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	12,504 ^a	11,467	262	228	12,243 ^a	11,239	2,878 ^b	2,237	9,365	9,002
100-199%	12,724	13,357	289 ^a	209	12,435	13,148	2,282	2,049	10,153	11,099
200% or More	26,624	26,442	489	418	26,135	26,024	4,071	3,767	22,064	22,257
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	26,611	26,783	556 ^a	431	26,055	26,352	4,747	4,437	21,309	21,915
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	11,428	12,298	427	391	11,001	11,907	2,113 ^a	1,821	8,888 ^b	10,086
Other ⁵	10,056	10,848	37	47	10,019	10,801	743	627	9,276	10,173
No Coverage	9,291 ^b	8,045	58	34	9,233 ^b	8,011	1,997 ^b	1,493	7,236 ^a	6,518

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.41B Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	19.4	19.1	4.2 ^b	3.4	21.0	20.6	26.7 ^b	23.5	20.0	20.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	18.2	18.6	3.7 ^a	2.5	19.6	20.1	26.0	23.4	18.5	19.6
Midwest	21.5	20.6	5.2	4.9	23.2	22.2	29.7 ^b	25.8	22.1	21.6
South	20.8	20.9	4.1 ^a	3.2	22.6	22.7	28.0 ^b	24.6	21.7	22.4
West	16.2	15.1	3.7	3.0	17.5	16.3	22.7 ^a	19.8	16.5	15.8
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	17.5	16.8	3.4 ^a	2.7	19.0	18.3	24.1 ^b	21.4	18.1	17.8
Small Metro	21.0	20.3	4.4	3.7	22.7	22.0	28.1 ^b	24.3	21.7	21.6
Nonmetro	23.7	25.1	7.3	6.0	25.3	27.0	34.6 ^a	30.4	23.9 ^a	26.5
Urbanized	23.1	23.3	5.7	5.0	24.9	25.1	34.6 ^b	26.5	23.2	24.9
Less Urbanized	23.7	26.4	8.3	6.7	25.1 ^a	28.2	34.8	32.1	23.7 ^a	27.7
Completely Rural	25.9	26.6	9.2	6.3	27.4	28.5	33.4	41.5	26.7	27.0
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	29.5	28.2	4.6	4.2	33.4	31.8	30.2 ^b	24.9	34.5	34.2
100-199%	23.4	24.3	5.1 ^a	3.7	25.5	26.7	27.3	26.2	25.1	26.8
200% or More	15.6	15.3	3.6	3.0	16.7	16.3	24.9 ^b	22.1	15.7	15.7
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	15.1	14.9	3.9 ^b	3.0	16.1	16.0	23.5 ^b	21.2	15.1	15.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	26.6	27.9	4.7	4.3	32.6	34.1	29.0 ^b	24.9	33.6 ^a	36.6
Other ⁵	15.0	16.0	3.1	3.9	15.2	16.2	25.3	21.9	14.8	16.0
No Coverage	34.7	33.0	5.1	3.2	36.0	34.4	35.7 ^a	32.1	36.1	35.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.42A Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,527	11,824	879 ^a	752	11,648	11,071	3,156 ^b	2,772	8,492	8,299
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,581	1,679	122	106	1,459	1,573	451	489	1,008	1,084
Midwest	3,226	3,090	211	181	3,015	2,909	876 ^a	734	2,140	2,175
South	5,335	5,055	385	347	4,950	4,708	1,195	1,071	3,754	3,637
West	2,385 ^a	2,000	162	118	2,224	1,882	633 ^a	479	1,591	1,403
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	4,863	4,518	353	325	4,509	4,193	1,318	1,129	3,191	3,064
Small Metro	4,518	4,030	311 ^a	238	4,207	3,792	1,161	1,032	3,046	2,760
Nonmetro	3,147	3,276	215	190	2,932	3,086	676	611	2,256	2,475
Urbanized	1,086	1,088	79	64	1,006	1,024	294	238	712	785
Less Urbanized	1,480	1,776	103	98	1,378	1,679	277	304	1,101	1,375
Completely Rural	581	412	33	28	548	384	105	69	443	315
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,031	1,716	142	162	1,888 ^a	1,553	692 ^a	536	1,196	1,017
100-199%	2,345	2,112	194	163	2,151	1,949	646	544	1,504	1,405
200% or More	8,087	7,952	542 ^a	427	7,545	7,524	1,752	1,647	5,792	5,877
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	8,073	7,852	554 ^a	441	7,519	7,411	2,094	1,920	5,425	5,491
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,717	1,639	304	286	1,413	1,353	388	367	1,024	987
Other ⁵	2,015	2,009	36	27	1,980	1,983	293	247	1,686	1,736
No Coverage	1,719	1,424	26	33	1,693	1,392	465 ^a	345	1,228	1,047

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.42B Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7	4.4	3.5 ^a	3.0	4.8	4.5	9.0 ^a	8.0	4.1	4.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.6	7.4	8.1	2.7	2.9
Midwest	5.7	5.4	3.9	3.4	5.9	5.7	11.8 ^a	10.0	4.9	4.9
South	5.3	5.0	4.1	3.6	5.5	5.1	9.2	8.3	4.8	4.6
West	3.8 ^a	3.1	2.7	2.0	3.9 ^a	3.3	7.5 ^a	5.8	3.3	2.8
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.1	6.8	5.9	2.8	2.6
Small Metro	5.5	5.0	4.1 ^a	3.2	5.7	5.2	10.5	9.3	4.8	4.4
Nonmetro	8.6	8.5	6.6	5.6	8.8	8.8	15.2	14.0	7.8	8.1
Urbanized	7.2	7.1	5.6	4.5	7.3	7.4	14.3	12.3	6.1	6.6
Less Urbanized	8.7	9.2	7.1	5.8	8.8	9.5	14.2	14.7	8.1	8.8
Completely Rural	12.7	11.2	8.8	9.0	13.1	11.4	23.6	19.2	11.8	10.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	4.8	4.2	2.5	3.0	5.1	4.4	7.3	6.0	4.4	3.9
100-199%	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.9	4.4	4.0	7.7	6.9	3.7	3.4
200% or More	4.8	4.6	4.0 ^b	3.1	4.8	4.7	10.7	9.7	4.1	4.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	4.6	4.4	3.8 ^b	3.0	4.7	4.5	10.4 ^a	9.2	3.8	3.8
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	4.2	3.9	5.3	5.0	3.9	3.6
Other ⁵	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	10.0	8.6	2.7	2.7
No Coverage	6.4	5.8	2.3	3.1	6.6	6.0	8.3	7.4	6.1	5.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.43A Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	8,991	8,769	367	352	8,625	8,416	1,893	1,807	6,731	6,609
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,075	1,144	59	47	1,016	1,097	267	309	749	788
Midwest	2,258	2,307	87	80	2,171	2,228	527	526	1,644	1,702
South	4,032	3,936	162	185	3,870	3,751	743	719	3,127	3,032
West	1,626	1,381	59	41	1,568	1,341	357 ^a	254	1,211	1,087
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3,164	3,100	134	140	3,030	2,960	728	680	2,302	2,280
Small Metro	3,289	3,012	120	112	3,168	2,901	706	691	2,463	2,209
Nonmetro	2,539	2,657	113	101	2,426	2,556	459	436	1,967	2,120
Urbanized	840	861	38	27	802	835	175	171	627	664
Less Urbanized	1,199	1,486	58	55	1,140	1,431	203	232	937	1,200
Completely Rural	501 ^a	309	16	19	485 ^a	290	81 ^b	34	403	256
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1,365	1,211	68	75	1,296	1,136	378	321	918	815
100-199%	1,602	1,496	84	71	1,518	1,425	365	339	1,153	1,086
200% or More	5,987	6,035	215	206	5,772	5,829	1,112	1,121	4,660	4,708
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	5,857	5,951	237	206	5,620	5,745	1,274	1,300	4,346	4,445
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,046	1,073	119	136	927	936	213	202	714	735
Other ⁵	1,601	1,540	17	10	1,584	1,530	174	160	1,410	1,370
No Coverage	1,215	1,044	11	12	1,204	1,032	278	212	926	820

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.43B Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.4	3.6	3.4	5.4	5.2	3.2	3.1
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.5	4.4	5.1	2.0	2.1
Midwest	4.0	4.1	1.6	1.5	4.2	4.3	7.1	7.1	3.7	3.9
South	4.0	3.9	1.7	1.9	4.3	4.1	5.7	5.6	4.0	3.8
West	2.6	2.2	1.0	0.7	2.7	2.3	4.2 ^a	3.1	2.5	2.2
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.5	2.0	1.9
Small Metro	4.0	3.7	1.6	1.5	4.3	4.0	6.4	6.3	3.9	3.5
Nonmetro	6.9	6.9	3.5	3.0	7.2	7.3	10.3	10.0	6.8	6.9
Urbanized	5.5	5.6	2.7	1.9	5.8	6.0	8.5	8.8	5.4	5.5
Less Urbanized	7.0	7.7	4.0	3.3	7.3	8.1	10.4	11.2	6.9	7.7
Completely Rural	10.9	8.4	4.3	6.1	11.5	8.6	18.3 ^b	9.4	10.7	8.5
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	3.2	3.0	1.2	1.4	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1
100-199%	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.3	3.1	2.9	4.4	4.3	2.9	2.6
200% or More	3.5	3.5	1.6	1.5	3.7	3.7	6.8	6.6	3.3	3.3
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3.3	3.3	1.6	1.4	3.5	3.5	6.3	6.2	3.1	3.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Other ⁵	2.4	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.3	5.9	5.6	2.2	2.2
No Coverage	4.5	4.3	1.0	1.1	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.44A Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	24,382 ^b	22,772	1,271 ^a	1,101	23,111 ^a	21,671	6,798 ^b	6,217	16,313	15,454
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	4,500	4,698	238 ^a	174	4,262	4,524	1,297	1,273	2,965	3,251
Midwest	5,637	5,471	307	275	5,330	5,196	1,641	1,518	3,689	3,678
South	9,104 ^a	8,247	480	435	8,624 ^a	7,812	2,414	2,277	6,210	5,535
West	5,142 ^b	4,355	247	217	4,895 ^b	4,138	1,446 ^b	1,149	3,450	2,990
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	13,753 ^a	12,743	643	553	13,110	12,190	3,602	3,283	9,508	8,907
Small Metro	7,611 ^a	6,974	427	356	7,185	6,617	2,206	2,064	4,978	4,553
Nonmetro	3,018	3,055	202	191	2,816	2,864	989	870	1,827	1,994
Urbanized	1,461	1,253	78	73	1,383	1,180	504	381	879	799
Less Urbanized	1,312	1,557	105	97	1,207	1,460	407	412	800	1,048
Completely Rural	245	245	18	21	227	223	79	76	148	147
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	4,489 ^b	3,770	248	204	4,241 ^b	3,565	1,833 ^b	1,454	2,408	2,111
100-199%	4,411	4,103	278	233	4,133	3,870	1,462	1,298	2,670	2,572
200% or More	15,347	14,740	745	664	14,602	14,076	3,367	3,305	11,235	10,770
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	15,663	14,986	797 ^a	665	14,865	14,321	4,261	4,102	10,605	10,219
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	3,657	3,717	393	405	3,265	3,312	1,058	1,008	2,207	2,305
Other ⁵	3,527	3,348	50	43	3,477	3,305	540	469	2,937	2,837
No Coverage	3,471 ^b	2,763	71	39	3,400 ^b	2,724	1,108 ^b	797	2,292	1,927

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.44B Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	9.1 ^b	8.5	5.1 ^a	4.4	9.5 ^b	8.9	19.5 ^b	18.0	7.8	7.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	9.4	9.8	5.8 ^a	4.2	9.8	10.4	21.2	21.0	7.9	8.6
Midwest	9.9	9.6	5.7	5.2	10.4	10.1	22.1	20.6	8.4	8.4
South	9.1 ^a	8.1	5.1	4.6	9.5 ^a	8.5	18.6	17.7	8.0 ^a	7.0
West	8.2 ^b	6.8	4.2	3.6	8.6 ^b	7.2	17.2 ^b	13.8	7.1 ^a	6.1
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	9.2 ^a	8.5	4.6	3.9	9.7 ^a	8.9	18.6	17.1	8.2	7.6
Small Metro	9.3	8.6	5.6	4.8	9.7	9.0	19.9	18.7	7.9	7.3
Nonmetro	8.2	8.0	6.2	5.6	8.4	8.2	22.2	20.0	6.3	6.5
Urbanized	9.6	8.2	5.5	5.1	10.1	8.5	24.5 ^a	19.7	7.5	6.7
Less Urbanized	7.7	8.1	7.3	5.8	7.7	8.3	20.8	19.9	5.9	6.7
Completely Rural	5.4	6.6	4.9	6.7	5.4	6.6	17.8	21.2	3.9	4.9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	10.6 ^a	9.3	4.4	3.8	11.6 ^a	10.1	19.2 ^b	16.2	8.9	8.0
100-199%	8.1	7.5	4.9	4.1	8.5	7.9	17.5	16.6	6.6	6.2
200% or More	9.0	8.5	5.5	4.8	9.3	8.8	20.6	19.4	8.0	7.6
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	8.9 ^a	8.4	5.5 ^a	4.6	9.2	8.7	21.1 ^a	19.6	7.5	7.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	8.5	8.4	4.3	4.4	9.7	9.5	14.5	13.8	8.3	8.4
Other ⁵	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	5.3	5.0	18.4	16.3	4.7	4.5
No Coverage	13.0 ^a	11.3	6.2	3.6	13.3	11.7	19.8	17.2	11.4	10.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.45A Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,508	12,261	517	448	11,991	11,813	3,106	3,048	8,885	8,764
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2,190	2,515	111 ^a	70	2,078 ^a	2,446	535 ^a	650	1,543	1,795
Midwest	2,787	2,925	109	123	2,678	2,803	738	735	1,940	2,068
South	5,011	4,632	198	170	4,813	4,462	1,146	1,176	3,667	3,287
West	2,520	2,188	99	86	2,421	2,102	687 ^b	487	1,735	1,615
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	6,976	6,742	264	236	6,711	6,506	1,599	1,559	5,113	4,947
Small Metro	4,022	3,847	165	139	3,856	3,708	1,045	1,049	2,811	2,659
Nonmetro	1,511	1,672	88	74	1,423	1,598	462	440	961	1,158
Urbanized	750	675	35	33	716	642	242	173	474	469
Less Urbanized	658 ^a	902	45	32	613 ^a	870	180	236	433	634
Completely Rural	102	95	8	8	94	87	40	31	54	56
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,599	2,350	128	86	2,471	2,264	845	741	1,626	1,523
100-199%	2,420	2,452	111	113	2,309	2,339	718	731	1,591	1,608
200% or More	7,450	7,402	279	249	7,171	7,152	1,503	1,519	5,668	5,633
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	7,318	7,375	314 ^a	241	7,003	7,134	1,686	1,850	5,317	5,285
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,152	2,399	168	185	1,984	2,215	588	614	1,395	1,601
Other ⁵	2,055	2,027	25	23	2,031	2,004	271	238	1,760	1,767
No Coverage	2,042 ^a	1,729	27	19	2,014	1,710	625 ^b	444	1,389	1,266

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.45B Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.7	4.6	2.1	1.8	4.9	4.8	8.9	8.8	4.3	4.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	4.6	5.3	2.7 ^a	1.7	4.8 ^a	5.6	8.7 ^a	10.7	4.1	4.8
Midwest	4.9	5.2	2.0	2.3	5.2	5.5	10.0	10.0	4.4	4.7
South	5.0	4.6	2.1	1.8	5.3	4.9	8.8	9.2	4.7	4.2
West	4.0	3.4	1.7	1.5	4.2	3.6	8.2 ^b	5.9	3.6	3.3
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	4.7	4.5	1.9	1.7	5.0	4.8	8.2	8.1	4.4	4.2
Small Metro	4.9	4.8	2.2	1.9	5.2	5.1	9.4	9.5	4.5	4.3
Nonmetro	4.1	4.4	2.7	2.2	4.2	4.6	10.4	10.1	3.3	3.8
Urbanized	5.0	4.4	2.4	2.3	5.2	4.6	11.8	9.0	4.1	3.9
Less Urbanized	3.9	4.7	3.1	1.9	3.9	4.9	9.2	11.4	3.2	4.1
Completely Rural	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.6	9.1	8.6	1.4	1.8
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	6.1	5.8	2.3	1.6	6.7	6.4	8.9	8.2	6.0	5.8
100-199%	4.4	4.5	2.0	2.0	4.7	4.7	8.6	9.3	3.9	3.9
200% or More	4.4	4.3	2.1	1.8	4.6	4.5	9.2	8.9	4.0	4.0
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	4.2	4.1	2.2 ^a	1.7	4.3	4.3	8.3	8.8	3.8	3.7
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	5.0	5.5	1.8	2.0	5.9	6.3	8.1	8.4	5.3	5.8
Other ⁵	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.0	9.2	8.3	2.8	2.8
No Coverage	7.6	7.1	2.4	1.8	7.9	7.3	11.2	9.6	6.9	6.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.46A Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	175,847	174,625	5,652	5,385	170,195	169,240	26,355 ^b	25,720	143,840	143,520
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	33,076	33,063	1,085	993	31,991	32,070	4,963 ^a	4,767	27,028	27,303
Midwest	38,957	39,182	1,249	1,191	37,709	37,990	5,838	5,723	31,871	32,268
South	62,443	61,670	2,044	1,908	60,400	59,762	9,436	9,231	50,963	50,531
West	41,370	40,710	1,275	1,293	40,095	39,417	6,118	6,000	33,978	33,418
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	100,579	99,244	3,146	3,023	97,433	96,221	14,597	14,327	82,836	81,894
Small Metro	53,059	52,474	1,738	1,593	51,321	50,882	8,473	8,217	42,848	42,665
Nonmetro	22,209	22,906	768	769	21,441	22,137	3,285	3,176	18,156	18,961
Urbanized	9,633	9,463	328	335	9,305	9,128	1,536	1,390	7,769	7,738
Less Urbanized	10,207	11,320	359	359	9,848	10,961	1,439	1,531	8,408	9,430
Completely Rural	2,369	2,124	81	75	2,288	2,049	311	255	1,978	1,794
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	21,757 ^a	20,387	1,030	939	20,727 ^a	19,448	6,584	6,081	14,143	13,367
100-199%	30,464	30,505	1,278	1,209	29,186	29,296	6,128 ^a	5,674	23,058	23,621
200% or More	123,117	123,184	3,344	3,237	119,773	119,946	13,134	13,415	106,639	106,531
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	124,645	125,155	3,588 ^a	3,285	121,057	121,870	16,215	16,688	104,842	105,182
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	20,689	21,418	1,783	1,831	18,906	19,587	4,528	4,575	14,378	15,012
Other ⁵	37,627	38,164	257	260	37,370	37,904	2,212	2,072	35,158	35,833
No Coverage	17,639 ^b	15,547	237	221	17,402 ^b	15,326	4,073 ^b	3,174	13,329 ^a	12,152

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.46B Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	65.7 ^a	64.8	22.7	21.6	70.1 ^a	69.2	75.5	74.4	69.2	68.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	69.2	69.2	26.3	24.2	73.2	73.4	81.1	78.8	71.9	72.5
Midwest	68.8	69.0	23.3	22.4	73.5	73.9	78.7	77.7	72.6	73.3
South	62.3 ^a	60.9	21.5	20.0	66.6	65.2	72.8	72.0	65.6	64.1
West	65.6	64.0	21.5	21.8	70.2 ^a	68.3	72.7	72.1	69.8	67.7
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	67.3 ^a	66.0	22.4	21.5	72.0 ^a	70.6	75.3	74.7	71.5 ^a	70.0
Small Metro	65.0	65.0	22.9	21.5	69.3	69.4	76.5	74.4	68.1	68.5
Nonmetro	60.4	59.7	23.6	22.5	64.0	63.3	73.8	72.9	62.5	62.0
Urbanized	63.6	61.7	23.0	23.5	67.8	65.6	74.8	72.0	66.6	64.5
Less Urbanized	60.0	58.5	24.8	21.4	63.2	62.0	73.7	74.0	61.7	60.4
Completely Rural	51.8	57.6	21.6	23.7	54.5	60.7	69.9	70.9	52.7	59.5
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	51.4	50.1	18.2	17.5	56.5	55.0	69.1	67.6	52.1	50.7
100-199%	56.0	55.5	22.6	21.4	59.8	59.4	73.2	72.5	57.0	57.0
200% or More	72.3 ^a	71.2	24.6	23.3	76.5 ^a	75.3	80.3 ^a	78.7	76.0	74.9
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	70.8 ^a	69.8	24.9 ^b	22.6	74.9	74.0	80.3	79.8	74.2	73.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	48.2	48.7	19.5	20.1	56.0	56.2	62.0	62.6	54.3	54.5
Other ⁵	56.2	56.3	21.7	21.4	56.9	56.9	75.3	72.2	56.0	56.2
No Coverage	65.8	63.8	20.8	20.7	67.8	65.8	72.9 ^b	68.4	66.4	65.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.47A Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	138,322	136,735	2,392	2,289	135,929	134,446	20,367 ^a	19,754	115,563	114,692
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	26,726	26,798	516	439	26,210	26,359	3,996	3,846	22,214	22,513
Midwest	30,557	31,198	514	511	30,042	30,687	4,576	4,468	25,466	26,220
South	48,285	46,913	825	798	47,460	46,115	7,102	6,975	40,358	39,140
West	32,754	31,825	537	541	32,217	31,284	4,692	4,465	27,525	26,819
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	80,628	79,230	1,346	1,323	79,282	77,907	11,362	11,103	67,920	66,804
Small Metro	41,361	40,541	723	644	40,639	39,896	6,605	6,366	34,034	33,530
Nonmetro	16,333	16,964	323	322	16,009	16,642	2,400	2,285	13,609	14,357
Urbanized	7,346	7,038	145	144	7,200	6,893	1,187	1,011	6,014	5,883
Less Urbanized	7,379 ^a	8,394	148	147	7,231 ^a	8,247	1,017	1,106	6,213 ^a	7,141
Completely Rural	1,608	1,533	30	31	1,578	1,502	196	168	1,382	1,334
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	15,028 ^a	14,044	415	361	14,613	13,684	4,845	4,541	9,768	9,143
100-199%	22,006	22,193	513	518	21,494	21,675	4,682 ^a	4,224	16,812	17,450
200% or More	100,919	100,079	1,464	1,410	99,455	98,668	10,471	10,569	88,983	88,099
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	101,166	101,135	1,536	1,417	99,630	99,718	13,182	13,419	86,448	86,299
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	13,738	14,218	732	763	13,007	13,455	2,911	3,022	10,095	10,433
Other ⁵	29,099	29,600	101	100	28,998	29,500	1,695	1,527	27,303	27,973
No Coverage	13,219 ^b	11,646	105	95	13,114 ^b	11,550	3,048 ^b	2,290	10,066	9,261

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.47B Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	51.7 ^a	50.7	9.6	9.2	56.0 ^a	55.0	58.3	57.1	55.6	54.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	55.9	56.1	12.5	10.7	60.0	60.3	65.3	63.5	59.1	59.8
Midwest	53.9	55.0	9.6	9.6	58.5	59.7	61.7	60.6	58.0	59.5
South	48.2 ^a	46.3	8.7	8.4	52.3 ^a	50.3	54.8	54.4	51.9 ^a	49.6
West	52.0 ^a	50.0	9.1	9.1	56.4 ^a	54.2	55.8	53.7	56.5 ^a	54.3
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	54.0 ^a	52.7	9.6	9.4	58.6 ^a	57.2	58.6	57.9	58.6 ^a	57.1
Small Metro	50.7	50.2	9.5	8.7	54.9	54.4	59.7	57.7	54.1	53.8
Nonmetro	44.5	44.2	9.9	9.4	47.8	47.6	53.9	52.4	46.9	46.9
Urbanized	48.5	45.9	10.2	10.1	52.5	49.5	57.8 ^a	52.3	51.5	49.1
Less Urbanized	43.4	43.4	10.2	8.8	46.4	46.7	52.1	53.5	45.6	45.8
Completely Rural	35.2 ^a	41.5	8.0	9.6	37.6 ^a	44.5	44.2	46.8	36.8 ^a	44.3
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	35.5	34.5	7.3	6.7	39.8	38.7	50.9	50.5	35.9	34.7
100-199%	40.4	40.4	9.1	9.2	44.1	44.0	56.0	53.9	41.6	42.1
200% or More	59.3 ^b	57.8	10.8	10.2	63.5 ^b	62.0	64.1 ^a	62.0	63.4 ^a	62.0
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	57.5 ^a	56.4	10.7	9.7	61.7	60.6	65.3	64.1	61.1	60.0
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	32.0	32.3	8.0	8.4	38.5	38.6	39.9	41.4	38.1	37.8
Other ⁵	43.5	43.7	8.5	8.2	44.1	44.3	57.7	53.3	43.5	43.9
No Coverage	49.3	47.8	9.3	8.9	51.1	49.6	54.5 ^b	49.3	50.2	49.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.48A Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	66,690	65,327	1,441 ^b	1,214	65,249	64,113	13,626	13,258	51,623	50,855
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	12,454	12,727	296	236	12,158	12,491	2,677	2,733	9,480	9,758
Midwest	15,049	15,223	338 ^a	274	14,711	14,949	3,189	3,126	11,522	11,823
South	23,592	22,939	507	413	23,085	22,527	4,664	4,510	18,421	18,016
West	15,595 ^a	14,438	300	291	15,295 ^a	14,147	3,095	2,889	12,200 ^a	11,257
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	38,547	37,600	770	665	37,777	36,935	7,459	7,384	30,318	29,550
Small Metro	19,880	19,130	453 ^a	361	19,426	18,769	4,486	4,265	14,941	14,504
Nonmetro	8,264	8,597	219	188	8,045	8,409	1,681	1,608	6,364	6,801
Urbanized	3,682	3,504	96	85	3,586	3,419	818	682	2,767	2,737
Less Urbanized	3,824	4,306	99	86	3,724	4,220	722	801	3,003	3,418
Completely Rural	758	787	23	16	735	770	141	125	594	645
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	9,781	9,266	242	207	9,538	9,058	3,380	3,185	6,159	5,873
100-199%	12,104	11,834	311	268	11,793	11,566	3,051	2,780	8,742	8,786
200% or More	44,516	43,972	888 ^a	739	43,627	43,233	6,905	7,038	36,722	36,195
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	45,141	45,156	927 ^b	745	44,214	44,411	8,738	9,049	35,476	35,362
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	8,394	8,657	456	407	7,939	8,250	1,884	1,960	6,054	6,290
Other ⁵	10,021	9,826	61	47	9,959	9,780	1,109	982	8,850	8,798
No Coverage	8,592 ^b	7,571	53	62	8,539 ^b	7,509	2,193 ^b	1,607	6,346	5,901

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.48B Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	24.9	24.2	5.8 ^b	4.9	26.9	26.2	39.0	38.4	24.8	24.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	26.0	26.6	7.2	5.8	27.8	28.6	43.8	45.2	25.2	25.9
Midwest	26.6	26.8	6.3 ^a	5.1	28.7	29.1	43.0	42.4	26.2	26.8
South	23.5	22.7	5.3 ^a	4.3	25.5	24.6	36.0	35.2	23.7	22.8
West	24.7 ^b	22.7	5.1	4.9	26.8 ^b	24.5	36.8	34.7	25.1 ^a	22.8
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	25.8	25.0	5.5	4.7	27.9	27.1	38.5	38.5	26.2	25.2
Small Metro	24.4	23.7	6.0 ^a	4.9	26.2	25.6	40.5	38.6	23.7	23.3
Nonmetro	22.5	22.4	6.7	5.5	24.0	24.1	37.8	36.9	21.9	22.2
Urbanized	24.3	22.8	6.7	6.0	26.1	24.6	39.9	35.3	23.7	22.8
Less Urbanized	22.5	22.3	6.8	5.1	23.9	23.9	36.9	38.7	22.1	21.9
Completely Rural	16.6 ^a	21.3	6.2	5.2	17.5 ^a	22.8	31.8	34.9	15.8 ^a	21.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	23.1	22.8	4.3	3.9	26.0	25.6	35.5	35.4	22.7	22.3
100-199%	22.2	21.5	5.5	4.8	24.2	23.5	36.5	35.5	21.6	21.2
200% or More	26.2	25.4	6.5 ^b	5.3	27.9	27.2	42.2	41.3	26.2	25.5
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	25.7	25.2	6.4 ^b	5.1	27.4	27.0	43.3	43.3	25.1	24.6
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	19.6	19.7	5.0	4.5	23.5	23.7	25.8	26.8	22.9	22.8
Other ⁵	15.0	14.5	5.2	3.9	15.2	14.7	37.7	34.2	14.1	13.8
No Coverage	32.1	31.1	4.6	5.8	33.3	32.3	39.3 ^b	34.6	31.6	31.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.49A Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	17,326	16,288	221	191	17,105	16,098	3,803 ^a	3,500	13,302	12,598
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3,405	3,273	37	40	3,367	3,233	813	778	2,555	2,455
Midwest	4,112	4,055	57	50	4,055	4,004	967	897	3,088	3,107
South	6,045	5,677	79	56	5,966	5,620	1,310 ^a	1,139	4,656	4,482
West	3,765	3,284	48	44	3,717	3,240	713	686	3,004	2,554
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	9,555	8,728	116	91	9,439	8,637	1,989	1,864	7,450	6,774
Small Metro	5,693	5,357	70	60	5,623	5,297	1,327	1,240	4,296	4,056
Nonmetro	2,078	2,203	35	40	2,044	2,163	487	396	1,557	1,768
Urbanized	905	890	5	17	900	873	246	178	654	695
Less Urbanized	1,025	1,065	26	18	999	1,047	204	183	795	865
Completely Rural	149	248	4	4	145	243	37	35	108	208
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,370	2,289	37	25	2,333	2,264	965	851	1,368	1,413
100-199%	2,962	2,813	35	46	2,927	2,767	856 ^a	690	2,071	2,077
200% or More	11,882	11,087	150	119	11,733	10,968	1,870	1,859	9,863	9,109
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	11,721	11,202	145	128	11,576	11,074	2,606	2,583	8,970	8,491
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,926	1,912	66	62	1,859	1,850	381	392	1,478	1,458
Other ⁵	2,659	2,430	10	1	2,649	2,429	299 ^a	219	2,351	2,209
No Coverage	2,354	2,113	4	14	2,349	2,099	608 ^b	383	1,741	1,716

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.49B Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	6.5 ^a	6.0	0.9	0.8	7.0 ^a	6.6	10.9	10.1	6.4	6.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	7.1	6.8	0.9	1.0	7.7	7.4	13.3	12.8	6.8	6.5
Midwest	7.3	7.1	1.1	0.9	7.9	7.8	13.0	12.2	7.0	7.1
South	6.0	5.6	0.8	0.6	6.6	6.1	10.1	8.9	6.0	5.7
West	6.0	5.2	0.8	0.7	6.5	5.6	8.5	8.2	6.2	5.2
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	6.4 ^a	5.8	0.8	0.6	7.0 ^a	6.3	10.3	9.7	6.4	5.8
Small Metro	7.0	6.6	0.9	0.8	7.6	7.2	12.0	11.2	6.8	6.5
Nonmetro	5.7	5.7	1.1	1.2	6.1	6.2	10.9	9.1	5.4	5.8
Urbanized	6.0	5.8	0.3	1.2	6.6	6.3	12.0	9.2	5.6	5.8
Less Urbanized	6.0	5.5	1.8	1.1	6.4	5.9	10.4	8.8	5.8	5.5
Completely Rural	3.3 ^b	6.7	1.1	1.4	3.5 ^b	7.2	8.4	9.7	2.9 ^b	6.9
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	5.6	5.6	0.6	0.5	6.4	6.4	10.1	9.5	5.0	5.4
100-199%	5.4	5.1	0.6	0.8	6.0	5.6	10.2	8.8	5.1	5.0
200% or More	7.0 ^a	6.4	1.1	0.9	7.5 ^a	6.9	11.4	10.9	7.0 ^a	6.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	6.7	6.2	1.0	0.9	7.2	6.7	12.9	12.3	6.3	5.9
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	4.5	4.3	0.7	0.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3
Other ⁵	4.0	3.6	0.9	0.1	4.0	3.6	10.2 ^a	7.6	3.7	3.5
No Coverage	8.8	8.7	0.4	1.3	9.2	9.0	10.9 ^a	8.2	8.7	9.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.50A Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	16,028	15,408	13,602	13,055	7,701	7,268
GENDER						
Male	8,189 ^a	7,646	6,806 ^a	6,317	3,859	3,596
Female	7,839	7,762	6,795	6,738	3,842	3,672
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,361	11,974	10,610	10,201	6,062	5,814
White	9,068	8,917	7,958	7,781	4,651	4,599
Black or African American	2,016 ^a	1,774	1,601 ^a	1,354	846 ^a	677
American Indian or Alaska Native	72	86	57	65	36	30
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	594	672	486	558	253	298
Two or More Races	527	453	434	389	237	189
Hispanic or Latino	3,667	3,434	2,991	2,854	1,639	1,454
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	4,578	4,415	3,940	3,793	2,337	2,301
Female, White, Not Hispanic	4,490	4,502	4,017	3,988	2,314	2,298
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	1,040 ^a	854	815 ^b	607	424 ^b	292
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	975	920	786	747	422	385
Male, Hispanic	1,899	1,724	1,533	1,429	832	778
Female, Hispanic	1,768	1,709	1,459	1,425	807	676

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.50B Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	42.3 ^a	41.0	35.9	34.7	20.3	19.3
GENDER						
Male	42.1 ^b	39.5	35.0 ^b	32.6	19.8	18.6
Female	42.5	42.5	36.9	36.9	20.8	20.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	42.5	41.4	36.4	35.3	20.8	20.1
White	44.8	44.4	39.3	38.8	23.0	22.9
Black or African American	37.5 ^a	34.0	29.8 ^a	26.0	15.7 ^a	13.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	31.2	38.2	24.8	28.6	15.4	13.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	30.8	31.7	25.2	26.3	13.1	14.0
Two or More Races	46.1	41.9	38.0	36.0	20.7	17.4
Hispanic or Latino	41.8	39.4	34.1	32.7	18.7	16.7
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	44.1	42.6	38.0	36.6	22.5	22.2
Female, White, Not Hispanic	45.5	46.3	40.7	41.0	23.4	23.6
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	38.1 ^b	31.8	29.8 ^b	22.6	15.5 ^b	10.9
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	36.8	36.3	29.7	29.5	16.0	15.2
Male, Hispanic	41.9	38.3	33.8	31.7	18.4	17.3
Female, Hispanic	41.8	40.5	34.5	33.8	19.1 ^a	16.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.51A Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	200,811	200,744	162,245	161,569	130,620	129,467
GENDER						
Male	100,692	99,961	82,217	81,859	69,030	68,689
Female	100,119	100,784	80,028	79,710	61,591	60,777
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	172,915	172,336	139,526	138,723	113,771	112,086
White	138,094	138,045	111,987	111,881	92,503	91,594
Black or African American	21,340	21,369	16,984	16,418	13,210	12,594
American Indian or Alaska Native	961	1,092	679	811	508	498
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	383 ^b	757	296	*	205	*
Asian	8,978 ^a	7,747	7,318	6,377	5,588	4,871
Two or More Races	3,158	3,326	2,261 ^a	2,657	1,757	2,096
Hispanic or Latino	27,896	28,409	22,719	22,846	16,849	17,381
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	68,376	68,100	55,925	55,615	48,168	47,534
Female, White, Not Hispanic	69,718	69,945	56,063	56,267	44,336	44,060
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	9,953	10,015	7,959	7,867	6,496	6,500
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	11,387	11,354	9,025	8,551	6,714	6,094
Male, Hispanic	15,273	15,256	12,657	12,793	9,948	10,251
Female, Hispanic	12,624	13,152	10,062	10,053	6,902	7,129

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.51B Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	87.4 ^a	86.6	70.6	69.7	56.8 ^a	55.8
GENDER						
Male	91.3 ^b	89.8	74.6	73.6	62.6	61.7
Female	83.8	83.6	67.0	66.1	51.5	50.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	88.7 ^a	87.8	71.5	70.7	58.3 ^a	57.1
White	91.9	91.6	74.5	74.3	61.6	60.8
Black or African American	80.0	79.1	63.6 ^a	60.7	49.5 ^a	46.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	80.0	83.4	56.5	61.9	42.3	38.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	70.5	73.7	54.5	*	37.7	*
Asian	70.3 ^b	62.3	57.3 ^b	51.3	43.7 ^a	39.1
Two or More Races	89.7	88.8	64.2	70.9	49.9	56.0
Hispanic or Latino	80.2	79.8	65.3	64.1	48.4	48.8
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	94.0	93.4	76.8	76.3	66.2	65.2
Female, White, Not Hispanic	89.9	90.0	72.3	72.4	57.2	56.7
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	83.5	83.0	66.7	65.2	54.5	53.9
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	77.1	75.9	61.1 ^a	57.2	45.5 ^b	40.7
Male, Hispanic	88.8	86.7	73.6	72.7	57.8	58.3
Female, Hispanic	71.8	73.0	57.2	55.8	39.2	39.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.52A Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	7,701	7,268	5,059 ^b	4,541	1,260 ^a	1,069
GENDER						
Male	3,859	3,596	2,615 ^b	2,232	707	586
Female	3,842	3,672	2,444	2,309	554	483
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,062	5,814	3,929	3,653	1,017	905
White	4,651	4,599	3,138	2,943	892	792
Black or African American	846 ^a	677	454	368	59	53
American Indian or Alaska Native	36	30	16	25	6	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	3	*
Asian	253	298	146	179	9	37
Two or More Races	237	189	152	124	49 ^a	18
Hispanic or Latino	1,639	1,454	1,129 ^b	888	243 ^a	163
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	2,337	2,301	1,650	1,458	514	428
Female, White, Not Hispanic	2,314	2,298	1,487	1,486	379	364
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	424 ^b	292	230 ^a	150	33	32
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	422	385	224	218	26	21
Male, Hispanic	832	778	572	468	138	99
Female, Hispanic	807	676	557 ^a	420	105	65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.52B Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	20.3	19.3	13.4 ^b	12.1	3.3 ^a	2.8
GENDER						
Male	19.8	18.6	13.4 ^b	11.5	3.6	3.0
Female	20.8	20.1	13.3	12.6	3.0	2.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	20.8	20.1	13.5	12.6	3.5	3.1
White	23.0	22.9	15.5	14.7	4.4	3.9
Black or African American	15.7 ^a	13.0	8.4	7.1	1.1	1.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.4	13.2	7.0	11.1	2.4	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	1.4	*
Asian	13.1	14.0	7.5	8.4	0.5	1.7
Two or More Races	20.7	17.4	13.3	11.4	4.3 ^a	1.7
Hispanic or Latino	18.7	16.7	12.9 ^b	10.2	2.8 ^a	1.9
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	22.5	22.2	15.9 ^a	14.1	4.9	4.1
Female, White, Not Hispanic	23.4	23.6	15.1	15.3	3.8	3.7
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	15.5 ^b	10.9	8.4 ^a	5.6	1.2	1.2
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	16.0	15.2	8.5	8.6	1.0	0.8
Male, Hispanic	18.4	17.3	12.6	10.4	3.0	2.2
Female, Hispanic	19.1 ^a	16.0	13.2 ^a	10.0	2.5	1.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.53A Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	130,620	129,467	61,631	60,786	16,066	15,220
GENDER						
Male	69,030	68,689	35,736	35,557	10,878	10,308
Female	61,591	60,777	25,895	25,229	5,188	4,912
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	113,771	112,086	51,583	50,652	14,203	13,379
White	92,503	91,594	41,286	40,506	12,065	11,460
Black or African American	13,210	12,594	7,035	6,958	1,476	1,281
American Indian or Alaska Native	508	498	330	307	61	84
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	205	*	104 ^a	186	19	47
Asian	5,588	4,871	1,913	1,699	314	235
Two or More Races	1,757	2,096	916	996	268	272
Hispanic or Latino	16,849	17,381	10,048	10,135	1,862	1,841
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	48,168	47,534	23,709	23,269	8,150	7,648
Female, White, Not Hispanic	44,336	44,060	17,576	17,236	3,914	3,812
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	6,496	6,500	3,696	3,877	937	861
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	6,714	6,094	3,339	3,081	540	419
Male, Hispanic	9,948	10,251	6,445	6,568	1,372	1,330
Female, Hispanic	6,902	7,129	3,604	3,567	490	511

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.53B Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	56.8 ^a	55.8	26.8	26.2	7.0	6.6
GENDER						
Male	62.6	61.7	32.4	32.0	9.9	9.3
Female	51.5	50.4	21.7	20.9	4.3	4.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	58.3 ^a	57.1	26.5	25.8	7.3	6.8
White	61.6	60.8	27.5	26.9	8.0	7.6
Black or African American	49.5 ^a	46.6	26.4	25.7	5.5	4.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	42.3	38.0	27.5	23.4	5.1	6.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	37.7	*	19.2	18.1	3.5	4.6
Asian	43.7 ^a	39.1	15.0	13.7	2.5	1.9
Two or More Races	49.9	56.0	26.0	26.6	7.6	7.3
Hispanic or Latino	48.4	48.8	28.9	28.5	5.4	5.2
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	66.2	65.2	32.6	31.9	11.2	10.5
Female, White, Not Hispanic	57.2	56.7	22.7	22.2	5.0	4.9
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	54.5	53.9	31.0	32.1	7.9	7.1
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	45.5 ^b	40.7	22.6	20.6	3.7	2.8
Male, Hispanic	57.8	58.3	37.5	37.3	8.0	7.6
Female, Hispanic	39.2	39.6	20.5	19.8	2.8	2.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.54A Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	16,028	15,408	13,602	13,055	7,701	7,268
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	3,036	2,869	2,740	2,553	1,682	1,508
Midwest	3,431	3,388	2,926	2,931	1,645	1,682
South	5,900	5,505	4,895 ^a	4,516	2,678	2,483
West	3,660	3,646	3,041	3,055	1,696	1,595
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	8,755	8,511	7,412	7,250	4,203	4,043
Small Metro	5,133	4,791	4,378	4,034	2,522	2,276
Nonmetro	2,141	2,106	1,811	1,771	976	949
Urbanized	943	905	803	755	452	401
Less Urbanized	977	1,030	832	872	444	470
Completely Rural	221	171	176	144	81	77
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	3,852	3,564	3,127	2,885	1,852	1,652
100-199%	3,602 ^a	3,255	2,938	2,700	1,580	1,434
200% or More	8,129	8,118	7,107	7,030	3,971	3,861
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	9,461	9,240	8,346	8,107	4,887	4,710
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	4,594	4,440	3,551	3,508	1,743	1,731
Other ⁵	1,045	1,058	899	881	524	503
No Coverage	1,516 ^b	1,263	1,268 ^b	1,025	802 ^b	562

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.54B Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	42.3 ^a	41.0	35.9	34.7	20.3	19.3
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	47.1	45.2	42.5	40.2	26.1	23.7
Midwest	42.7	41.9	36.4	36.3	20.5	20.8
South	41.0	38.9	34.0	32.0	18.6	17.6
West	40.7	40.3	33.8	33.8	18.8	17.6
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	41.2	40.3	34.8	34.3	19.8	19.1
Small Metro	44.0	42.0	37.5	35.3	21.6	19.9
Nonmetro	43.2	41.4	36.6	34.8	19.7	18.7
Urbanized	43.4	42.2	36.9	35.2	20.8	18.7
Less Urbanized	43.7	41.3	37.2	35.0	19.9	18.9
Completely Rural	40.8	38.3	32.5	32.3	15.0	17.2
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	40.8	40.4	33.2	32.7	19.6	18.7
100-199%	42.1 ^a	39.0	34.3	32.4	18.5	17.2
200% or More	42.1	40.9	36.8	35.4	20.6	19.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	43.9	42.3	38.8 ^a	37.1	22.7	21.5
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	36.4	35.7	28.1	28.2	13.8	13.9
Other ⁵	46.0	46.5	39.6	38.8	23.1	22.1
No Coverage	52.5	48.6	43.9 ^a	39.4	27.8 ^b	21.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.55A Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	200,811	200,744	162,245	161,569	130,620	129,467
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	36,346	36,341	30,336	30,510	25,044	25,290
Midwest	44,165	44,125	36,031	36,251	28,911	29,516
South	73,318	73,541	57,548	57,154	45,607	44,430
West	46,982	46,738	38,329	37,655	31,058	30,230
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	111,492	111,396	93,167	91,994	76,425	75,186
Small Metro	61,809	60,788	48,680	48,441	38,840	38,265
Nonmetro	27,510	28,561	20,398	21,135	15,356	16,015
Urbanized	11,431	11,488	8,830	8,708	6,894	6,636
Less Urbanized	12,720 ^a	14,261	9,375	10,448	6,935 ^a	7,924
Completely Rural	3,359	2,812	2,193	1,979	1,527	1,456
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	25,502 ^a	23,835	18,630	17,502	13,176	12,392
100-199%	37,505	37,896	27,526	27,805	20,426	20,759
200% or More	137,725	138,904	116,009	116,153	96,948	96,217
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	139,349	140,497	116,300	117,048	96,279	96,425
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	23,927	25,035	17,138	17,910	11,995	12,487
Other ⁵	53,356	53,703	36,728	37,283	28,575	29,097
No Coverage	20,035 ^b	18,011	16,371 ^b	14,523	12,417 ^b	11,084

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.55B Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	87.4 ^a	86.6	70.6	69.7	56.8 ^a	55.8
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	87.9	87.7	73.3	73.6	60.6	61.0
Midwest	90.8	90.7	74.1	74.5	59.5	60.7
South	85.5	84.4	67.1	65.6	53.2 ^b	51.0
West	86.9	85.6	70.9 ^a	69.0	57.5 ^a	55.4
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	87.1	86.2	72.7 ^a	71.2	59.7 ^a	58.2
Small Metro	88.4	87.6	69.6	69.8	55.5	55.2
Nonmetro	86.5	85.8	64.2	63.5	48.3	48.1
Urbanized	88.1	87.0	68.1	66.0	53.1	50.3
Less Urbanized	86.0	84.6	63.4	62.0	46.9	47.0
Completely Rural	83.3	86.7	54.4 ^a	61.0	37.9 ^a	44.9
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	77.5 ^a	74.7	56.6	54.9	40.0	38.9
100-199%	81.7	81.3	60.0	59.7	44.5	44.6
200% or More	91.3	90.7	76.9	75.8	64.2 ^a	62.8
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	90.2 ^a	89.3	75.3	74.4	62.3	61.3
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	79.0	79.3	56.6	56.7	39.6	39.5
Other ⁵	82.6	82.0	56.8	56.9	44.2	44.4
No Coverage	83.8	82.8	68.5	66.8	51.9	51.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.56A Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	7,701	7,268	5,059 ^b	4,541	1,260 ^a	1,069
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	1,682	1,508	1,067	1,010	274	237
Midwest	1,645	1,682	1,126	1,072	287	307
South	2,678	2,483	1,797 ^b	1,499	463 ^b	323
West	1,696	1,595	1,070	960	237	201
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	4,203	4,043	2,652	2,425	641 ^a	498
Small Metro	2,522	2,276	1,727 ^a	1,456	455	415
Nonmetro	976	949	680	659	165	156
Urbanized	452	401	311	269	79	62
Less Urbanized	444	470	310	333	76	80
Completely Rural	81	77	59	58	10	14
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	1,852	1,652	1,261	1,157	340	281
100-199%	1,580	1,434	997	857	214	163
200% or More	3,971	3,861	2,560	2,327	612	550
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	4,887	4,710	3,217	2,958	889	759
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,743	1,731	1,082	1,025	192	186
Other ⁵	524	503	362	287	86	54
No Coverage	802 ^b	562	570 ^b	410	136	100

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.56B Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	20.3	19.3	13.4 ^b	12.1	3.3 ^a	2.8
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	26.1	23.7	16.5	15.9	4.2	3.7
Midwest	20.5	20.8	14.0	13.3	3.6	3.8
South	18.6	17.6	12.5 ^a	10.6	3.2 ^b	2.3
West	18.8	17.6	11.9	10.6	2.6	2.2
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	19.8	19.1	12.5	11.5	3.0 ^a	2.4
Small Metro	21.6	19.9	14.8 ^a	12.8	3.9	3.6
Nonmetro	19.7	18.7	13.7	13.0	3.3	3.1
Urbanized	20.8	18.7	14.3	12.5	3.6	2.9
Less Urbanized	19.9	18.9	13.9	13.4	3.4	3.2
Completely Rural	15.0	17.2	10.9	13.0	1.8	3.1
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	19.6	18.7	13.4	13.1	3.6	3.2
100-199%	18.5	17.2	11.7	10.3	2.5	2.0
200% or More	20.6	19.4	13.3 ^b	11.7	3.2	2.8
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	22.7	21.5	14.9 ^a	13.5	4.1	3.5
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	13.8	13.9	8.6	8.2	1.5	1.5
Other ⁵	23.1	22.1	15.9	12.6	3.8	2.4
No Coverage	27.8 ^b	21.6	19.8 ^a	15.8	4.7	3.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.57A Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	130,620	129,467	61,631	60,786	16,066	15,220
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	25,044	25,290	11,388	11,717	3,131	3,036
Midwest	28,911	29,516	13,923	14,151	3,825	3,747
South	45,607	44,430	21,795	21,441	5,582	5,354
West	31,058	30,230	14,525	13,477	3,528	3,083
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	76,425	75,186	35,894	35,175	8,914	8,230
Small Metro	38,840	38,265	18,153	17,674	5,238	4,942
Nonmetro	15,356	16,015	7,584	7,938	1,914	2,047
Urbanized	6,894	6,636	3,371	3,236	825	829
Less Urbanized	6,935 ^a	7,924	3,514	3,973	949	985
Completely Rural	1,527	1,456	699	729	139	234
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	13,176	12,392	8,520	8,108	2,030	2,008
100-199%	20,426	20,759	11,106	10,977	2,748	2,650
200% or More	96,948	96,217	41,955	41,645	11,270	10,536
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	96,279	96,425	41,924	42,198	10,833	10,442
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	11,995	12,487	7,312	7,632	1,733	1,726
Other ⁵	28,575	29,097	9,659	9,539	2,573	2,376
No Coverage	12,417 ^b	11,084	8,021 ^a	7,161	2,217	2,013

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.57B Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	56.8 ^a	55.8	26.8	26.2	7.0	6.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	60.6	61.0	27.5	28.3	7.6	7.3
Midwest	59.5	60.7	28.6	29.1	7.9	7.7
South	53.2 ^b	51.0	25.4	24.6	6.5	6.1
West	57.5 ^a	55.4	26.9 ^a	24.7	6.5	5.6
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	59.7 ^a	58.2	28.0	27.2	7.0	6.4
Small Metro	55.5	55.2	26.0	25.5	7.5	7.1
Nonmetro	48.3	48.1	23.9	23.8	6.0	6.1
Urbanized	53.1	50.3	26.0	24.5	6.4	6.3
Less Urbanized	46.9	47.0	23.8	23.6	6.4	5.8
Completely Rural	37.9 ^a	44.9	17.3 ^a	22.5	3.5 ^a	7.2
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	40.0	38.9	25.9	25.4	6.2	6.3
100-199%	44.5	44.6	24.2	23.6	6.0	5.7
200% or More	64.2 ^a	62.8	27.8	27.2	7.5 ^a	6.9
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	62.3	61.3	27.1	26.8	7.0	6.6
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	39.6	39.5	24.1	24.2	5.7	5.5
Other ⁵	44.2	44.4	14.9	14.6	4.0	3.6
No Coverage	51.9	51.0	33.5	32.9	9.3	9.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.1C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	839	849	761	761	699	721
Cigarettes	864	848	726	728	677	680
Smokeless Tobacco	615	563	314	304	285	270
Cigars	726	791	441	390	324	300
Pipe Tobacco ²	592	612	--	--	139	133
ALCOHOL	646	673	801	820	852	831
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	717	695
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	381	374

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.1D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.27
Cigarettes	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25
Smokeless Tobacco	0.23	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10
Cigars	0.27	0.29	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.11
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.22	0.23	--	--	0.05	0.05
ALCOHOL	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.31
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.27	0.26
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.14	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.1P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0153		0.0541		0.3372	
Cigarettes	0.0165		0.3194		0.2981	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.5091		0.0800		0.4773	
Cigars	0.0057		0.0029		0.4672	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.4568		--		0.9230	
ALCOHOL	0.0228		0.0366		0.0300	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0684	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0341	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.2C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	93	91	78	78	57	53
Cigarettes	85	82	67	65	49	44
Smokeless Tobacco	53	50	42	41	26	27
Cigars	62	56	53	48	35	29
Pipe Tobacco ²	32	32	--	--	14	15
ALCOHOL	116	112	104	104	72	75
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	57	55
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	24	22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.2D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.37	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.21
Cigarettes	0.34	0.33	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.18
Smokeless Tobacco	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.11
Cigars	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.12
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.13	0.13	--	--	0.06	0.06
ALCOHOL	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.29	0.30
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.23	0.22
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.10	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.2P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0003		0.0155		0.0328	
Cigarettes	0.0007		0.0141		0.0068	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.0030		0.0346		0.7052	
Cigars	0.0037		0.0193		0.1337	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.4347		--		0.0765	
ALCOHOL	0.0275		0.0731		0.3069	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0050	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.3430	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.3C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	31	28	22	21	10	10
Cigarettes	26	24	20	19	9	8
Smokeless Tobacco	14	14	10	10	6	7
Cigars	17	14	13	8	7	4
Pipe Tobacco ²	11	8	--	--	1	4
ALCOHOL	39	37	32	28	15	14
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	10	7
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	2	2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.3D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.38	0.35	0.27	0.26	0.12	0.13
Cigarettes	0.33	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.11	0.10
Smokeless Tobacco	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.08
Cigars	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.05
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.14	0.11	--	--	0.01	0.06
ALCOHOL	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.19	0.18
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.13	0.08
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.03	0.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.3P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or 13: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.1845		0.5245		0.4845	
Cigarettes	0.0945		0.3398		0.8030	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.9810		1.0000		0.4448	
Cigars	0.3305		0.1164		0.5786	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.6352		--		0.0336	
ALCOHOL	0.6679		0.9303		0.6501	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0186	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.9525	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.4C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	56	51	43	41	30	26
Cigarettes	49	42	36	32	24	19
Smokeless Tobacco	28	29	23	22	14	14
Cigars	30	30	25	25	15	13
Pipe Tobacco ²	19	18	--	--	6	10
ALCOHOL	77	66	68	61	37	40
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	26	27
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	7	11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.4D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.60	0.55	0.48	0.46	0.34	0.29
Cigarettes	0.54	0.46	0.42	0.36	0.28	0.22
Smokeless Tobacco	0.31	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.16	0.16
Cigars	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.28	0.18	0.15
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.22	0.21	--	--	0.07	0.11
ALCOHOL	0.74	0.69	0.68	0.66	0.41	0.46
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.29	0.31
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.08	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.4P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 14 or 15: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.1805		0.5605		0.1044	
Cigarettes	0.1541		0.0963		0.0176	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.4943		0.5288		0.8166	
Cigars	0.9625		0.6128		0.7305	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.5407		--		0.0831	
ALCOHOL	0.1600		0.5156		0.3813	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.8723	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1405	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.5C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	79	79	68	65	51	46
Cigarettes	70	69	55	54	41	39
Smokeless Tobacco	43	40	35	31	22	22
Cigars	58	48	50	42	32	26
Pipe Tobacco ²	24	24	--	--	13	12
ALCOHOL	102	104	90	95	63	65
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	50	47
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	22	19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.5D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.81	0.75	0.73	0.67	0.56	0.51
Cigarettes	0.74	0.70	0.61	0.60	0.47	0.43
Smokeless Tobacco	0.49	0.43	0.41	0.36	0.25	0.25
Cigars	0.65	0.52	0.56	0.46	0.37	0.30
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.28	0.28	--	--	0.16	0.15
ALCOHOL	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.68	0.68
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.57	0.53
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.26	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.5P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 16 or 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0003		0.0069		0.0588	
Cigarettes	0.0023		0.0688		0.0426	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.0003		0.0171		0.5272	
Cigars	0.0012		0.0061		0.0691	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.4402		--		0.6238	
ALCOHOL	0.0065		0.0229		0.0294	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0023	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0729	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.6C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	819	809	749	749	692	717
Cigarettes	849	814	719	719	673	676
Smokeless Tobacco	613	556	309	300	282	267
Cigars	717	783	436	387	321	299
Pipe Tobacco ²	587	605	--	--	138	132
ALCOHOL	609	626	774	804	832	822
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	714	701
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	381	374

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.6D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.29
Cigarettes	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.28
Smokeless Tobacco	0.25	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11
Cigars	0.30	0.32	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.12
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.24	0.25	--	--	0.06	0.05
ALCOHOL	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.29	0.29
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.16	0.15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.6P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0340		0.0851		0.4129	
Cigarettes	0.0313		0.4293		0.3856	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.6734		0.1335		0.4911	
Cigars	0.0096		0.0063		0.5565	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.4150		--		0.7556	
ALCOHOL	0.0347		0.0486		0.0298	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1044	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0376	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.7C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	188	186	183	179	168	167
Cigarettes	190	188	180	178	162	163
Smokeless Tobacco	143	135	101	93	77	77
Cigars	174	171	140	137	95	94
Pipe Tobacco ²	105	101	--	--	44	42
ALCOHOL	138	143	155	162	184	190
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	179	188
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	117	112

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.7D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.48
Cigarettes	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.46	0.47
Smokeless Tobacco	0.41	0.39	0.29	0.27	0.22	0.22
Cigars	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.27	0.27
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.30	0.29	--	--	0.13	0.12
ALCOHOL	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.53	0.55
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.51	0.54
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.33	0.32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.7P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0012		0.0000		0.0000	
Cigarettes	0.0002		0.0000		0.0000	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.0123		0.0105		0.5235	
Cigars	0.0526		0.0087		0.8363	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.1341		--		0.5833	
ALCOHOL	0.0696		0.0826		0.0981	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.3166	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0779	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.8C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	175	179	153	154	128	117
Cigarettes	164	152	136	128	113	102
Smokeless Tobacco	94	85	70	64	46	45
Cigars	132	131	104	104	67	63
Pipe Tobacco ²	57	62	--	--	28	31
ALCOHOL	210	236	199	218	165	178
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	139	133
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	72	60

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.8D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.85	0.79	0.73
Cigarettes	0.88	0.87	0.81	0.82	0.73	0.70
Smokeless Tobacco	0.62	0.61	0.49	0.48	0.35	0.35
Cigars	0.76	0.76	0.67	0.65	0.48	0.47
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.40	0.45	--	--	0.21	0.24
ALCOHOL	0.80	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.92
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.81	0.79
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.49	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.8P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 20: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.2291		0.0427		0.0114	
Cigarettes	0.0273		0.0034		0.0040	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.1517		0.2718		0.4484	
Cigars	0.2390		0.0923		0.8975	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.2992		--		0.9074	
ALCOHOL	0.6230		0.4572		0.1462	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1035	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0674	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.9C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	266	254	207	194	175	161
Cigarettes	242	230	183	170	159	146
Smokeless Tobacco	137	123	83	74	64	64
Cigars	198	190	125	122	75	78
Pipe Tobacco ²	94	91	--	--	35	33
ALCOHOL	320	320	309	313	281	278
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	216	218
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	105	104

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.9D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.58	0.58
Cigarettes	0.62	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.56
Smokeless Tobacco	0.51	0.49	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.28
Cigars	0.63	0.62	0.48	0.48	0.32	0.33
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.39	0.38	--	--	0.16	0.15
ALCOHOL	0.38	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.61	0.61
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.64	0.66
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.43	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.9P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0002		0.0000		0.0000	
Cigarettes	0.0006		0.0000		0.0000	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.0342		0.0154		0.8104	
Cigars	0.0956		0.0377		0.8826	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.2575		--		0.4484	
ALCOHOL	0.0066		0.0351		0.1898	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.8013	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.3062	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.10C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	780	762	714	714	665	689
Cigarettes	807	771	684	679	645	647
Smokeless Tobacco	585	539	285	280	266	255
Cigars	698	762	400	360	300	279
Pipe Tobacco ²	578	587	--	--	134	125
ALCOHOL	576	596	741	778	789	800
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	660	675
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	358	353

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.10D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.33
Cigarettes	0.39	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31
Smokeless Tobacco	0.28	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12
Cigars	0.34	0.36	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.13
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.28	0.28	--	--	0.06	0.06
ALCOHOL	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.32	0.32
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.17	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.10P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.1352		0.5635		0.7648	
Cigarettes	0.1484		0.6590		0.6850	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.8402		0.4974		0.6129	
Cigars	0.0271		0.0632		0.6169	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.5438		--		0.9172	
ALCOHOL	0.0704		0.1005		0.0652	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1756	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1059	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.11C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	243	233	245	246	237	233
Cigarettes	237	239	241	237	232	224
Smokeless Tobacco	189	184	118	116	100	100
Cigars	235	246	184	167	135	115
Pipe Tobacco ²	145	148	--	--	52	47
ALCOHOL	149	168	200	210	228	247
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	235	247
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	147	144

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.11D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.63	0.60	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.60
Cigarettes	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.58
Smokeless Tobacco	0.49	0.47	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.26
Cigars	0.61	0.63	0.48	0.43	0.35	0.30
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.38	0.38	--	--	0.13	0.12
ALCOHOL	0.39	0.43	0.52	0.54	0.60	0.64
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.61	0.64
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.38	0.37

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.11P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 26 to 34: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.6502		0.0063		0.0145	
Cigarettes	0.5167		0.0750		0.0335	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.9631		0.9052		0.9404	
Cigars	0.1051		0.0004		0.0053	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.5126		--		0.8118	
ALCOHOL	0.1939		0.0525		0.2750	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.2133	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.5652	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.12C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	725	724	638	633	604	613
Cigarettes	754	734	603	606	577	583
Smokeless Tobacco	552	493	262	238	242	223
Cigars	667	715	342	319	265	258
Pipe Tobacco ²	547	564	--	--	122	117
ALCOHOL	548	560	704	737	729	752
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	596	601
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	314	315

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.12D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.36
Cigarettes	0.44	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34
Smokeless Tobacco	0.33	0.29	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13
Cigars	0.39	0.42	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.15
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.32	0.33	--	--	0.07	0.07
ALCOHOL	0.32	0.33	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.44
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.35	0.35
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.19	0.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.12P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 35 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.1508		0.6908		0.2059	
Cigarettes	0.1845		0.2321		0.2004	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.8206		0.4104		0.5475	
Cigars	0.0730		0.7316		0.4260	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.4196		--		0.8291	
ALCOHOL	0.1193		0.2256		0.1010	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.2956	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1133	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.13C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	468	520	527	543	492	523
Cigarettes	527	548	482	505	445	467
Smokeless Tobacco	525	474	281	287	261	257
Cigars	527	597	382	333	295	271
Pipe Tobacco ²	514	533	--	--	119	122
ALCOHOL	366	402	535	528	560	560
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	517	505
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	306	305

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.13D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.40
Cigarettes	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.36
Smokeless Tobacco	0.40	0.36	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20
Cigars	0.41	0.46	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.21
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.40	0.41	--	--	0.09	0.09
ALCOHOL	0.28	0.31	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.43
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.40	0.39
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.24	0.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.13P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Males Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0003		0.1481		0.5201	
Cigarettes	0.0012		0.5423		0.1826	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.2941		0.2143		0.8000	
Cigars	0.0005		0.0216		0.5666	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.4523		--		0.9183	
ALCOHOL	0.0002		0.0486		0.1554	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.2473	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.0832	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.14C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	608	605	482	460	446	444
Cigarettes	611	607	465	444	439	430
Smokeless Tobacco	219	238	109	95	86	72
Cigars	402	387	177	161	116	122
Pipe Tobacco ²	201	207	--	--	68	49
ALCOHOL	487	501	555	578	578	607
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	449	439
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	213	193

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.14D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.44	0.44	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32
Cigarettes	0.44	0.44	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.31
Smokeless Tobacco	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05
Cigars	0.29	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.09
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.15	0.15	--	--	0.05	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.35	0.36	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.44
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.33	0.32
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--	--	--	--	0.15	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.14P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Females Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.6943		0.1356		0.4264	
Cigarettes	0.6754		0.3442		0.8501	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.5613		0.0491		0.0919	
Cigars	0.7103		0.0104		0.5721	
Pipe Tobacco ²	0.7717		--		0.6773	
ALCOHOL	0.9034		0.2466		0.0873	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1184	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	--		--		0.1946	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Information about past year use of pipe tobacco was not collected.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.15C Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	839	849	761	761	699	721
12-17	93	91	78	78	57	53
12	16	14	12	10	3	6
13	26	24	18	18	9	8
14	34	34	26	28	18	19
15	42	38	34	31	24	19
16	50	47	40	36	30	27
17	60	60	54	50	39	35
18 or Older	819	809	749	749	692	717
18-25	188	186	183	179	168	167
18	79	88	70	74	57	60
19	100	93	87	84	72	67
20	97	100	83	83	72	68
21	105	109	86	83	73	71
22	99	99	83	79	70	67
23	103	100	85	79	75	67
24	103	95	80	71	71	64
25	109	108	84	83	77	72
26 or Older	780	762	714	714	665	689
26-29	295	292	232	220	202	197
30-34	317	333	236	235	211	203
35-39	307	314	219	224	196	206
40-44	316	306	208	203	195	186
45-49	335	312	219	200	198	187
50-54	529	465	333	311	318	297
55-59	476	539	296	313	268	300
60-64	475	455	265	255	247	233
65 or Older	423	438	278	307	261	293

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.15D Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.27
12-17	0.37	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.21
12	0.41	0.37	0.30	0.28	0.08	0.16
13	0.63	0.57	0.45	0.44	0.23	0.20
14	0.75	0.77	0.59	0.65	0.41	0.44
15	0.88	0.76	0.75	0.65	0.53	0.43
16	1.02	0.97	0.85	0.79	0.67	0.61
17	1.21	1.13	1.14	1.04	0.86	0.78
18 or Older	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.29
18-25	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.48
18	1.36	1.47	1.25	1.34	1.11	1.16
19	1.37	1.46	1.37	1.44	1.32	1.32
20	1.32	1.51	1.35	1.46	1.32	1.32
21	1.40	1.43	1.44	1.37	1.38	1.30
22	1.32	1.36	1.32	1.38	1.29	1.27
23	1.20	1.30	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.24
24	1.28	1.33	1.32	1.27	1.27	1.21
25	1.24	1.33	1.25	1.37	1.25	1.33
26 or Older	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.33
26-29	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.89
30-34	0.80	0.76	0.81	0.83	0.78	0.78
35-39	0.93	0.86	0.91	0.89	0.85	0.85
40-44	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.81
45-49	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.81	0.81
50-54	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.19	1.20
55-59	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.10	1.13
60-64	1.28	1.39	1.23	1.20	1.16	1.11
65 or Older	0.91	0.91	0.60	0.64	0.56	0.61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.15P Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0153		0.0541		0.3372	
12-17	0.0003		0.0155		0.0328	
12	0.2187		0.6895		0.0955	
13	0.3617		0.5620		0.8767	
14	0.5084		0.3269		0.7386	
15	0.0077		0.0904		0.0124	
16	0.0005		0.0347		0.3042	
17	0.0672		0.0729		0.1087	
18 or Older	0.0340		0.0851		0.4129	
18-25	0.0012		0.0000		0.0000	
18	0.4768		0.8439		0.9405	
19	0.0080		0.0165		0.0462	
20	0.7173		0.1437		0.0187	
21	0.6026		0.0719		0.3218	
22	0.9626		0.0177		0.0802	
23	0.0003		0.0007		0.0002	
24	0.0336		0.1444		0.4091	
25	0.0586		0.2035		0.0999	
26 or Older	0.1352		0.5635		0.7648	
26-29	0.1187		0.0133		0.0222	
30-34	0.4080		0.0836		0.1648	
35-39	0.9058		0.7650		0.8361	
40-44	0.1375		0.4830		0.9117	
45-49	0.3424		0.6857		0.8348	
50-54	0.1075		0.8847		0.8180	
55-59	0.9957		0.5442		0.3045	
60-64	0.5020		0.7613		0.8421	
65 or Older	0.9192		0.0401		0.0221	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.16C Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	864	848	726	728	677	680
12-17	85	82	67	65	49	44
12	15	11	11	9	2	3
13	21	21	16	16	9	7
14	28	27	22	20	15	11
15	37	32	28	25	19	16
16	44	41	35	31	26	21
17	53	53	43	42	32	31
18 or Older	849	814	719	719	673	676
18-25	190	188	180	178	162	163
18	72	75	62	62	49	49
19	93	81	77	70	65	56
20	88	88	69	71	60	60
21	92	96	75	72	66	58
22	91	92	73	70	64	62
23	97	91	76	69	69	59
24	97	90	72	68	64	60
25	101	103	80	75	73	67
26 or Older	807	771	684	679	645	647
26-29	281	275	206	195	185	177
30-34	306	318	216	217	195	190
35-39	300	305	196	208	181	190
40-44	307	287	183	172	172	164
45-49	317	300	196	172	179	167
50-54	506	451	294	279	287	267
55-59	462	513	263	289	247	276
60-64	457	438	232	230	217	220
65 or Older	420	439	243	276	229	266

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.16D Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25
12-17	0.34	0.33	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.18
12	0.38	0.30	0.29	0.23	0.05	0.09
13	0.52	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.17
14	0.65	0.63	0.50	0.47	0.34	0.26
15	0.80	0.67	0.65	0.54	0.44	0.35
16	0.94	0.89	0.78	0.70	0.59	0.49
17	1.12	1.05	0.94	0.93	0.74	0.70
18 or Older	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.28
18-25	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.46	0.47
18	1.34	1.35	1.18	1.19	1.00	1.00
19	1.42	1.40	1.35	1.38	1.24	1.21
20	1.34	1.58	1.30	1.39	1.21	1.25
21	1.42	1.38	1.40	1.31	1.33	1.16
22	1.36	1.44	1.31	1.35	1.23	1.24
23	1.28	1.31	1.31	1.22	1.29	1.14
24	1.37	1.36	1.29	1.27	1.21	1.19
25	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.31	1.26	1.27
26 or Older	0.39	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31
26-29	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.83
30-34	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.76	0.75
35-39	0.96	0.90	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.81
40-44	0.98	0.92	0.83	0.79	0.81	0.76
45-49	0.92	0.88	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.75
50-54	1.22	1.25	1.12	1.16	1.11	1.12
55-59	1.26	1.26	1.10	1.12	1.04	1.08
60-64	1.33	1.42	1.11	1.11	1.04	1.07
65 or Older	0.90	0.92	0.52	0.57	0.49	0.56

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.16P Cigarette Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0165		0.3194		0.2981	
12-17	0.0007		0.0141		0.0068	
12	0.0638		0.1803		0.6485	
13	0.3586		0.7063		0.6308	
14	0.9137		0.4830		0.1680	
15	0.0416		0.0815		0.0439	
16	0.0013		0.0542		0.1613	
17	0.2244		0.4377		0.1408	
18 or Older	0.0313		0.4293		0.3856	
18-25	0.0002		0.0000		0.0000	
18	0.6695		0.3219		0.3782	
19	0.0194		0.0278		0.0423	
20	0.2200		0.0373		0.0253	
21	0.6698		0.0561		0.0164	
22	0.7077		0.1419		0.1009	
23	0.0000		0.0007		0.0001	
24	0.1894		0.4830		0.6226	
25	0.1806		0.0971		0.1372	
26 or Older	0.1484		0.6590		0.6850	
26-29	0.1089		0.0455		0.0156	
30-34	0.5290		0.4292		0.3921	
35-39	0.7433		0.2145		0.5487	
40-44	0.0987		0.1908		0.3339	
45-49	0.6969		0.0898		0.4031	
50-54	0.1124		0.9647		0.9919	
55-59	0.4046		0.5114		0.4377	
60-64	0.6712		0.7221		0.5725	
65 or Older	0.5819		0.0007		0.0030	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.17C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	615	563	314	304	285	270
12-17	53	50	42	41	26	27
12	8	7	6	6	1	4
13	12	12	8	9	6	5
14	19	19	14	17	7	12
15	22	21	18	16	12	10
16	28	23	22	17	15	13
17	34	32	27	26	17	18
18 or Older	613	556	309	300	282	267
18-25	143	135	101	93	77	77
18	44	44	31	34	22	25
19	56	50	43	40	27	29
20	52	48	42	32	28	24
21	58	51	35	34	25	32
22	56	55	37	31	26	26
23	53	51	33	34	27	27
24	51	50	33	29	25	23
25	65	55	38	32	31	25
26 or Older	585	539	285	280	266	255
26-29	140	144	87	89	69	75
30-34	155	156	83	80	73	67
35-39	165	165	83	82	76	71
40-44	176	167	94	91	84	81
45-49	184	200	82	83	77	75
50-54	267	243	132	114	122	108
55-59	217	236	82	99	77	94
60-64	179	188	71	62	63	59
65 or Older	234	234	105	95	99	85

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.17D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10
12-17	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.11
12	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.12
13	0.29	0.30	0.21	0.21	0.14	0.12
14	0.43	0.45	0.32	0.40	0.17	0.30
15	0.49	0.46	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.21
16	0.62	0.51	0.51	0.38	0.35	0.29
17	0.78	0.71	0.62	0.61	0.39	0.42
18 or Older	0.25	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11
18-25	0.41	0.39	0.29	0.27	0.22	0.22
18	0.86	0.91	0.64	0.72	0.48	0.54
19	1.15	1.16	0.93	0.97	0.61	0.72
20	1.05	1.08	0.91	0.74	0.64	0.56
21	1.15	1.06	0.78	0.72	0.59	0.69
22	1.15	1.15	0.82	0.68	0.60	0.58
23	1.01	1.03	0.70	0.73	0.60	0.59
24	1.02	1.04	0.71	0.66	0.55	0.54
25	1.23	1.08	0.78	0.69	0.65	0.56
26 or Older	0.28	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12
26-29	0.70	0.72	0.49	0.49	0.39	0.42
30-34	0.68	0.65	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.31
35-39	0.76	0.74	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.35
40-44	0.78	0.74	0.46	0.45	0.41	0.40
45-49	0.80	0.87	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.37
50-54	1.04	0.99	0.57	0.52	0.52	0.49
55-59	0.89	0.93	0.38	0.44	0.36	0.42
60-64	0.92	0.93	0.38	0.32	0.34	0.30
65 or Older	0.50	0.49	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.17P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.5091		0.0800		0.4773	
12-17	0.0030		0.0346		0.7052	
12	0.6876		0.7137		0.0433	
13	0.8458		0.7760		0.7750	
14	0.6245		0.7582		0.4983	
15	0.5800		0.2600		0.3283	
16	0.0006		0.0024		0.1022	
17	0.0775		0.4837		0.5886	
18 or Older	0.6734		0.1335		0.4911	
18-25	0.0123		0.0105		0.5235	
18	0.9616		0.7673		0.9020	
19	0.3261		0.8708		0.6200	
20	0.1206		0.0484		0.0877	
21	0.0553		0.2475		0.2276	
22	0.6065		0.7036		0.3992	
23	0.2403		0.2522		0.6452	
24	0.7187		0.2877		0.3096	
25	0.1012		0.0640		0.2483	
26 or Older	0.8402		0.4974		0.6129	
26-29	0.8716		0.7771		0.6820	
30-34	0.9404		0.8897		0.7600	
35-39	0.3592		0.2292		0.2189	
40-44	0.3535		0.5827		0.2351	
45-49	0.0553		0.2669		0.4534	
50-54	0.7416		0.1375		0.2597	
55-59	0.3551		0.4968		0.4651	
60-64	0.6306		0.3056		0.3994	
65 or Older	0.9534		0.7589		0.5760	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.18C Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	726	791	441	390	324	300
12-17	62	56	53	48	35	29
12	7	6	4	5	2	1
13	16	12	12	7	6	4
14	18	19	16	15	9	8
15	24	24	19	20	12	11
16	35	28	28	24	19	16
17	46	39	40	34	26	21
18 or Older	717	783	436	387	321	299
18-25	174	171	140	137	95	94
18	58	61	50	54	33	36
19	74	74	58	56	40	36
20	74	73	58	54	37	36
21	83	82	59	55	34	38
22	77	74	51	50	30	31
23	79	76	50	51	34	33
24	77	74	49	45	33	34
25	82	86	50	55	34	35
26 or Older	698	762	400	360	300	279
26-29	230	219	143	129	100	84
30-34	224	238	137	115	96	83
35-39	228	240	122	112	87	79
40-44	226	227	102	114	80	86
45-49	227	220	107	100	71	83
50-54	343	301	155	139	130	110
55-59	351	365	145	147	103	112
60-64	324	309	132	131	108	100
65 or Older	381	407	143	137	112	106

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.18D Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.27	0.29	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.11
12-17	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.12
12	0.18	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.03
13	0.39	0.29	0.29	0.17	0.15	0.09
14	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.37	0.21	0.19
15	0.54	0.51	0.44	0.44	0.28	0.25
16	0.78	0.63	0.64	0.55	0.43	0.37
17	1.01	0.86	0.89	0.75	0.59	0.48
18 or Older	0.30	0.32	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.12
18-25	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.27	0.27
18	1.11	1.14	0.98	1.04	0.70	0.75
19	1.29	1.39	1.19	1.12	0.92	0.84
20	1.35	1.35	1.17	1.11	0.82	0.81
21	1.43	1.43	1.20	1.11	0.75	0.84
22	1.31	1.31	1.01	1.02	0.68	0.69
23	1.33	1.30	1.01	1.01	0.72	0.70
24	1.32	1.30	1.00	0.97	0.70	0.76
25	1.35	1.36	0.98	1.08	0.71	0.75
26 or Older	0.34	0.36	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.13
26-29	0.92	0.94	0.74	0.68	0.56	0.47
30-34	0.80	0.83	0.59	0.50	0.44	0.37
35-39	0.91	0.92	0.60	0.52	0.44	0.38
40-44	0.91	0.91	0.49	0.55	0.39	0.42
45-49	0.89	0.87	0.49	0.47	0.33	0.40
50-54	1.20	1.13	0.66	0.61	0.56	0.49
55-59	1.31	1.24	0.66	0.65	0.48	0.50
60-64	1.33	1.32	0.69	0.66	0.56	0.51
65 or Older	0.82	0.85	0.31	0.29	0.24	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.18P Cigar Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0057		0.0029		0.4672	
12-17	0.0037		0.0193		0.1337	
12	0.8331		0.7847		0.2346	
13	0.3033		0.1003		0.8237	
14	0.6459		0.4719		0.3613	
15	0.5977		0.9955		0.7567	
16	0.0421		0.2512		0.4532	
17	0.0098		0.0091		0.0832	
18 or Older	0.0096		0.0063		0.5565	
18-25	0.0526		0.0087		0.8363	
18	0.2781		0.2137		0.0370	
19	0.0034		0.0018		0.0854	
20	0.8998		0.3024		0.7400	
21	0.2364		0.0953		0.5217	
22	0.3496		0.0466		0.6169	
23	0.1227		0.1983		0.2687	
24	0.9961		0.5895		0.6992	
25	0.9194		0.6820		0.9450	
26 or Older	0.0271		0.0632		0.6169	
26-29	0.1113		0.0413		0.0899	
30-34	0.4529		0.0016		0.0198	
35-39	0.7613		0.0116		0.2390	
40-44	0.9111		0.1178		0.1688	
45-49	0.1008		0.3200		0.0069	
50-54	0.0256		0.3221		0.3199	
55-59	0.5841		0.5033		0.6089	
60-64	0.1729		0.8703		0.8587	
65 or Older	0.2273		0.7260		0.6503	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.19C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	646	673	801	820	852	831
12-17	116	112	104	104	72	75
12	21	21	16	15	7	7
13	32	30	27	25	14	13
14	45	40	40	36	21	22
15	59	55	54	50	31	33
16	67	60	57	55	39	36
17	75	78	69	70	47	51
18 or Older	609	626	774	804	832	822
18-25	138	143	155	162	184	190
18	108	108	103	99	72	72
19	110	118	106	111	88	99
20	117	127	110	119	93	98
21	123	133	120	131	108	121
22	119	118	116	115	108	105
23	125	124	119	120	107	109
24	119	111	114	108	104	98
25	123	125	118	120	107	109
26 or Older	576	596	741	778	789	800
26-29	342	345	319	324	284	296
30-34	381	378	353	344	315	302
35-39	343	359	325	339	298	295
40-44	384	355	355	327	313	286
45-49	377	356	337	319	297	283
50-54	606	528	533	489	483	437
55-59	556	565	490	489	436	433
60-64	543	506	448	430	386	393
65 or Older	359	374	444	471	454	446

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.19D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.31
12-17	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.29	0.30
12	0.52	0.55	0.42	0.38	0.18	0.20
13	0.75	0.69	0.65	0.59	0.33	0.32
14	0.94	0.89	0.84	0.81	0.48	0.53
15	1.10	1.03	1.06	0.97	0.69	0.70
16	1.16	1.13	1.10	1.07	0.84	0.78
17	1.29	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.02	1.08
18 or Older	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34
18-25	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.53	0.55
18	1.36	1.46	1.43	1.46	1.28	1.31
19	1.28	1.42	1.38	1.53	1.44	1.66
20	1.19	1.20	1.27	1.31	1.41	1.45
21	0.93	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.31	1.38
22	0.81	1.02	1.05	1.15	1.33	1.36
23	0.79	0.80	0.99	0.98	1.23	1.27
24	0.76	0.84	0.95	1.05	1.24	1.33
25	0.76	0.80	0.96	0.97	1.26	1.23
26 or Older	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38
26-29	0.54	0.65	0.72	0.74	0.86	0.91
30-34	0.51	0.55	0.72	0.72	0.85	0.82
35-39	0.59	0.61	0.82	0.81	0.94	0.90
40-44	0.62	0.68	0.80	0.88	0.96	0.94
45-49	0.58	0.58	0.88	0.81	0.92	0.93
50-54	0.83	0.86	1.14	1.23	1.23	1.34
55-59	0.87	0.89	1.27	1.25	1.35	1.28
60-64	0.99	0.92	1.40	1.36	1.41	1.41
65 or Older	0.77	0.78	0.95	0.98	0.97	0.93

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.19P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0228		0.0366		0.0300	
12-17	0.0275		0.0731		0.3069	
12	0.4334		0.5283		0.8204	
13	0.8934		0.8635		0.5710	
14	0.5415		0.9690		0.6172	
15	0.1007		0.2882		0.5513	
16	0.0023		0.0470		0.0093	
17	0.3666		0.1888		0.4881	
18 or Older	0.0347		0.0486		0.0298	
18-25	0.0696		0.0826		0.0981	
18	0.7124		0.7451		0.5816	
19	0.4710		0.3265		0.9103	
20	0.4750		0.4136		0.0273	
21	0.1419		0.1201		0.4933	
22	0.0107		0.1130		0.2107	
23	0.8408		0.3006		0.5482	
24	0.1100		0.0372		0.1039	
25	0.9163		0.6459		0.9609	
26 or Older	0.0704		0.1005		0.0652	
26-29	0.1693		0.2900		0.7121	
30-34	0.6121		0.0906		0.2609	
35-39	0.8147		0.7270		0.3128	
40-44	0.0234		0.0443		0.1232	
45-49	0.4638		0.6274		0.1636	
50-54	0.0666		0.2921		0.0508	
55-59	0.6321		0.3815		0.4474	
60-64	0.6389		0.6795		0.9869	
65 or Older	0.8002		0.8239		0.8142	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.20C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	852	831	717	695	381	374
12-17	72	75	57	55	24	22
12	7	7	5	3	2	*
13	14	13	9	6	0	2
14	21	22	14	15	3	6
15	31	33	22	22	6	9
16	39	36	30	27	13	10
17	47	51	39	38	17	15
18 or Older	832	822	714	701	381	374
18-25	184	190	179	188	117	112
18	72	72	61	55	26	22
19	88	99	75	78	42	35
20	93	98	80	77	42	38
21	108	121	90	96	49	46
22	108	105	84	84	43	43
23	107	109	91	86	44	44
24	104	98	81	78	41	38
25	107	109	86	95	41	49
26 or Older	789	800	660	675	358	353
26-29	284	296	215	218	109	109
30-34	315	302	224	223	111	107
35-39	298	295	210	205	114	105
40-44	313	286	221	187	102	86
45-49	297	283	198	196	93	96
50-54	483	437	328	293	165	149
55-59	436	433	270	271	154	126
60-64	386	393	214	221	102	110
65 or Older	454	446	275	268	125	134

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.20D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.26	0.14	0.14
12-17	0.29	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.10	0.09
12	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.06	*
13	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.14	0.01	0.04
14	0.48	0.53	0.32	0.35	0.06	0.14
15	0.69	0.70	0.51	0.50	0.15	0.21
16	0.84	0.78	0.67	0.60	0.31	0.22
17	1.02	1.08	0.90	0.84	0.40	0.35
18 or Older	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.16	0.15
18-25	0.53	0.55	0.51	0.54	0.33	0.32
18	1.28	1.31	1.15	1.09	0.56	0.47
19	1.44	1.66	1.39	1.47	0.89	0.82
20	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.39	0.89	0.84
21	1.31	1.38	1.47	1.49	1.07	0.95
22	1.33	1.36	1.41	1.40	0.91	0.94
23	1.23	1.27	1.35	1.32	0.89	0.91
24	1.24	1.33	1.34	1.39	0.84	0.84
25	1.26	1.23	1.33	1.49	0.84	1.01
26 or Older	0.38	0.38	0.32	0.32	0.17	0.17
26-29	0.86	0.91	0.90	0.93	0.57	0.58
30-34	0.85	0.82	0.79	0.82	0.50	0.48
35-39	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.56	0.49
40-44	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.81	0.50	0.42
45-49	0.92	0.93	0.82	0.82	0.44	0.47
50-54	1.23	1.34	1.18	1.15	0.69	0.67
55-59	1.35	1.28	1.11	1.07	0.71	0.55
60-64	1.41	1.41	1.05	1.03	0.54	0.57
65 or Older	0.97	0.93	0.59	0.56	0.27	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.20P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Age Category	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.0300		0.0684		0.0341	
12-17	0.3069		0.0050		0.3430	
12	0.8204		0.0182		*	
13	0.5710		0.1700		0.2464	
14	0.6172		0.7661		0.0869	
15	0.5513		0.6121		0.4955	
16	0.0093		0.0090		0.1267	
17	0.4881		0.0565		0.2300	
18 or Older	0.0298		0.1044		0.0376	
18-25	0.0981		0.3166		0.0779	
18	0.5816		0.0693		0.0623	
19	0.9103		0.7518		0.1447	
20	0.0273		0.4785		0.8857	
21	0.4933		0.9440		0.1969	
22	0.2107		0.2524		0.7334	
23	0.5482		0.1352		0.2363	
24	0.1039		0.5404		0.3732	
25	0.9609		0.7767		0.5751	
26 or Older	0.0652		0.1756		0.1059	
26-29	0.7121		0.1908		0.6931	
30-34	0.2609		0.6123		0.6579	
35-39	0.3128		0.2697		0.4913	
40-44	0.1232		0.1685		0.1605	
45-49	0.1636		0.0292		0.2284	
50-54	0.0508		0.1565		0.8585	
55-59	0.4474		0.8292		0.0365	
60-64	0.9869		0.5787		0.8615	
65 or Older	0.8142		0.6950		0.7285	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.21C Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	839	849	93	91	819	809	188	186	780	762
GENDER										
Male	468	520	61	69	452	488	123	120	433	458
Female	608	605	64	53	598	591	127	123	577	570
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	740	760	81	79	723	730	159	164	686	694
White	572	566	84	79	1,486	1,433	261	267	1,447	1,387
Black or African American	286	283	33	30	523	511	107	95	486	480
American Indian or Alaska Native	84	100	5	8	82	97	24	25	75	90
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	55	74	*	*	54	73	*	*	*	*
Asian	294	274	17	18	292	273	62	73	284	261
Two or More Races	167	168	18	16	166	166	40	35	161	163
Hispanic or Latino	336	330	42	47	324	319	91	91	313	299
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	507	485	104	99	489	463
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	699	747	167	151	664	723
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	799	820	216	218	757	779
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	984	941	114	125	968	924
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1,004	983	201	198	975	951
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	454	469	140	156	430	438
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	243	245	88	88	226	225
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	958	942	141	133	940	928

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.21D Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.31	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.54	0.54	0.38	0.36
GENDER										
Male	0.36	0.40	0.48	0.55	0.39	0.41	0.70	0.69	0.44	0.46
Female	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.73	0.72	0.53	0.52
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.33	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.35	0.35	0.58	0.60	0.39	0.39
White	0.34	0.33	0.54	0.52	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.65	0.39	0.39
Black or African American	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.97	0.96	1.28	1.34	1.11	1.09
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.27	2.69	3.27	4.02	3.71	2.84	4.30	5.46	4.34	3.20
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.73	4.95	*	*	5.35	5.66	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.48	1.46	1.29	1.24	1.58	1.59	2.23	2.40	1.79	1.80
Two or More Races	1.87	1.73	2.03	1.76	2.25	1.82	2.31	2.74	2.83	2.10
Hispanic or Latino	0.77	0.74	0.72	0.80	0.86	0.83	1.22	1.22	1.03	0.96
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.92	0.99	1.21	1.40	1.07	1.11
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.63	0.62	0.93	0.92	0.72	0.72
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.53	0.51	0.78	0.83	0.61	0.58
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.64	0.62	1.38	1.27	0.67	0.66
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.42	0.41	0.72	0.71	0.46	0.46
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.79	0.78	0.93	1.07	1.00	1.00
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.24	1.29	1.56	1.61	1.63	1.70
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.65	0.61	1.11	1.13	0.70	0.66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.21P Tobacco Product Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0153		0.0003		0.0340		0.0012		0.1352	
GENDER										
Male	0.0003		0.0267		0.0004		0.3220		0.0005	
Female	0.6943		0.0013		0.9127		0.0001		0.5018	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2043		0.0001		0.3396		0.0207		0.5997	
White	0.5663		0.0014		0.7912		0.6547		0.8319	
Black or African American	0.3829		0.0675		0.4337		0.0011		1.0000	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8191		0.2892		0.9139		0.2597		0.8507	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8522		*		0.6665		*		*	
Asian	0.1896		0.7259		0.2207		0.7022		0.2228	
Two or More Races	0.5263		0.2629		0.6266		0.0860		0.8707	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0024		0.5036		0.0023		0.0124		0.0161	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0669		0.0470		0.1450	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6053		0.0960		0.8775	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.6528		0.0419		0.8450	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0416		0.2589		0.0578	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0232		0.0074		0.0842	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9783		0.1741		0.5526	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4727		0.9820		0.4141	
Other ¹	da		da		0.2753		0.0185		0.4423	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.22C Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	761	761	78	78	749	749	183	179	714	714
GENDER										
Male	527	543	53	59	525	538	121	124	510	525
Female	482	460	54	45	474	457	128	109	443	436
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	723	718	68	69	710	707	159	154	671	675
White	643	637	69	66	785	772	218	210	736	726
Black or African American	249	241	25	23	349	320	87	77	321	296
American Indian or Alaska Native	56	71	4	4	55	70	21	19	51	65
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	27	47	*	*	26	47	*	*	22	45
Asian	154	154	12	15	152	152	46	49	143	145
Two or More Races	115	129	16	15	113	128	34	31	107	122
Hispanic or Latino	267	258	34	37	263	251	86	81	248	238
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	369	348	96	88	348	327
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	471	492	140	128	442	463
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	477	479	172	169	433	443
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	396	391	84	86	378	375
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	593	583	162	156	564	552
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	260	271	115	119	234	245
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	183	200	76	77	167	182
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	523	508	121	110	498	495

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.22D Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.52	0.52	0.34	0.34
GENDER										
Male	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.69	0.71	0.51	0.52
Female	0.35	0.33	0.44	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.73	0.63	0.41	0.40
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.58	0.57	0.38	0.38
White	0.38	0.37	0.46	0.46	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.69	0.43	0.43
Black or African American	0.78	0.75	0.68	0.66	0.86	0.83	1.17	1.19	1.01	0.95
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.13	2.87	2.44	2.88	3.60	3.14	5.29	5.47	4.12	3.68
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.55	3.74	*	*	4.16	4.21	*	*	4.99	4.73
Asian	0.97	0.93	0.94	1.07	1.04	1.01	1.84	1.93	1.15	1.16
Two or More Races	2.02	1.99	1.86	1.64	2.47	2.31	2.51	2.91	2.99	2.75
Hispanic or Latino	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.69	0.65	1.15	1.09	0.82	0.77
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.90	0.88	1.28	1.36	1.01	0.98
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.61	0.62	0.94	0.90	0.72	0.71
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.50	0.50	0.77	0.74	0.57	0.59
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.48	0.45	1.40	1.28	0.49	0.47
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.41	0.77	0.76	0.45	0.44
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.72	0.70	0.94	0.97	0.90	0.93
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.28	1.42	1.52	1.64	1.71	1.88
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.56	0.54	1.09	1.06	0.60	0.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.22P Tobacco Product Use in Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0541		0.0155		0.0851		0.0000		0.5635	
GENDER										
Male	0.1481		0.4533		0.1582		0.0050		0.4686	
Female	0.1356		0.0032		0.2380		0.0001		0.9301	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2254		0.0223		0.3000		0.0001		0.9101	
White	0.8907		0.0493		0.7626		0.0929		0.4549	
Black or African American	0.0066		0.2383		0.0075		0.0000		0.0872	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9774		0.3668		0.8164		0.1886		0.9164	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4583		*		0.4959		*		0.7201	
Asian	0.0231		0.6045		0.0211		0.0975		0.0466	
Two or More Races	0.6411		0.5697		0.5864		0.1257		0.3228	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0367		0.3829		0.0441		0.0205		0.2021	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3984		0.0158		0.8317	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6680		0.1510		0.3681	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0256		0.0021		0.1425	
College Graduate	da		da		0.8112		0.0518		0.9481	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0404		0.0022		0.1745	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4443		0.0274		0.9482	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8519		0.5170		0.6547	
Other ¹	da		da		0.8022		0.0035		0.6955	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.23C Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	699	721	57	53	692	717	168	167	665	689
GENDER										
Male	492	523	41	43	490	522	120	121	475	511
Female	446	444	37	30	442	442	112	96	416	427
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	666	681	51	48	659	676	148	148	629	650
White	594	606	50	45	706	712	176	169	666	677
Black or African American	241	236	19	17	325	305	78	67	301	283
American Indian or Alaska Native	52	67	4	4	51	66	19	17	48	63
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	23	46	*	*	23	46	*	*	20	44
Asian	127	134	9	7	127	134	35	38	120	128
Two or More Races	104	119	12	10	103	119	30	28	98	114
Hispanic or Latino	238	245	22	24	238	244	77	74	223	229
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	352	332	87	79	335	315
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	445	468	123	113	419	444
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	432	451	138	133	399	422
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	326	324	62	62	313	315
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	528	535	139	133	503	509
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	233	248	94	99	213	228
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	175	182	67	64	159	168
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	465	480	102	81	450	471

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.23D Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.29	0.29	0.48	0.48	0.32	0.33
GENDER										
Male	0.38	0.40	0.32	0.34	0.42	0.44	0.69	0.69	0.48	0.51
Female	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.24	0.35	0.35	0.64	0.56	0.38	0.39
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.32	0.33	0.54	0.55	0.35	0.36
White	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.65	0.67	0.41	0.42
Black or African American	0.75	0.73	0.52	0.50	0.83	0.81	1.10	1.12	0.97	0.93
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.02	2.91	2.16	2.34	3.46	3.22	5.62	5.35	3.98	3.86
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.04	3.66	*	*	3.63	4.11	*	*	4.43	4.62
Asian	0.81	0.84	0.67	0.52	0.88	0.92	1.51	1.57	0.98	1.05
Two or More Races	1.88	1.90	1.45	1.14	2.30	2.23	2.52	2.92	2.82	2.67
Hispanic or Latino	0.55	0.55	0.39	0.40	0.63	0.63	1.03	0.99	0.73	0.74
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.88	0.85	1.23	1.30	0.99	0.95
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.59	0.61	0.86	0.89	0.69	0.70
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.48	0.49	0.71	0.70	0.56	0.58
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.40	1.17	1.10	0.42	0.42
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.39	0.73	0.73	0.41	0.43
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.67	0.66	0.86	0.91	0.84	0.88
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.26	1.34	1.46	1.55	1.67	1.79
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.50	0.52	1.03	0.89	0.55	0.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.23P Tobacco Product Use in Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3372		0.0328		0.4129		0.0000		0.7648	
GENDER										
Male	0.5201		0.3032		0.5543		0.0074		0.9737	
Female	0.4264		0.0298		0.5258		0.0000		0.6541	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5823		0.0732		0.6503		0.0000		0.6159	
White	0.7205		0.1230		0.6570		0.0177		0.3197	
Black or African American	0.0952		0.9290		0.0845		0.0002		0.3777	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8412		0.5365		0.9753		0.2966		0.7575	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7721		*		0.9407		*		0.8373	
Asian	0.0351		0.2257		0.0458		0.1436		0.0864	
Two or More Races	0.5862		0.4931		0.5384		0.1871		0.3052	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2581		0.2201		0.3075		0.0596		0.6629	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.8046		0.0931		0.8495	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4667		0.1022		0.2254	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1451		0.0006		0.5637	
College Graduate	da		da		0.7998		0.1653		0.6272	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0909		0.0009		0.3444	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9255		0.3174		0.6533	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9610		0.1745		0.6747	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5715		0.0011		0.2232	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.24C Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	864	848	85	82	849	814	190	188	807	771
GENDER										
Male	527	548	56	60	518	527	127	121	496	502
Female	611	607	58	49	601	592	127	129	584	568
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	772	772	74	70	761	747	165	165	722	716
White	606	587	72	70	1,431	1,324	239	237	1,393	1,286
Black or African American	281	295	29	23	472	474	94	83	441	447
American Indian or Alaska Native	80	89	4	7	79	88	24	25	72	82
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	35	71	*	*	34	71	*	*	*	*
Asian	277	266	16	16	275	264	57	66	266	254
Two or More Races	161	163	17	15	160	162	38	34	155	159
Hispanic or Latino	330	325	39	40	317	314	87	90	309	296
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	487	460	98	91	470	437
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	679	709	158	143	644	687
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	768	779	189	192	733	739
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	918	855	102	110	904	841
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	962	918	182	184	938	890
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	440	444	125	134	422	416
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	230	235	83	84	214	218
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	924	899	128	118	905	889

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.24D Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.54	0.54	0.39	0.37
GENDER										
Male	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.73	0.70	0.50	0.50
Female	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.48	0.47	0.73	0.75	0.54	0.52
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.60	0.61	0.41	0.40
White	0.36	0.34	0.49	0.47	0.38	0.37	0.70	0.69	0.42	0.41
Black or African American	0.88	0.92	0.77	0.67	0.95	1.00	1.28	1.30	1.09	1.14
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.27	2.94	2.66	4.07	3.72	3.09	4.37	5.64	4.34	3.54
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.28	4.85	*	*	5.22	5.55	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.41	1.42	1.17	1.13	1.52	1.55	2.24	2.31	1.71	1.76
Two or More Races	1.92	1.83	1.91	1.64	2.27	1.99	2.55	2.82	2.86	2.33
Hispanic or Latino	0.76	0.73	0.68	0.69	0.84	0.82	1.17	1.21	1.02	0.96
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.91	0.96	1.23	1.35	1.05	1.08
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.65	0.62	0.95	0.94	0.75	0.71
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.56	0.53	0.81	0.84	0.65	0.60
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.65	0.63	1.41	1.40	0.68	0.67
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.43	0.42	0.75	0.76	0.48	0.47
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.83	0.82	0.94	1.06	1.06	1.05
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.22	1.31	1.57	1.67	1.62	1.74
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.66	0.63	1.11	1.10	0.71	0.68

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.24P Cigarette Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0165		0.0007		0.0313		0.0002		0.1484	
GENDER										
Male	0.0012		0.0679		0.0013		0.1589		0.0024	
Female	0.6754		0.0013		0.8712		0.0001		0.5128	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2312		0.0005		0.3347		0.0100		0.6206	
White	0.6942		0.0174		0.8241		0.3345		0.9413	
Black or African American	0.1326		0.0085		0.1671		0.0022		0.4601	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9599		0.3441		0.7182		0.1351		0.9955	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4002		*		0.5199		*		*	
Asian	0.3326		0.7108		0.3809		0.5467		0.4335	
Two or More Races	0.5551		0.2216		0.6687		0.1255		0.8747	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0013		0.3778		0.0013		0.0029		0.0136	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0611		0.0087		0.1699	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5695		0.1378		0.7800	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.7562		0.0198		0.6768	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0396		0.2867		0.0541	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0215		0.0473		0.0577	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4503		0.0199		0.8574	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4998		0.7335		0.5185	
Other ¹	da		da		0.4729		0.0052		0.7325	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.25C Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	726	728	67	65	719	719	180	178	684	679
GENDER										
Male	482	505	45	47	482	503	123	124	466	487
Female	465	444	47	41	458	442	119	105	434	425
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	689	683	58	58	681	673	159	152	645	638
White	604	599	57	55	679	689	189	179	632	643
Black or African American	237	227	20	17	307	284	73	64	284	267
American Indian or Alaska Native	50	58	3	4	49	57	19	19	46	51
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	24	43	*	*	23	43	*	*	20	41
Asian	137	150	11	14	137	148	43	45	126	142
Two or More Races	96	121	13	11	95	121	31	28	89	116
Hispanic or Latino	251	247	31	30	247	242	86	79	231	224
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	337	317	88	81	316	299
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	430	461	128	118	401	429
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	424	425	143	140	390	398
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	310	319	69	72	296	306
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	506	511	143	137	480	479
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	235	243	98	101	212	220
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	171	186	69	70	154	170
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	468	468	110	95	446	456

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.25D Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.29	0.52	0.51	0.33	0.32
GENDER										
Male	0.37	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.41	0.43	0.70	0.72	0.47	0.48
Female	0.34	0.32	0.38	0.33	0.36	0.35	0.69	0.61	0.40	0.39
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.58	0.56	0.36	0.36
White	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.68	0.70	0.41	0.40
Black or African American	0.74	0.70	0.56	0.50	0.82	0.78	1.13	1.09	0.95	0.90
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.89	2.69	1.85	2.40	3.31	2.94	5.45	5.50	3.82	3.26
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.18	3.41	*	*	3.79	3.88	*	*	4.52	4.35
Asian	0.87	0.91	0.84	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.83	1.81	1.02	1.14
Two or More Races	1.85	1.94	1.58	1.27	2.25	2.28	2.56	2.83	2.70	2.72
Hispanic or Latino	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.65	0.63	1.15	1.05	0.76	0.72
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.84	0.80	1.24	1.32	0.95	0.89
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.59	0.62	0.92	0.91	0.69	0.70
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.48	0.46	0.74	0.71	0.55	0.55
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.40	0.40	1.27	1.20	0.40	0.41
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.37	0.38	0.76	0.75	0.41	0.41
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.67	0.64	0.90	0.89	0.84	0.85
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.24	1.37	1.46	1.64	1.64	1.81
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.52	0.52	1.06	0.99	0.56	0.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.25P Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3194		0.0141		0.4293		0.0000		0.6590	
GENDER										
Male	0.5423		0.3799		0.5820		0.0067		0.8456	
Female	0.3442		0.0053		0.5005		0.0000		0.6225	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6398		0.0349		0.7535		0.0001		0.4888	
White	0.4725		0.0826		0.3910		0.0328		0.1464	
Black or African American	0.0092		0.0604		0.0115		0.0002		0.0946	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7056		0.2273		0.8655		0.4009		0.6943	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6429		*		0.6011		*		0.8045	
Asian	0.1087		0.3779		0.0978		0.1125		0.1829	
Two or More Races	0.4157		0.7982		0.3991		0.0387		0.1528	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1322		0.1769		0.1701		0.0149		0.5831	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5806		0.0114		0.8828	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.3816		0.1640		0.1771	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0948		0.0006		0.4489	
College Graduate	da		da		0.5689		0.0761		0.3657	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1860		0.0006		0.6319	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5833		0.0886		0.9626	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9553		0.3063		0.7384	
Other ¹	da		da		0.6053		0.0024		0.2362	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.26C Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	677	680	49	44	673	676	162	163	645	647
GENDER										
Male	445	467	33	33	446	467	117	115	430	453
Female	439	430	33	27	435	428	104	93	414	417
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	645	640	44	39	640	634	147	142	610	610
White	571	561	42	37	633	641	161	150	594	606
Black or African American	224	219	15	11	285	270	66	56	266	254
American Indian or Alaska Native	46	54	2	3	46	53	18	17	43	49
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	21	41	*	*	21	41	*	*	18	40
Asian	119	132	6	7	119	132	34	33	112	126
Two or More Races	90	112	10	8	89	112	28	22	85	108
Hispanic or Latino	223	236	19	18	223	235	71	72	209	218
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	318	303	80	75	301	288
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	407	435	111	105	382	410
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	394	402	121	111	365	382
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	266	273	54	53	257	265
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	458	466	125	119	437	440
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	214	224	81	81	198	206
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	165	168	60	59	149	156
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	427	447	95	72	410	437

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.26D Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.46	0.47	0.31	0.31
GENDER										
Male	0.34	0.36	0.26	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.67	0.66	0.43	0.45
Female	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.22	0.35	0.34	0.60	0.54	0.38	0.38
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.29	0.28	0.23	0.20	0.31	0.31	0.54	0.53	0.34	0.34
White	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.27	0.36	0.35	0.64	0.66	0.39	0.38
Black or African American	0.70	0.68	0.43	0.33	0.77	0.76	1.07	0.99	0.91	0.87
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.77	2.61	1.53	1.88	3.16	2.89	5.58	5.34	3.66	3.33
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.77	3.29	*	*	3.31	3.73	*	*	4.03	4.19
Asian	0.76	0.82	0.48	0.52	0.82	0.90	1.48	1.39	0.91	1.04
Two or More Races	1.72	1.86	1.24	1.00	2.11	2.18	2.58	2.51	2.58	2.64
Hispanic or Latino	0.51	0.53	0.32	0.30	0.59	0.61	0.95	0.96	0.69	0.70
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.81	0.78	1.18	1.27	0.91	0.87
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.57	0.59	0.83	0.87	0.66	0.68
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.46	0.45	0.68	0.65	0.54	0.54
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.34	0.35	1.06	1.00	0.36	0.36
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.35	0.35	0.71	0.70	0.39	0.38
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.61	0.61	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.81
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.20	1.29	1.39	1.49	1.59	1.71
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.48	0.50	0.98	0.82	0.52	0.54

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.26P Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2981		0.0068		0.3856		0.0000		0.6850	
GENDER										
Male	0.1826		0.0437		0.2292		0.0009		0.7275	
Female	0.8501		0.0541		0.9523		0.0000		0.3075	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4209		0.0144		0.5050		0.0000		0.6165	
White	0.9010		0.0417		0.8059		0.0009		0.2940	
Black or African American	0.0444		0.0699		0.0495		0.0013		0.2055	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6320		0.3268		0.7646		0.4665		0.6157	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9183		*		0.9648		*		0.9630	
Asian	0.1175		0.9592		0.1271		0.0525		0.2655	
Two or More Races	0.6939		0.9203		0.7070		0.0188		0.3288	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4646		0.1913		0.5286		0.1218		0.8938	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.8114		0.0932		0.8255	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.2525		0.1194		0.1045	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0851		0.0000		0.5590	
College Graduate	da		da		0.9927		0.1226		0.7752	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1042		0.0002		0.4689	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5963		0.1381		0.9899	
Unemployed	da		da		0.5782		0.2373		0.8440	
Other ¹	da		da		0.3687		0.0004		0.1084	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.27C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	615	563	53	50	613	556	143	135	585	539
GENDER										
Male	525	474	45	42	524	474	114	109	507	461
Female	219	238	26	23	217	238	63	62	206	228
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	573	530	50	46	571	526	128	118	548	514
White	508	495	50	45	619	586	151	134	589	575
Black or African American	154	155	11	10	171	164	32	26	165	160
American Indian or Alaska Native	47	60	4	4	46	60	13	10	43	58
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	34	34	*	*	*	33	*	*	*	33
Asian	95	86	4	7	95	86	24	22	91	82
Two or More Races	90	77	10	6	87	77	20	23	84	72
Hispanic or Latino	185	193	17	21	182	192	53	55	172	184
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	236	225	56	53	229	217
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	339	344	88	79	323	333
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	365	318	111	101	346	301
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	364	363	55	53	362	357
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	510	477	113	105	498	468
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	182	192	80	71	162	178
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	126	118	47	43	116	109
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	349	335	69	55	334	333

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.27D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.23	0.41	0.39	0.28	0.26
GENDER										
Male	0.40	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.45	0.40	0.65	0.63	0.51	0.46
Female	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.37	0.36	0.19	0.21
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.46	0.44	0.31	0.29
White	0.30	0.29	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.58	0.56	0.35	0.35
Black or African American	0.48	0.48	0.32	0.30	0.53	0.54	0.60	0.51	0.62	0.62
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.84	2.81	2.55	2.53	3.19	3.12	5.50	3.75	3.57	3.71
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.15	2.82	*	*	*	3.10	*	*	*	3.52
Asian	0.65	0.58	0.35	0.55	0.71	0.64	1.13	1.03	0.80	0.73
Two or More Races	1.68	1.42	1.22	0.74	1.98	1.70	2.13	2.55	2.45	1.98
Hispanic or Latino	0.42	0.43	0.30	0.35	0.48	0.50	0.71	0.73	0.57	0.59
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.64	0.66	0.97	1.01	0.74	0.74
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.49	0.49	0.69	0.67	0.57	0.56
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.42	0.37	0.59	0.61	0.50	0.44
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.42	1.07	0.94	0.47	0.45
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.37	0.34	0.65	0.63	0.41	0.38
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.52	0.54	0.76	0.69	0.65	0.72
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.01	0.98	1.19	1.17	1.31	1.31
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.40	0.39	0.76	0.67	0.42	0.42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.27P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5091		0.0030		0.6734		0.0123		0.8402	
GENDER										
Male	0.2941		0.0091		0.3973		0.0117		0.7735	
Female	0.5613		0.1343		0.4559		0.2930		0.2688	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6155		0.0030		0.7902		0.0080		0.7146	
White	0.9418		0.0069		0.7694		0.0093		0.3642	
Black or African American	0.3638		0.3436		0.3820		0.3641		0.4519	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7850		0.6712		0.7546		0.3104		0.9603	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4872		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.2486		0.4172		0.2365		0.2985		0.3254	
Two or More Races	0.5892		0.1017		0.7032		0.1853		0.4635	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6622		0.6798		0.6901		0.7266		0.7672	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5619		0.7589		0.5181	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9509		0.2005		0.6882	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.2201		0.0074		0.6354	
College Graduate	da		da		0.5167		0.4234		0.4451	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.8503		0.3788		0.9812	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9264		0.0979		0.5871	
Unemployed	da		da		0.2306		0.8155		0.1708	
Other ¹	da		da		0.8372		0.0025		0.7217	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.28C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	314	304	42	41	309	300	101	93	285	280
GENDER										
Male	281	287	35	36	277	283	90	84	258	262
Female	109	95	22	18	107	94	33	30	101	88
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	303	294	39	36	297	290	93	85	276	271
White	277	276	39	35	287	269	101	89	263	251
Black or African American	84	73	9	8	88	73	23	13	84	71
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	39	3	2	19	38	4	5	19	38
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	22	*	*	11	22	6	*	*	22
Asian	51	26	3	7	51	25	15	10	49	23
Two or More Races	60	39	9	5	58	39	12	19	56	34
Hispanic or Latino	87	88	15	18	85	86	32	31	77	79
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	143	126	39	36	135	119
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	185	161	63	55	176	152
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	155	157	68	66	141	141
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	131	136	36	30	125	134
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	243	233	75	69	231	225
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	82	72	54	48	61	55
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	71	66	32	30	64	57
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	151	138	42	36	143	136

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.28D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.29	0.27	0.14	0.13
GENDER										
Male	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.51	0.49	0.26	0.26
Female	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.19	0.18	0.09	0.08
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.14	0.13	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.34	0.32	0.16	0.15
White	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.26	0.17	0.17	0.45	0.42	0.18	0.18
Black or African American	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.29	0.25	0.44	0.25	0.34	0.29
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.40	2.11	2.01	1.47	1.55	2.35	2.19	2.02	1.82	2.83
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.70	1.86	*	*	1.79	2.06	3.59	*	*	2.30
Asian	0.36	0.18	0.22	0.53	0.39	0.19	0.71	0.49	0.43	0.21
Two or More Races	1.21	0.80	1.13	0.59	1.44	0.96	1.39	2.24	1.77	1.04
Hispanic or Latino	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.31	0.22	0.22	0.43	0.41	0.25	0.25
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.38	0.71	0.72	0.46	0.42
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.29	0.26	0.53	0.51	0.33	0.29
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.20	0.21	0.42	0.41	0.23	0.23
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.18	0.18	0.73	0.61	0.18	0.19
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.20	0.19	0.47	0.45	0.21	0.21
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.22	0.55	0.49	0.26	0.24
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.60	0.58	0.88	0.88	0.78	0.73
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.18	0.17	0.50	0.46	0.19	0.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.28P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0800		0.0346		0.1335		0.0105		0.4974	
GENDER										
Male	0.2143		0.0895		0.2939		0.0138		0.8098	
Female	0.0491		0.1777		0.0827		0.2726		0.1517	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1037		0.0285		0.1685		0.0148		0.5222	
White	0.3360		0.1022		0.4420		0.0353		0.9269	
Black or African American	0.0816		0.1249		0.1104		0.0164		0.2742	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6976		0.3450		0.6451		0.5417		0.5601	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9712		*		0.7830		*		*	
Asian	0.0632		0.2095		0.0426		0.2104		0.0765	
Two or More Races	0.5749		0.1274		0.7353		0.0744		0.3892	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6328		0.9395		0.6344		0.3450		0.9035	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3839		0.6971		0.4516	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.2020		0.0999		0.4656	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.2264		0.2667		0.3874	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4519		0.0305		0.2102	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2722		0.1065		0.5318	
Part-Time	da		da		0.6465		0.3256		0.9709	
Unemployed	da		da		0.6183		0.6708		0.7590	
Other ¹	da		da		0.2974		0.0194		0.6934	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.29C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	285	270	26	27	282	267	77	77	266	255
GENDER										
Male	261	257	24	25	258	254	72	72	244	242
Female	86	72	10	9	86	72	20	21	84	69
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	274	260	25	25	272	258	70	73	258	245
White	251	244	23	24	261	240	73	74	245	227
Black or African American	74	64	4	5	76	65	16	10	74	64
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	37	3	2	19	37	3	3	19	37
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	22	*	*	10	22	5	*	*	21
Asian	44	20	*	4	44	19	10	8	43	17
Two or More Races	54	31	7	2	52	31	5	18	51	26
Hispanic or Latino	69	75	9	13	68	74	24	20	63	70
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	128	115	30	29	126	112
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	171	153	47	44	164	144
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	134	136	48	53	126	126
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	112	113	26	21	109	112
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	225	210	62	58	216	203
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	61	59	31	35	53	50
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	58	54	25	25	52	47
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	136	125	31	26	132	123

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.29D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.12
GENDER										
Male	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.41	0.41	0.25	0.24
Female	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.06
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.27	0.15	0.14
White	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.34	0.36	0.17	0.16
Black or African American	0.23	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.26	0.22	0.32	0.20	0.30	0.26
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.32	2.08	1.64	1.29	1.47	2.31	1.65	1.27	1.75	2.80
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.43	1.86	*	*	1.70	2.05	3.06	*	*	2.29
Asian	0.30	0.14	*	0.32	0.33	0.15	0.50	0.35	0.37	0.16
Two or More Races	1.12	0.65	0.85	0.27	1.31	0.78	0.57	2.14	1.63	0.80
Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.33	0.27	0.21	0.23
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.37	0.35	0.55	0.59	0.43	0.40
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.27	0.24	0.42	0.42	0.31	0.28
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.18	0.18	0.32	0.34	0.21	0.21
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.15	0.15	0.55	0.44	0.16	0.16
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.18	0.17	0.40	0.38	0.20	0.19
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.19	0.18	0.33	0.38	0.23	0.22
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.50	0.48	0.70	0.73	0.65	0.59
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.15	0.38	0.33	0.18	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.29P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4773		0.7052		0.4911		0.5235		0.6129	
GENDER										
Male	0.8000		0.9259		0.7966		0.5003		0.9685	
Female	0.0919		0.4058		0.1113		0.9812		0.1035	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5075		0.6680		0.5222		0.7097		0.5952	
White	0.7999		0.9967		0.7919		0.6810		0.9026	
Black or African American	0.3449		0.4918		0.3160		0.1326		0.4652	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6322		0.5815		0.6181		0.3068		0.5206	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5536		*		0.5872		*		*	
Asian	0.0391		*		0.0314		0.3025		0.0477	
Two or More Races	0.8447		0.0090		0.9085		0.0026		0.4547	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8913		0.9277		0.8781		0.3671		0.8958	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.9751		0.9575		0.9862	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.1379		0.2935		0.2228	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.8948		0.4547		0.6657	
College Graduate	da		da		0.3248		0.2488		0.2132	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5124		0.7200		0.5808	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5635		0.8781		0.6077	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8504		0.8206		0.9025	
Other ¹	da		da		0.4046		0.1735		0.5994	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.30C Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	726	791	62	56	717	783	174	171	698	762
GENDER										
Male	527	597	47	46	521	584	124	125	513	567
Female	402	387	38	30	397	388	107	103	377	374
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	653	742	55	50	645	737	151	151	629	724
White	600	660	52	46	956	911	204	202	932	888
Black or African American	228	218	21	18	296	281	70	61	281	268
American Indian or Alaska Native	52	43	2	2	52	43	*	11	49	40
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	48	35	*	*	*	35	*	*	*	33
Asian	173	160	10	13	173	159	39	44	171	155
Two or More Races	112	116	12	11	112	114	34	29	108	111
Hispanic or Latino	269	275	28	28	268	275	76	75	260	262
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	297	282	75	69	286	266
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	455	434	117	103	433	414
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	544	527	169	167	514	495
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	653	664	84	98	643	649
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	700	703	149	152	681	687
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	323	327	112	125	303	293
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	169	170	62	62	154	157
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	569	528	102	89	561	522

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.30D Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.27	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.30	0.32	0.50	0.50	0.34	0.36
GENDER										
Male	0.41	0.46	0.37	0.36	0.45	0.49	0.70	0.72	0.52	0.56
Female	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.25	0.32	0.31	0.62	0.60	0.35	0.34
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.29	0.33	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.36	0.55	0.56	0.35	0.40
White	0.35	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.67	0.65	0.42	0.47
Black or African American	0.71	0.68	0.56	0.53	0.79	0.76	1.07	0.99	0.93	0.89
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.01	2.26	1.47	1.35	3.39	2.49	*	4.33	3.81	2.91
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.25	2.84	*	*	*	3.23	*	*	*	3.61
Asian	1.03	1.01	0.76	0.91	1.11	1.10	1.71	1.81	1.28	1.27
Two or More Races	1.95	1.87	1.47	1.29	2.42	2.19	2.64	2.84	2.99	2.61
Hispanic or Latino	0.62	0.62	0.49	0.48	0.71	0.71	1.02	1.00	0.85	0.85
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.79	0.78	1.16	1.19	0.91	0.88
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.58	0.58	0.83	0.80	0.68	0.67
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.51	0.52	0.78	0.76	0.60	0.61
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.58	0.61	1.30	1.31	0.61	0.64
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.44	0.74	0.76	0.45	0.49
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.77	0.79	0.93	1.01	1.00	1.03
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.28	1.28	1.45	1.48	1.71	1.68
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.54	0.55	0.99	0.94	0.59	0.61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.30P Cigar Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0057		0.0037		0.0096		0.0526		0.0271	
GENDER										
Male	0.0005		0.0851		0.0006		0.1244		0.0016	
Female	0.7103		0.0070		0.8868		0.1839		0.7955	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0086		0.0042		0.0134		0.1615		0.0275	
White	0.1034		0.0048		0.1412		0.8610		0.1503	
Black or African American	0.1153		0.5657		0.1140		0.1031		0.2130	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0430		0.4638		0.0306		*		0.0761	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0746		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.2274		0.8859		0.2407		0.9294		0.2335	
Two or More Races	0.4966		0.3799		0.5647		0.0164		1.0000	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3947		0.4116		0.4434		0.1208		0.7391	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.1300		0.4059		0.0875	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.1400		0.0189		0.3552	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0095		0.1078		0.0224	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4933		0.4078		0.5612	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0674		0.4099		0.0938	
Part-Time	da		da		0.7330		0.1071		0.8404	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9693		0.5109		0.8410	
Other ¹	da		da		0.0233		0.0572		0.0486	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.31C Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	441	390	53	48	436	387	140	137	400	360
GENDER										
Male	382	333	40	42	380	331	104	109	363	312
Female	177	161	34	24	174	161	78	70	147	142
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	408	378	48	44	403	373	124	121	366	349
White	350	322	44	39	366	344	131	133	339	322
Black or African American	155	152	17	15	177	167	57	48	164	154
American Indian or Alaska Native	27	19	1	2	27	19	12	5	24	18
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	12	*	*	15	12	*	*	13	9
Asian	82	62	8	12	82	60	24	25	80	54
Two or More Races	51	58	10	10	50	56	25	23	44	51
Hispanic or Latino	163	138	22	22	161	135	62	55	146	125
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	157	148	57	53	145	136
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	208	198	84	78	190	183
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	258	233	112	111	225	204
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	265	226	57	57	255	217
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	342	300	102	103	321	282
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	145	137	82	81	118	109
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	100	109	50	45	84	100
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	214	216	70	66	205	204

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.31D Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.40	0.40	0.19	0.17
GENDER										
Male	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.59	0.63	0.36	0.31
Female	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.45	0.41	0.14	0.13
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.18	0.17	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.45	0.45	0.21	0.19
White	0.21	0.19	0.31	0.29	0.22	0.20	0.55	0.55	0.23	0.22
Black or African American	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.54	0.52	0.94	0.85	0.62	0.59
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.77	1.10	0.86	1.26	1.98	1.22	4.94	2.20	2.19	1.42
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.16	1.00	*	*	2.44	1.10	*	*	2.87	0.98
Asian	0.55	0.42	0.64	0.85	0.60	0.45	1.09	1.14	0.69	0.48
Two or More Races	1.08	1.12	1.25	1.19	1.32	1.31	2.48	2.49	1.45	1.49
Hispanic or Latino	0.38	0.31	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.35	0.84	0.73	0.48	0.40
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.45	0.44	0.94	0.95	0.49	0.48
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.31	0.71	0.66	0.36	0.34
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.29	0.63	0.59	0.36	0.32
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.35	0.28	1.10	1.03	0.35	0.29
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.27	0.24	0.61	0.62	0.29	0.25
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.41	0.77	0.76	0.49	0.47
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.83	0.93	1.24	1.22	1.01	1.22
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.26	0.26	0.79	0.76	0.28	0.27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.31P Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0029		0.0193		0.0063		0.0087		0.0632	
GENDER										
Male	0.0216		0.5426		0.0242		0.0268		0.1122	
Female	0.0104		0.0016		0.0451		0.0720		0.2117	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0431		0.0390		0.0697		0.0831		0.2191	
White	0.2615		0.0332		0.3728		0.6479		0.5003	
Black or African American	0.1516		0.9567		0.1418		0.0742		0.3452	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1502		0.1724		0.1110		0.0114		0.4632	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0135		*		0.0232		*		0.0747	
Asian	0.1332		0.9685		0.1297		0.6504		0.1348	
Two or More Races	0.7509		0.5341		0.8370		0.1639		0.5046	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0037		0.2700		0.0053		0.0097		0.0504	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.7515		0.8244		0.8023	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4568		0.0831		0.9494	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0099		0.0216		0.0458	
College Graduate	da		da		0.1623		0.3382		0.1979	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0216		0.5274		0.0305	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0339		0.0145		0.2134	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4898		0.6877		0.3009	
Other ¹	da		da		0.2712		0.0355		0.7006	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.32C Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	324	300	35	29	321	299	95	94	300	279
GENDER										
Male	295	271	26	26	293	269	74	79	280	254
Female	116	122	22	14	115	121	50	53	101	109
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	293	287	31	27	290	285	84	86	271	267
White	245	239	27	24	252	246	75	78	236	234
Black or African American	133	127	12	12	147	138	46	40	137	126
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	16	0	2	25	16	8	3	23	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	10	*	*	10	10	*	*	7	8
Asian	65	43	7	4	65	42	11	17	64	39
Two or More Races	33	50	6	5	32	49	18	16	28	47
Hispanic or Latino	124	96	15	13	123	96	44	38	112	89
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	130	127	41	39	121	120
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	164	157	59	57	149	146
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	179	178	65	66	163	161
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	169	146	29	35	164	142
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	242	225	67	69	230	212
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	92	101	48	55	81	85
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	84	84	36	31	71	78
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	170	162	46	36	162	156

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.32D Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.13
GENDER										
Male	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.42	0.45	0.28	0.25
Female	0.08	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.29	0.31	0.09	0.10
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.30	0.32	0.15	0.15
White	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.35	0.38	0.17	0.16
Black or African American	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.36	0.46	0.44	0.79	0.75	0.53	0.49
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.67	0.95	0.18	1.11	1.88	1.06	3.41	1.33	2.14	1.25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.46	0.87	*	*	1.58	0.97	*	*	1.68	0.90
Asian	0.44	0.29	0.56	0.32	0.48	0.32	0.52	0.77	0.56	0.35
Two or More Races	0.72	0.97	0.78	0.58	0.85	1.16	1.91	1.89	0.94	1.38
Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.22	0.26	0.22	0.32	0.25	0.59	0.50	0.37	0.29
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.37	0.38	0.71	0.75	0.41	0.43
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.26	0.25	0.52	0.51	0.29	0.28
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.23	0.41	0.42	0.27	0.26
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.22	0.19	0.62	0.69	0.23	0.20
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.20	0.18	0.43	0.45	0.21	0.19
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.28	0.31	0.50	0.57	0.34	0.37
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.71	0.73	0.94	0.92	0.88	0.97
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.20	0.54	0.45	0.22	0.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.32P Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4672		0.1337		0.5565		0.8363		0.6169	
GENDER										
Male	0.5666		0.8196		0.5713		0.9443		0.5908	
Female	0.5721		0.0222		0.8411		0.7729		0.9897	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8614		0.4589		0.9079		0.6504		0.8426	
White	0.5541		0.3173		0.4942		0.1031		0.7706	
Black or African American	0.4191		0.2685		0.3424		0.2216		0.5621	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2020		0.0512		0.1536		0.0451		0.3638	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1721		*		0.2349		*		0.4582	
Asian	0.0465		0.0781		0.0712		0.7308		0.0471	
Two or More Races	0.1693		0.7975		0.1770		0.6478		0.0628	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1246		0.0591		0.1872		0.1655		0.3858	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5680		0.3745		0.6708	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9743		0.7647		0.8077	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.4696		0.4225		0.6134	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4994		0.3189		0.3650	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.3300		0.6130		0.2580	
Part-Time	da		da		0.6048		0.5021		0.9232	
Unemployed	da		da		0.3090		0.8271		0.2125	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5398		0.0489		0.9426	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.33C Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	646	673	116	112	609	626	138	143	576	596
GENDER										
Male	366	402	81	76	327	365	100	98	307	349
Female	487	501	79	77	471	476	89	95	455	459
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	564	564	99	97	534	529	117	118	513	507
White	407	389	109	105	1,712	1,657	307	312	1,658	1,595
Black or African American	249	234	50	44	629	600	144	130	572	558
American Indian or Alaska Native	91	99	9	7	90	98	*	28	81	89
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	60	103	*	*	58	104	*	*	*	*
Asian	510	376	27	29	500	370	97	108	481	340
Two or More Races	180	175	20	20	177	171	44	40	173	167
Hispanic or Latino	291	304	58	60	268	288	71	75	250	271
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	570	547	121	107	551	520
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	790	815	188	175	753	784
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	900	932	266	301	853	868
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,209	1,149	147	165	1,189	1,122
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1,171	1,151	232	245	1,145	1,108
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	534	535	178	201	501	487
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	267	281	99	102	248	259
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1,095	1,045	180	174	1,079	1,033

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.33D Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.24	0.25	0.46	0.45	0.25	0.26	0.40	0.41	0.28	0.28
GENDER										
Male	0.28	0.31	0.64	0.60	0.28	0.31	0.57	0.56	0.31	0.35
Female	0.35	0.36	0.64	0.63	0.37	0.38	0.51	0.55	0.42	0.42
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.25	0.25	0.52	0.51	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.44	0.29	0.28
White	0.24	0.23	0.62	0.61	0.24	0.23	0.49	0.47	0.26	0.25
Black or African American	0.78	0.73	1.11	1.08	0.83	0.78	1.11	1.15	0.98	0.90
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.38	2.61	4.87	4.59	3.81	2.61	*	3.60	4.44	3.00
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.49	4.75	*	*	4.95	5.10	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.66	1.46	1.83	1.90	1.74	1.60	1.98	2.44	2.00	1.80
Two or More Races	1.78	1.38	2.05	2.00	2.17	1.47	1.71	1.93	2.73	1.75
Hispanic or Latino	0.67	0.69	1.01	1.02	0.71	0.75	0.95	1.00	0.82	0.87
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.86	0.88	1.18	1.25	0.99	0.99
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.50	0.51	0.73	0.80	0.58	0.58
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.34	0.35	0.56	0.56	0.40	0.41
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.42	0.62	0.69	0.43	0.44
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.26	0.28	0.45	0.45	0.29	0.31
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.57	0.59	0.77	0.82	0.72	0.72
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.93	1.12	1.35	1.41	1.19	1.43
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.54	0.52	0.97	1.01	0.59	0.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.33P Alcohol Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0228		0.0275		0.0347		0.0696		0.0704	
GENDER										
Male	0.0002		0.0001		0.0009		0.0656		0.0025	
Female	0.9034		0.5693		0.7805		0.4266		0.8974	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0225		0.0638		0.0273		0.0716		0.0585	
White	0.5096		0.1343		0.5987		0.7928		0.5069	
Black or African American	0.3226		0.1537		0.3449		0.0238		0.6797	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2551		0.9676		0.3557		*		0.4095	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4783		*		0.6615		*		*	
Asian	0.0011		0.8089		0.0011		0.0533		0.0029	
Two or More Races	0.7427		0.7847		0.7586		0.1091		0.9934	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5001		0.2442		0.6407		0.5634		0.7361	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0758		0.0077		0.2001	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5809		0.7689		0.5723	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.2532		0.0995		0.5079	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0196		0.1093		0.0291	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0111		0.4725		0.0127	
Part-Time	da		da		0.2037		0.2972		0.3746	
Unemployed	da		da		0.3212		0.9926		0.2373	
Other ¹	da		da		0.6701		0.0413		0.9213	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.34C Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	801	820	104	104	774	804	155	162	741	778
GENDER										
Male	535	528	72	70	514	514	108	111	495	506
Female	555	578	73	72	549	572	104	110	533	553
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	700	740	90	92	680	733	132	132	658	717
White	587	605	96	94	1,446	1,419	301	303	1,392	1,357
Black or African American	260	265	38	36	512	486	134	121	457	449
American Indian or Alaska Native	68	85	9	5	67	84	20	26	61	78
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	56	96	*	*	54	96	*	*	*	*
Asian	416	330	22	24	410	327	89	97	388	297
Two or More Races	132	156	17	20	129	153	43	39	125	149
Hispanic or Latino	338	346	53	52	327	338	82	84	304	316
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	471	431	107	96	449	405
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	630	664	176	162	594	634
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	777	818	256	290	730	759
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,084	1,008	146	162	1,060	978
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1,063	1,054	224	238	1,037	1,010
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	477	490	172	195	446	435
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	239	242	95	97	218	221
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	872	830	168	161	853	815

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.34D Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.30	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.32	0.33	0.44	0.47	0.36	0.37
GENDER										
Male	0.41	0.40	0.57	0.55	0.44	0.44	0.62	0.64	0.50	0.50
Female	0.40	0.42	0.60	0.59	0.44	0.45	0.60	0.64	0.49	0.51
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.31	0.33	0.47	0.48	0.33	0.36	0.48	0.49	0.37	0.40
White	0.34	0.35	0.58	0.57	0.36	0.38	0.56	0.56	0.40	0.42
Black or African American	0.81	0.82	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.91	1.18	1.17	1.04	1.06
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.30	3.13	4.74	3.39	3.73	3.38	5.41	4.41	4.28	4.06
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.86	5.22	*	*	5.47	5.66	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.57	1.43	1.59	1.60	1.67	1.58	2.09	2.32	1.88	1.77
Two or More Races	2.11	1.79	1.86	2.00	2.65	2.06	2.03	2.17	3.23	2.53
Hispanic or Latino	0.78	0.78	0.93	0.90	0.86	0.88	1.10	1.13	1.00	1.02
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.96	0.91	1.20	1.31	1.09	1.03
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.61	0.67	0.80	0.85	0.71	0.78
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.51	0.52	0.63	0.64	0.61	0.62
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.49	0.52	0.81	0.81	0.52	0.54
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.40	0.56	0.56	0.41	0.44
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.76	0.77	0.86	0.92	1.01	0.96
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.27	1.32	1.52	1.49	1.68	1.75
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.64	0.64	1.02	1.08	0.70	0.70

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.34P Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0366		0.0731		0.0486		0.0826		0.1005	
GENDER										
Male	0.0486		0.0006		0.1049		0.1468		0.1810	
Female	0.2466		0.4380		0.1872		0.2738		0.2706	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0659		0.1107		0.0792		0.0535		0.1617	
White	0.6195		0.1671		0.6901		0.8979		0.6861	
Black or African American	0.0145		0.2418		0.0141		0.0067		0.0613	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1705		0.4960		0.1951		0.9271		0.2028	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7962		*		0.8906		*		*	
Asian	0.0089		0.7861		0.0093		0.0512		0.0201	
Two or More Races	0.0633		0.6379		0.0794		0.5488		0.0378	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3215		0.4327		0.3754		0.8276		0.3900	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0234		0.0093		0.0806	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.8986		0.2617		0.6535	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1374		0.1971		0.2104	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0172		0.2509		0.0209	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0458		0.4066		0.0587	
Part-Time	da		da		0.0974		0.1540		0.1827	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8593		0.9972		0.8414	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5394		0.1409		0.7283	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.35C Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	852	831	72	75	832	822	184	190	789	800
GENDER										
Male	560	560	50	52	549	555	127	127	526	545
Female	578	607	50	50	571	597	121	129	548	583
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	759	762	63	64	745	758	162	159	713	744
White	659	647	61	57	1,295	1,231	270	272	1,253	1,177
Black or African American	262	258	23	22	425	390	106	98	393	363
American Indian or Alaska Native	55	56	*	3	54	56	18	*	50	52
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	40	89	*	*	39	89	*	*	*	*
Asian	333	280	13	15	331	280	69	82	319	254
Two or More Races	115	142	11	14	114	140	37	31	110	137
Hispanic or Latino	320	344	35	35	313	338	87	93	292	311
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	384	348	88	77	370	334
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	545	554	149	134	516	537
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	680	719	236	257	640	664
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	994	915	137	150	972	884
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	969	919	202	210	944	885
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	427	418	153	168	398	373
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	215	209	79	79	197	192
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	771	693	139	134	755	682

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.35D Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.53	0.55	0.38	0.38
GENDER										
Male	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.73	0.73	0.53	0.54
Female	0.42	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.45	0.47	0.70	0.75	0.51	0.53
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.59	0.59	0.40	0.42
White	0.39	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.69	0.69	0.46	0.45
Black or African American	0.82	0.80	0.62	0.61	0.91	0.89	1.27	1.24	1.07	1.05
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.08	3.01	*	2.30	3.50	3.31	5.54	*	3.93	3.97
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.54	5.43	*	*	5.28	5.81	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.51	1.40	1.00	1.12	1.64	1.56	2.24	2.37	1.87	1.74
Two or More Races	1.98	1.96	1.35	1.61	2.47	2.28	2.49	2.66	3.04	2.77
Hispanic or Latino	0.74	0.78	0.61	0.61	0.83	0.88	1.17	1.24	0.96	1.00
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.87	0.83	1.22	1.26	1.00	0.95
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.62	0.64	0.91	0.94	0.72	0.76
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.55	0.55	0.80	0.78	0.64	0.65
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.60	0.60	1.12	1.07	0.63	0.63
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.44	0.68	0.71	0.48	0.49
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.82	0.80	1.01	1.03	1.06	1.02
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.32	1.38	1.55	1.63	1.75	1.81
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.65	0.62	1.17	1.16	0.70	0.68

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.35P Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0300		0.3069		0.0298		0.0981		0.0652	
GENDER										
Male	0.1554		0.3435		0.1546		0.0733		0.2922	
Female	0.0873		0.5981		0.0847		0.5561		0.1071	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0197		0.2454		0.0193		0.0551		0.0478	
White	0.2421		0.4050		0.2415		0.9962		0.2334	
Black or African American	0.0181		0.2365		0.0159		0.0243		0.0617	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3647		*		0.3655		*		0.5994	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5500		*		0.6131		*		*	
Asian	0.0342		0.8510		0.0405		0.1449		0.0728	
Two or More Races	0.1127		0.3893		0.1398		0.0278		0.0377	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9718		0.9821		0.9759		0.9873		0.9680	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0256		0.0025		0.1155	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5551		0.1123		0.2945	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0574		0.1642		0.1092	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0073		0.7278		0.0054	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0291		0.3520		0.0399	
Part-Time	da		da		0.2119		0.3514		0.3158	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8763		0.5246		0.9538	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5033		0.1795		0.6742	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.36C Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	717	695	57	55	714	701	179	188	660	675
GENDER										
Male	517	505	40	36	517	510	124	128	490	499
Female	449	439	39	38	448	438	120	126	415	412
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	646	642	49	46	646	645	161	164	604	613
White	561	565	46	41	710	683	217	219	665	644
Black or African American	226	216	17	15	300	269	77	74	282	250
American Indian or Alaska Native	38	40	1	3	38	40	14	15	34	37
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	22	35	*	*	21	35	*	*	19	33
Asian	160	157	9	12	159	157	46	54	148	142
Two or More Races	75	90	9	13	74	87	30	24	68	84
Hispanic or Latino	275	265	28	26	272	262	81	84	256	253
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	303	264	77	64	288	256
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	387	380	121	112	354	362
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	458	452	184	199	421	406
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	481	491	103	114	459	464
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	640	577	158	168	608	552
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	252	253	118	124	229	224
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	165	171	63	69	154	155
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	404	371	113	107	378	361

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.36D Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.51	0.54	0.32	0.32
GENDER										
Male	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.29	0.44	0.43	0.71	0.74	0.49	0.50
Female	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.36	0.35	0.69	0.73	0.38	0.38
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.32	0.31	0.59	0.60	0.34	0.34
White	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.36	0.36	0.70	0.73	0.39	0.39
Black or African American	0.70	0.67	0.46	0.42	0.79	0.75	1.23	1.16	0.93	0.86
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.40	2.41	0.82	1.99	2.80	2.66	5.56	4.77	3.01	3.06
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.95	2.88	*	*	3.43	3.29	*	*	4.20	3.60
Asian	1.00	0.96	0.75	0.89	1.07	1.05	1.87	2.13	1.17	1.16
Two or More Races	1.52	1.59	1.11	1.44	1.88	1.88	2.47	2.63	2.19	2.28
Hispanic or Latino	0.63	0.60	0.48	0.44	0.72	0.68	1.09	1.12	0.84	0.81
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.75	0.70	1.16	1.11	0.85	0.81
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.53	0.54	0.85	0.89	0.60	0.63
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.51	0.49	0.81	0.84	0.60	0.56
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.53	0.54	1.40	1.36	0.54	0.56
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.42	0.41	0.73	0.76	0.46	0.45
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.67	0.69	0.96	1.04	0.85	0.89
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.19	1.29	1.39	1.65	1.62	1.69
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.41	1.05	1.06	0.46	0.45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.36P Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0684		0.0050		0.1044		0.3166		0.1756	
GENDER										
Male	0.2473		0.0014		0.3436		0.0837		0.6120	
Female	0.1184		0.3311		0.1343		0.7238		0.1103	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1018		0.0088		0.1415		0.5997		0.1919	
White	0.1792		0.0145		0.2393		0.5672		0.2109	
Black or African American	0.5078		0.0536		0.5593		0.3702		0.7443	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4492		0.2375		0.3528		0.3242		0.4900	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8055		*		0.8720		*		0.7296	
Asian	0.4317		0.8932		0.4531		0.2978		0.5665	
Two or More Races	0.8904		0.2957		0.9859		0.0936		0.5257	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3615		0.2213		0.4221		0.2771		0.6285	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0470		0.0050		0.1827	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.9547		0.0299		0.5047	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.3224		0.6337		0.2158	
College Graduate	da		da		0.3885		0.5810		0.2886	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2161		0.6225		0.2644	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5224		0.6490		0.5408	
Unemployed	da		da		0.6419		0.9395		0.5916	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1721		0.2465		0.3003	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.37C Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	381	374	24	22	381	374	117	112	358	353
GENDER										
Male	306	305	16	17	305	304	87	81	292	293
Female	213	193	15	12	213	192	70	73	196	174
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	343	349	21	17	344	347	104	101	324	325
White	317	320	20	17	346	332	109	107	325	310
Black or African American	120	99	5	3	129	101	31	27	126	96
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	20	1	*	14	20	8	3	11	20
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	16	*	*	8	16	4	*	7	15
Asian	54	46	0	2	54	46	13	20	51	41
Two or More Races	36	43	4	3	35	43	15	13	33	41
Hispanic or Latino	132	124	11	11	133	123	44	45	125	119
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	139	121	38	31	133	116
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	195	184	56	53	184	178
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	232	209	91	93	212	187
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	224	206	48	54	216	198
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	310	272	84	82	298	260
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	129	137	61	62	114	119
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	75	79	32	33	68	72
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	183	179	57	44	173	173

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.37D Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.33	0.32	0.17	0.17
GENDER										
Male	0.24	0.23	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.26	0.50	0.46	0.29	0.29
Female	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.40	0.42	0.18	0.16
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.38	0.37	0.18	0.18
White	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.49	0.47	0.22	0.21
Black or African American	0.37	0.31	0.13	0.08	0.42	0.34	0.60	0.54	0.50	0.39
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.95	1.26	0.48	*	1.07	1.40	3.75	1.19	0.98	1.65
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.07	1.34	*	*	1.30	1.48	2.24	*	1.53	1.63
Asian	0.36	0.31	0.01	0.12	0.40	0.34	0.65	0.89	0.45	0.37
Two or More Races	0.76	0.86	0.56	0.41	0.93	1.02	1.66	1.53	1.09	1.21
Hispanic or Latino	0.30	0.28	0.19	0.19	0.35	0.32	0.59	0.60	0.41	0.38
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.37	0.66	0.61	0.45	0.42
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.31	0.29	0.48	0.49	0.35	0.34
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.30	0.26	0.54	0.53	0.34	0.30
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.29	0.26	0.97	0.96	0.30	0.27
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.22	0.53	0.50	0.27	0.24
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.41	0.63	0.62	0.47	0.50
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.63	0.69	0.88	0.94	0.83	0.89
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.22	0.22	0.65	0.53	0.23	0.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.37P Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0341		0.3430		0.0376		0.0779		0.1059	
GENDER										
Male	0.0832		0.4348		0.0873		0.0040		0.3340	
Female	0.1946		0.5197		0.2060		0.4870		0.1136	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0431		0.2487		0.0473		0.0650		0.1299	
White	0.1162		0.3005		0.1253		0.1611		0.2394	
Black or African American	0.1821		0.3378		0.1846		0.3624		0.2657	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5227		*		0.5273		0.0866		0.1355	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5081		*		0.6643		*		0.5398	
Asian	0.4668		0.2800		0.4680		0.3299		0.2519	
Two or More Races	0.4851		0.8740		0.4960		0.0344		0.9085	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4449		0.9448		0.4423		0.7775		0.4965	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.0671		0.0093		0.2257	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5068		0.0529		0.9263	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.2750		0.3063		0.4165	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2587		0.3825		0.1647	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0555		0.4603		0.0831	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9218		0.5192		0.7248	
Unemployed	da		da		0.6935		0.5030		0.9035	
Other ¹	da		da		0.1751		0.0465		0.3924	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.38C Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	761	761	78	78	749	749	183	179	714	714
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	301	318	33	26	295	315	72	78	276	292
Midwest	329	343	33	32	329	335	77	76	303	313
South	479	513	52	51	472	507	109	115	457	485
West	390	349	36	37	386	344	104	91	367	333
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	699	720	62	64	690	713	199	211	653	659
Small Metro	546	532	46	43	536	521	170	161	482	480
Nonmetro	453	505	34	34	441	494	108	100	394	451
Urbanized	331	311	22	21	324	304	85	76	274	272
Less Urbanized	344	409	25	26	334	399	71	73	296	359
Completely Rural	181	172	11	10	177	168	30	30	166	148
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	411	409	41	37	404	402	160	141	352	365
100-199%	424	414	39	39	417	408	113	110	401	384
200% or More	678	682	62	62	667	671	159	162	636	629
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	652	682	67	63	642	672	207	214	607	631
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	388	403	48	51	379	393	109	98	354	367
Other ⁵	425	449	19	14	425	448	67	63	420	442
No Coverage	309	312	18	16	308	311	98	86	285	286

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.38D Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.52	0.52	0.34	0.34
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.63	0.67	0.81	0.62	0.67	0.72	1.17	1.30	0.74	0.78
Midwest	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.64	0.65	1.03	1.03	0.69	0.71
South	0.48	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.84	0.90	0.59	0.61
West	0.62	0.55	0.60	0.63	0.68	0.60	1.24	1.10	0.75	0.67
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.73	0.75	0.46	0.47
Small Metro	0.50	0.48	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.52	0.88	0.89	0.62	0.58
Nonmetro	0.79	0.76	0.90	0.83	0.85	0.82	1.35	1.27	0.92	0.88
Urbanized	1.26	1.24	1.37	1.26	1.34	1.34	2.01	2.01	1.43	1.47
Less Urbanized	1.17	1.09	1.37	1.21	1.26	1.17	2.02	1.81	1.37	1.27
Completely Rural	1.92	2.49	2.61	2.77	2.06	2.74	3.54	4.05	2.33	2.95
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.69	0.75	0.68	0.65	0.78	0.84	1.02	0.99	0.96	1.04
100-199%	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.68	0.67	1.00	1.07	0.79	0.76
200% or More	0.35	0.33	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.71	0.68	0.41	0.39
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.33	0.32	0.41	0.40	0.36	0.34	0.66	0.66	0.39	0.38
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.67	0.69	0.49	0.51	0.82	0.83	1.07	1.06	1.00	0.99
Other ⁵	0.57	0.59	1.54	1.12	0.58	0.60	1.62	1.64	0.60	0.62
No Coverage	0.86	0.94	1.48	1.41	0.90	0.98	1.20	1.37	1.10	1.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.38P Tobacco Product Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0541		0.0155		0.0851		0.0000		0.5635	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.6567		0.0073		0.4892		0.5111		0.3425	
Midwest	0.7311		0.4340		0.7746		0.0466		0.8495	
South	0.1779		0.0776		0.2358		0.0032		0.6349	
West	0.0309		0.9754		0.0263		0.0052		0.1552	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0260		0.1230		0.0347		0.0005		0.2137	
Small Metro	0.0788		0.0468		0.1104		0.0176		0.2943	
Nonmetro	0.1033		0.4343		0.0798		0.1516		0.0220	
Urbanized	0.7820		0.8273		0.7814		0.0109		0.6858	
Less Urbanized	0.0109		0.2929		0.0066		0.8470		0.0037	
Completely Rural	0.8945		0.9543		0.8760		0.5981		0.9569	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.0453		0.8156		0.0369		0.0001		0.3712	
100-199%	0.7096		0.2193		0.6351		0.2965		0.3687	
200% or More	0.1517		0.0132		0.2336		0.0020		0.4910	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.2717		0.0006		0.4413		0.0118		0.7850	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2807		0.4071		0.4149		0.0054		0.0930	
Other ⁵	0.5579		0.1090		0.5127		0.0709		0.3565	
No Coverage	0.0555		0.6414		0.0634		0.0079		0.2499	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.39C Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	699	721	57	53	692	717	168	167	665	689
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	285	289	23	18	282	286	65	72	267	269
Midwest	308	327	27	27	308	321	74	71	290	303
South	453	500	37	34	447	498	102	112	433	479
West	342	312	27	25	342	312	95	81	328	302
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	611	641	44	40	606	641	169	169	579	592
Small Metro	503	508	32	27	499	502	140	129	458	468
Nonmetro	408	466	27	25	400	460	90	84	363	425
Urbanized	291	284	17	15	286	280	72	60	244	257
Less Urbanized	318	380	19	19	310	376	62	64	281	341
Completely Rural	172	156	9	8	171	153	26	28	160	136
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	383	380	31	27	379	377	132	110	338	352
100-199%	387	393	27	28	385	390	97	93	371	369
200% or More	597	607	43	37	592	603	134	142	567	571
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	556	607	47	39	551	604	164	167	530	572
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	356	381	36	35	349	378	94	85	328	355
Other ⁵	395	422	13	11	395	421	56	51	391	419
No Coverage	282	291	13	10	283	290	88	75	264	272

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.39D Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.29	0.29	0.48	0.48	0.32	0.33
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.43	0.64	0.65	1.07	1.19	0.71	0.71
Midwest	0.54	0.58	0.51	0.50	0.60	0.63	1.00	0.96	0.66	0.69
South	0.45	0.49	0.39	0.36	0.49	0.54	0.78	0.87	0.56	0.61
West	0.54	0.49	0.45	0.43	0.60	0.54	1.13	0.97	0.67	0.61
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.34	0.37	0.30	0.28	0.37	0.40	0.68	0.69	0.42	0.44
Small Metro	0.49	0.47	0.40	0.35	0.54	0.51	0.84	0.83	0.60	0.58
Nonmetro	0.75	0.76	0.73	0.67	0.81	0.83	1.26	1.22	0.89	0.89
Urbanized	1.19	1.20	1.05	0.98	1.28	1.30	1.88	1.76	1.37	1.44
Less Urbanized	1.16	1.12	1.13	0.98	1.24	1.22	2.03	1.86	1.36	1.31
Completely Rural	1.84	2.38	2.22	2.43	1.98	2.62	3.45	4.27	2.24	2.79
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.68	0.73	0.52	0.48	0.77	0.82	0.97	0.93	0.96	1.02
100-199%	0.58	0.59	0.46	0.48	0.65	0.66	0.94	0.99	0.76	0.75
200% or More	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.35	0.33	0.66	0.65	0.37	0.36
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.26	0.31	0.32	0.61	0.60	0.35	0.36
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.65	0.67	0.38	0.37	0.80	0.83	1.02	0.98	0.99	0.99
Other ⁵	0.54	0.56	1.07	0.90	0.55	0.57	1.49	1.53	0.57	0.60
No Coverage	0.82	0.91	1.13	0.94	0.86	0.95	1.16	1.31	1.05	1.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.39P Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3372		0.0328		0.4129		0.0000		0.7648	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.2773		0.0011		0.1888		0.9855		0.1596	
Midwest	0.6033		0.8452		0.6031		0.0141		0.9646	
South	0.6992		0.4592		0.7271		0.0027		0.7412	
West	0.0564		0.4050		0.0638		0.0022		0.3101	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1432		0.1555		0.1694		0.0015		0.5528	
Small Metro	0.2434		0.1987		0.2668		0.0067		0.6270	
Nonmetro	0.0853		0.2088		0.0620		0.0828		0.0161	
Urbanized	0.9344		0.5480		0.9579		0.0014		0.4515	
Less Urbanized	0.0097		0.1927		0.0058		0.6129		0.0044	
Completely Rural	0.7251		0.9440		0.7542		0.8605		0.7180	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.1243		0.8334		0.1093		0.0000		0.7019	
100-199%	0.3541		0.1533		0.3114		0.3300		0.1889	
200% or More	0.4883		0.0573		0.5899		0.0056		0.9656	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.7688		0.0066		0.9169		0.0489		0.7541	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0980		0.7966		0.1365		0.0036		0.0209	
Other ⁵	0.3257		0.6604		0.3180		0.0526		0.2076	
No Coverage	0.1187		0.2175		0.1431		0.0080		0.4359	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.40C Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	726	728	67	65	719	719	180	178	684	679
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	297	302	24	20	293	298	70	78	272	278
Midwest	323	319	30	28	322	310	78	75	301	287
South	455	486	44	42	449	482	112	109	429	460
West	352	331	32	32	349	326	95	89	327	318
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	614	664	51	52	607	658	178	180	572	601
Small Metro	494	471	38	33	488	464	144	137	437	428
Nonmetro	369	419	29	29	359	411	96	86	316	376
Urbanized	264	264	16	17	258	258	72	65	218	234
Less Urbanized	292	330	22	23	284	324	64	60	250	293
Completely Rural	137	139	10	7	135	136	24	27	121	119
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	384	374	37	32	377	368	137	123	331	337
100-199%	385	396	33	33	382	392	102	97	367	368
200% or More	577	582	48	48	571	576	140	138	541	541
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	557	588	53	48	552	582	175	183	521	540
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	360	374	41	43	352	367	100	90	328	344
Other ⁵	373	411	16	13	372	411	59	54	366	406
No Coverage	290	290	15	14	289	289	91	79	271	267

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.40D Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.29	0.52	0.51	0.33	0.32
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.62	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.67	0.68	1.14	1.29	0.72	0.74
Midwest	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.53	0.63	0.60	1.05	1.02	0.69	0.65
South	0.45	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.86	0.85	0.55	0.58
West	0.56	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.61	0.56	1.13	1.07	0.67	0.64
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.39	0.41	0.74	0.71	0.43	0.45
Small Metro	0.49	0.45	0.47	0.42	0.54	0.49	0.82	0.86	0.60	0.54
Nonmetro	0.72	0.69	0.79	0.73	0.78	0.74	1.39	1.28	0.84	0.80
Urbanized	1.14	1.10	1.03	1.10	1.23	1.19	2.12	1.87	1.31	1.33
Less Urbanized	1.09	1.02	1.28	1.13	1.17	1.10	2.02	1.90	1.25	1.19
Completely Rural	1.73	2.29	2.48	1.78	1.91	2.50	3.01	4.04	2.10	2.63
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.66	0.71	0.62	0.57	0.75	0.80	1.00	0.93	0.92	1.00
100-199%	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.94	1.01	0.76	0.74
200% or More	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.69	0.67	0.36	0.35
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.30	0.29	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.64	0.65	0.35	0.34
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.64	0.65	0.43	0.44	0.80	0.80	1.03	1.03	0.97	0.95
Other ⁵	0.53	0.56	1.34	1.04	0.54	0.57	1.51	1.52	0.55	0.59
No Coverage	0.84	0.90	1.27	1.24	0.88	0.94	1.19	1.32	1.09	1.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.40P Cigarette Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3194		0.0141		0.4293		0.0000		0.6590	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.6807		0.0805		0.5960		0.0628		0.2756	
Midwest	0.6846		0.4453		0.7243		0.0562		0.8921	
South	0.4452		0.0056		0.6065		0.0018		0.7558	
West	0.3026		0.6826		0.2711		0.0368		0.6101	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1068		0.1921		0.1277		0.0002		0.5631	
Small Metro	0.4162		0.0161		0.5415		0.0168		0.9789	
Nonmetro	0.0934		0.4324		0.0736		0.1100		0.0152	
Urbanized	0.8668		0.9832		0.8810		0.0219		0.4199	
Less Urbanized	0.0397		0.5005		0.0286		0.4135		0.0091	
Completely Rural	0.7038		0.1716		0.5868		0.0900		0.8248	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.1108		0.4531		0.1102		0.0007		0.5942	
100-199%	0.3665		0.1510		0.3092		0.1723		0.1396	
200% or More	0.5141		0.0446		0.6438		0.0013		0.8903	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.9273		0.0022		0.8549		0.0115		0.4267	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1340		0.8634		0.1775		0.0034		0.0243	
Other ⁵	0.1324		0.1744		0.1182		0.0966		0.0691	
No Coverage	0.0851		0.5975		0.0969		0.0148		0.3209	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.41C Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	677	680	49	44	673	676	162	163	645	647
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	277	277	17	14	275	275	68	72	256	259
Midwest	308	293	24	22	305	287	73	67	289	270
South	433	470	30	26	428	467	97	103	413	448
West	326	301	24	21	325	299	81	81	308	291
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	546	599	37	32	542	599	149	152	516	550
Small Metro	461	446	26	22	458	442	123	108	416	416
Nonmetro	346	386	23	21	339	382	83	71	302	352
Urbanized	243	243	13	12	240	239	62	50	204	221
Less Urbanized	276	306	17	16	269	304	57	52	241	277
Completely Rural	134	128	8	5	134	126	23	26	122	110
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	358	345	26	23	354	343	118	95	316	321
100-199%	360	375	24	21	358	372	88	84	345	352
200% or More	524	528	33	30	522	525	119	122	499	497
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	502	525	38	31	499	523	146	144	478	492
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	339	353	32	29	333	350	87	80	312	330
Other ⁵	349	392	9	10	348	392	49	43	343	389
No Coverage	269	272	11	8	268	271	82	70	252	255

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.41D Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.46	0.47	0.31	0.31
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.33	0.63	0.63	1.11	1.19	0.68	0.69
Midwest	0.54	0.52	0.45	0.42	0.59	0.56	0.98	0.91	0.66	0.61
South	0.43	0.46	0.31	0.27	0.47	0.51	0.75	0.80	0.53	0.57
West	0.52	0.47	0.40	0.36	0.57	0.52	0.97	0.97	0.63	0.59
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.33	0.35	0.26	0.22	0.36	0.38	0.63	0.67	0.40	0.42
Small Metro	0.47	0.43	0.32	0.28	0.52	0.48	0.80	0.77	0.58	0.54
Nonmetro	0.69	0.68	0.64	0.56	0.74	0.73	1.29	1.17	0.81	0.79
Urbanized	1.10	1.07	0.83	0.83	1.19	1.15	1.91	1.59	1.27	1.29
Less Urbanized	1.06	1.02	1.04	0.85	1.13	1.11	2.00	1.82	1.23	1.20
Completely Rural	1.74	2.13	2.05	1.58	1.90	2.33	2.97	4.00	2.13	2.44
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.65	0.68	0.44	0.42	0.74	0.77	0.95	0.88	0.92	0.97
100-199%	0.55	0.57	0.41	0.36	0.61	0.63	0.87	0.94	0.72	0.72
200% or More	0.30	0.28	0.24	0.21	0.32	0.30	0.63	0.61	0.34	0.33
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.21	0.30	0.29	0.59	0.57	0.33	0.32
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.63	0.64	0.33	0.30	0.79	0.79	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.94
Other ⁵	0.50	0.53	0.74	0.82	0.51	0.54	1.37	1.34	0.52	0.56
No Coverage	0.81	0.87	0.93	0.78	0.85	0.90	1.14	1.26	1.04	1.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.41P Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2981		0.0068		0.3856		0.0000		0.6850	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.6217		0.0205		0.5397		0.1007		0.2648	
Midwest	0.2016		0.7177		0.2025		0.0041		0.5399	
South	0.9103		0.0430		0.8176		0.0011		0.3237	
West	0.1130		0.2171		0.1334		0.0231		0.3578	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1431		0.0441		0.1790		0.0019		0.5473	
Small Metro	0.2863		0.1571		0.3155		0.0003		0.8848	
Nonmetro	0.1297		0.1254		0.0943		0.0210		0.0173	
Urbanized	0.9160		0.5461		0.8953		0.0011		0.3414	
Less Urbanized	0.0607		0.2388		0.0422		0.3283		0.0153	
Completely Rural	0.7713		0.2318		0.6727		0.0922		0.9116	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.1357		0.5292		0.1304		0.0000		0.8224	
100-199%	0.2404		0.0137		0.1866		0.3872		0.1159	
200% or More	0.3568		0.0750		0.4320		0.0009		0.8811	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6362		0.0071		0.7661		0.0035		0.7049	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1402		0.3866		0.1528		0.0034		0.0232	
Other ⁵	0.1764		0.5114		0.1815		0.0677		0.1165	
No Coverage	0.1664		0.1243		0.2005		0.0300		0.4715	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.42C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	314	304	42	41	309	300	101	93	285	280
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	107	108	16	14	106	105	37	41	95	93
Midwest	128	143	19	18	126	141	44	40	114	134
South	221	207	29	30	218	202	64	61	203	192
West	132	124	18	15	132	124	53	41	119	114
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	205	188	31	30	202	186	80	68	177	172
Small Metro	199	180	25	21	194	177	67	61	181	161
Nonmetro	176	184	19	19	174	180	43	46	163	166
Urbanized	88	102	13	10	86	99	32	30	79	88
Less Urbanized	127	148	14	14	125	144	26	33	117	132
Completely Rural	96	70	7	7	95	69	19	18	87	61
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	126	117	16	20	124	114	58	45	106	106
100-199%	134	121	21	20	130	119	46	39	124	114
200% or More	252	247	36	30	248	243	78	77	231	225
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	245	250	36	32	242	246	89	86	221	230
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	110	107	24	25	106	105	38	32	99	99
Other ⁵	145	137	10	7	146	137	30	28	142	134
No Coverage	115	95	6	8	115	94	39	33	105	86

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.42D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.29	0.27	0.14	0.13
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.22	0.23	0.38	0.34	0.24	0.24	0.60	0.67	0.25	0.25
Midwest	0.23	0.25	0.35	0.34	0.24	0.27	0.59	0.54	0.26	0.30
South	0.22	0.20	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.22	0.50	0.48	0.26	0.24
West	0.21	0.19	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.63	0.49	0.25	0.23
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.13	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.38	0.34	0.15	0.15
Small Metro	0.23	0.21	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.53	0.49	0.27	0.25
Nonmetro	0.41	0.41	0.57	0.50	0.45	0.44	0.86	0.91	0.49	0.47
Urbanized	0.47	0.56	0.88	0.65	0.52	0.61	1.27	1.36	0.57	0.65
Less Urbanized	0.61	0.60	0.88	0.77	0.66	0.65	1.17	1.31	0.73	0.70
Completely Rural	1.61	1.38	1.69	2.05	1.75	1.54	3.55	3.97	1.84	1.64
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.55	0.45	0.38	0.38
100-199%	0.24	0.22	0.36	0.35	0.26	0.24	0.53	0.48	0.30	0.27
200% or More	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.43	0.42	0.16	0.16
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.38	0.37	0.15	0.16
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.35
Other ⁵	0.21	0.20	0.83	0.55	0.21	0.21	0.98	0.91	0.22	0.21
No Coverage	0.41	0.38	0.53	0.77	0.43	0.39	0.68	0.69	0.50	0.45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.42P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0800		0.0346		0.1335		0.0105		0.4974	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5066		0.4689		0.4401		0.4538		0.5720	
Midwest	0.4607		0.2873		0.5485		0.0210		0.8742	
South	0.2802		0.3271		0.3283		0.2074		0.5435	
West	0.0280		0.0817		0.0457		0.0316		0.2056	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1612		0.4801		0.1883		0.0745		0.5151	
Small Metro	0.0792		0.0424		0.1266		0.1212		0.2637	
Nonmetro	0.9616		0.1624		0.9069		0.3396		0.6393	
Urbanized	0.9157		0.3293		0.9765		0.2786		0.6028	
Less Urbanized	0.5777		0.2799		0.4866		0.7820		0.4712	
Completely Rural	0.4589		0.9364		0.4667		0.3298		0.5965	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.1433		0.2738		0.0942		0.0706		0.3247	
100-199%	0.1497		0.2554		0.1949		0.2566		0.4101	
200% or More	0.4384		0.0053		0.6795		0.0833		0.9808	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.2812		0.0096		0.4606		0.0261		0.9385	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.4193		0.5910		0.4697		0.6584		0.5565	
Other ⁵	0.8677		0.4009		0.9073		0.3028		0.9012	
No Coverage	0.3432		0.4055		0.3175		0.3677		0.4887	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.43C Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	285	270	26	27	282	267	77	77	266	255
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	96	91	10	9	96	89	28	32	89	81
Midwest	107	126	13	11	105	126	34	37	98	120
South	205	187	18	23	203	184	48	52	195	176
West	116	106	12	9	116	107	42	27	107	100
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	176	154	17	20	174	152	56	53	158	142
Small Metro	174	165	16	14	173	163	48	49	167	151
Nonmetro	167	164	14	13	166	161	31	38	158	154
Urbanized	82	91	9	6	82	89	20	26	77	83
Less Urbanized	116	133	10	10	115	131	21	27	111	124
Completely Rural	94	57	5	6	94	57	16	8	87	54
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	106	107	12	13	105	106	37	35	96	100
100-199%	113	101	13	15	111	101	32	29	106	96
200% or More	232	218	21	20	230	216	63	63	218	205
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	218	220	22	21	216	218	62	71	204	206
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	87	94	15	17	85	92	26	24	81	89
Other ⁵	136	123	6	4	136	124	23	21	135	121
No Coverage	101	86	4	4	101	86	31	25	95	81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.43D Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.12
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.20	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.46	0.53	0.24	0.21
Midwest	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.46	0.50	0.22	0.27
South	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.37	0.41	0.25	0.22
West	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.50	0.32	0.22	0.20
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.28	0.27	0.13	0.12
Small Metro	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.41	0.41	0.25	0.24
Nonmetro	0.40	0.37	0.41	0.35	0.43	0.41	0.66	0.80	0.48	0.45
Urbanized	0.45	0.52	0.58	0.40	0.50	0.56	0.86	1.22	0.57	0.62
Less Urbanized	0.58	0.55	0.67	0.53	0.63	0.60	0.97	1.15	0.70	0.66
Completely Rural	1.66	1.20	1.15	1.75	1.79	1.34	2.97	1.95	1.90	1.47
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.37
100-199%	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.37	0.37	0.26	0.23
200% or More	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.36	0.35	0.15	0.15
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.29	0.32	0.14	0.14
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.26	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.32
Other ⁵	0.20	0.18	0.49	0.32	0.20	0.19	0.76	0.73	0.21	0.19
No Coverage	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.52	0.46	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.43P Smokeless Tobacco Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4773		0.7052		0.4911		0.5235		0.6129	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5877		0.3866		0.5227		0.2895		0.7475	
Midwest	0.7741		0.6606		0.7421		0.9642		0.7380	
South	0.6226		0.4205		0.5582		0.8063		0.5991	
West	0.1126		0.2793		0.1385		0.0440		0.3398	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.7079		0.8269		0.6851		0.5839		0.8332	
Small Metro	0.2739		0.7943		0.2759		0.8423		0.2773	
Nonmetro	0.9830		0.3392		0.9112		0.7557		0.8149	
Urbanized	0.9189		0.2678		0.8372		0.8213		0.8452	
Less Urbanized	0.4129		0.3478		0.3613		0.6103		0.3944	
Completely Rural	0.2068		0.4068		0.1887		0.0057		0.3568	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.4728		0.5290		0.4169		0.4133		0.5699	
100-199%	0.4129		0.5137		0.4511		0.9405		0.4980	
200% or More	0.8679		0.6275		0.9061		0.6624		0.9630	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.9625		0.2443		0.9523		0.8271		0.9265	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.0000		0.4635		0.8640		0.7345		0.9407	
Other ⁵	0.6559		0.2901		0.6852		0.7335		0.7399	
No Coverage	0.6347		0.7742		0.6314		0.5840		0.7423	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.44C Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	441	390	53	48	436	387	140	137	400	360
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	173	167	23	17	172	165	56	59	161	151
Midwest	201	187	24	20	199	185	60	61	177	171
South	272	246	35	31	267	245	86	79	248	228
West	213	202	24	24	211	199	68	72	195	177
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	369	329	41	40	364	325	124	133	339	295
Small Metro	245	244	30	27	241	239	99	98	220	213
Nonmetro	167	147	21	18	161	144	65	54	137	130
Urbanized	128	96	14	10	124	94	51	45	101	77
Less Urbanized	113	115	15	14	109	111	41	37	93	100
Completely Rural	36	38	6	6	36	37	19	15	32	29
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	185	174	26	20	182	172	100	81	148	151
100-199%	176	165	24	22	174	164	69	71	162	150
200% or More	383	351	43	39	378	346	107	110	358	323
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	367	338	44	40	362	335	134	138	337	302
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	159	174	29	29	156	169	58	60	144	151
Other ⁵	191	189	12	10	192	188	42	41	185	184
No Coverage	152	137	14	9	150	137	61	52	135	127

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.44D Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.40	0.40	0.19	0.17
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.36	0.35	0.55	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.91	0.97	0.43	0.40
Midwest	0.35	0.33	0.45	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.81	0.82	0.40	0.39
South	0.27	0.24	0.37	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.67	0.62	0.32	0.29
West	0.34	0.32	0.40	0.41	0.37	0.34	0.80	0.86	0.40	0.36
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.24	0.21	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.53	0.57	0.28	0.24
Small Metro	0.28	0.26	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.68	0.66	0.33	0.31
Nonmetro	0.38	0.32	0.61	0.52	0.41	0.35	1.14	0.95	0.42	0.37
Urbanized	0.64	0.54	0.94	0.69	0.68	0.59	1.66	1.58	0.71	0.59
Less Urbanized	0.53	0.44	0.92	0.80	0.57	0.47	1.72	1.39	0.59	0.52
Completely Rural	0.75	0.87	1.48	1.85	0.82	0.93	3.57	3.11	0.82	0.88
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.45	0.81	0.73	0.51	0.54
100-199%	0.31	0.29	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.33	0.75	0.81	0.38	0.36
200% or More	0.21	0.19	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.58	0.56	0.24	0.21
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.20	0.18	0.29	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.54	0.52	0.23	0.20
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.35	0.37	0.31	0.30	0.43	0.45	0.71	0.74	0.52	0.51
Other ⁵	0.28	0.27	0.99	0.79	0.29	0.28	1.27	1.27	0.29	0.28
No Coverage	0.53	0.53	1.15	0.87	0.55	0.55	0.94	1.01	0.64	0.64

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.44P Cigar Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0029		0.0193		0.0063		0.0087		0.0632	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.3884		0.0230		0.2601		0.9024		0.2104	
Midwest	0.5430		0.3337		0.6039		0.1646		0.9270	
South	0.0104		0.3263		0.0139		0.3320		0.0289	
West	0.0037		0.3643		0.0046		0.0058		0.0474	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0212		0.1136		0.0324		0.0641		0.1103	
Small Metro	0.0625		0.1191		0.0890		0.1929		0.1786	
Nonmetro	0.6166		0.4498		0.6904		0.1061		0.6880	
Urbanized	0.0740		0.7770		0.0749		0.0360		0.3422	
Less Urbanized	0.6222		0.2276		0.4918		0.6738		0.2924	
Completely Rural	0.2699		0.4234		0.3024		0.4651		0.4339	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.0147		0.3440		0.0181		0.0047		0.2496	
100-199%	0.1454		0.1561		0.1999		0.4148		0.4497	
200% or More	0.0797		0.0766		0.1188		0.1351		0.1881	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0374		0.0118		0.0717		0.0471		0.1871	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.8779		0.7635		0.7853		0.5018		0.9694	
Other ⁵	0.4024		0.5987		0.4190		0.2717		0.5827	
No Coverage	0.0405		0.0648		0.0579		0.0521		0.2446	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.45C Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	324	300	35	29	321	299	95	94	300	279
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	123	126	17	12	122	125	37	42	114	116
Midwest	141	139	15	14	140	139	42	43	131	127
South	206	190	22	18	203	189	61	61	193	177
West	145	139	15	15	145	137	46	41	143	125
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	267	237	27	23	264	236	78	76	252	216
Small Metro	170	170	20	16	168	170	59	60	158	153
Nonmetro	111	115	13	11	110	113	40	38	96	106
Urbanized	78	72	9	6	77	71	32	26	63	63
Less Urbanized	79	88	9	8	78	86	23	29	71	80
Completely Rural	23	25	3	3	23	24	13	10	18	20
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	145	139	20	12	144	138	57	49	128	128
100-199%	131	126	15	16	131	126	46	52	123	115
200% or More	261	249	26	23	258	247	71	70	248	233
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	244	239	28	22	240	238	77	82	230	217
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	129	139	19	18	128	138	44	45	119	126
Other ⁵	147	146	9	7	147	145	30	29	142	142
No Coverage	120	105	9	6	120	104	46	37	112	99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.45D Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.13
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.26	0.26	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.61	0.69	0.30	0.31
Midwest	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.56	0.58	0.30	0.29
South	0.21	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.47	0.47	0.25	0.22
West	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.55	0.49	0.29	0.25
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.37	0.37	0.21	0.18
Small Metro	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.45	0.48	0.24	0.23
Nonmetro	0.28	0.27	0.40	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.81	0.75	0.31	0.32
Urbanized	0.45	0.42	0.60	0.43	0.49	0.46	1.29	1.06	0.50	0.50
Less Urbanized	0.41	0.38	0.61	0.49	0.44	0.41	1.08	1.21	0.48	0.45
Completely Rural	0.54	0.63	0.80	1.01	0.59	0.67	2.82	2.52	0.49	0.65
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.21	0.37	0.37	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.46
100-199%	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.53	0.62	0.30	0.27
200% or More	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.41	0.38	0.17	0.16
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.35	0.36	0.16	0.15
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.29	0.30	0.21	0.20	0.37	0.38	0.57	0.58	0.44	0.44
Other ⁵	0.22	0.21	0.80	0.60	0.22	0.21	0.92	0.97	0.22	0.22
No Coverage	0.43	0.42	0.79	0.59	0.44	0.44	0.75	0.78	0.54	0.51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.45P Cigar Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4672		0.1337		0.5565		0.8363		0.6169	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.0689		0.0352		0.0400		0.0263		0.1394	
Midwest	0.5118		0.4901		0.5591		0.9768		0.5214	
South	0.1343		0.2895		0.1579		0.6345		0.1132	
West	0.0717		0.5542		0.0797		0.0018		0.4382	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.4338		0.4077		0.4736		0.8249		0.5078	
Small Metro	0.5556		0.3633		0.6114		0.9258		0.5575	
Nonmetro	0.5063		0.2603		0.4233		0.7967		0.2593	
Urbanized	0.3377		0.8833		0.3426		0.1025		0.8151	
Less Urbanized	0.1458		0.0954		0.0992		0.1612		0.1711	
Completely Rural	0.6829		0.6947		0.7131		0.9035		0.6161	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.4135		0.1014		0.5181		0.3847		0.7450	
100-199%	0.9547		0.8974		0.9752		0.3552		0.8892	
200% or More	0.6306		0.3001		0.7043		0.6108		0.7474	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.8197		0.0263		0.9923		0.3252		0.7035	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2777		0.5224		0.3451		0.6791		0.3656	
Other ⁵	0.7816		0.8380		0.7911		0.4942		0.9204	
No Coverage	0.3871		0.5416		0.4167		0.1226		0.8624	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.46C Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	801	820	104	104	774	804	155	162	741	778
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	332	346	42	40	331	339	58	60	323	328
Midwest	336	334	45	45	332	329	67	65	322	326
South	510	515	67	66	478	507	98	106	458	494
West	448	404	55	54	427	395	88	92	407	376
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1,353	1,339	100	98	1,331	1,319	290	333	1,292	1,241
Small Metro	1,013	1,047	70	64	992	1,026	250	250	922	959
Nonmetro	695	693	40	48	678	676	133	139	627	630
Urbanized	514	485	27	32	502	469	103	104	453	424
Less Urbanized	558	572	30	34	544	561	96	102	494	507
Completely Rural	262	233	13	12	255	227	37	37	235	204
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	491	487	55	51	482	479	223	237	403	389
100-199%	565	587	57	53	556	580	156	156	526	538
200% or More	1,508	1,499	100	99	1,485	1,471	237	252	1,442	1,398
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,423	1,417	102	100	1,403	1,390	308	338	1,361	1,333
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	445	493	68	69	430	480	130	136	402	440
Other ⁵	849	845	23	26	849	845	94	94	854	830
No Coverage	406	382	25	23	403	381	129	111	365	346

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.46D Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.30	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.32	0.33	0.44	0.47	0.36	0.37
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.70	0.72	1.02	0.97	0.76	0.78	0.94	0.99	0.86	0.87
Midwest	0.59	0.59	0.83	0.84	0.65	0.64	0.91	0.89	0.73	0.74
South	0.51	0.51	0.71	0.69	0.53	0.55	0.76	0.83	0.59	0.63
West	0.71	0.64	0.92	0.90	0.75	0.69	1.05	1.11	0.84	0.76
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.43	0.43	0.58	0.60	0.46	0.46	0.64	0.66	0.52	0.52
Small Metro	0.53	0.49	0.77	0.65	0.56	0.52	0.79	0.85	0.62	0.60
Nonmetro	0.78	0.80	1.01	1.06	0.85	0.86	1.10	1.14	0.95	0.96
Urbanized	1.23	1.28	1.50	1.68	1.32	1.34	1.56	1.59	1.52	1.52
Less Urbanized	1.17	1.18	1.59	1.54	1.25	1.30	1.79	1.60	1.38	1.45
Completely Rural	2.21	2.48	3.00	2.60	2.35	2.73	3.20	4.26	2.51	2.99
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.71	0.77	0.85	0.83	0.79	0.86	0.93	1.08	0.96	1.03
100-199%	0.66	0.66	0.88	0.83	0.73	0.73	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.83
200% or More	0.36	0.36	0.57	0.57	0.38	0.39	0.60	0.57	0.41	0.42
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.35	0.34	0.54	0.55	0.38	0.37	0.54	0.53	0.42	0.42
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.68	0.73	0.66	0.64	0.83	0.88	1.06	1.10	1.02	1.07
Other ⁵	0.72	0.76	1.78	1.94	0.73	0.77	1.32	1.53	0.77	0.80
No Coverage	0.85	0.88	1.85	1.90	0.88	0.93	1.06	1.31	1.05	1.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.46P Alcohol Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0366		0.0731		0.0486		0.0826		0.1005	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.9925		0.1154		0.8771		0.0785		0.6123	
Midwest	0.7160		0.3888		0.6521		0.3849		0.5204	
South	0.0443		0.1183		0.0575		0.4448		0.0797	
West	0.0672		0.8268		0.0486		0.6736		0.0523	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0295		0.2807		0.0329		0.5329		0.0387	
Small Metro	0.9403		0.1549		0.9838		0.0712		0.6521	
Nonmetro	0.4871		0.4336		0.5585		0.5570		0.6787	
Urbanized	0.2637		0.7965		0.2199		0.2139		0.3317	
Less Urbanized	0.3846		0.1142		0.5136		0.8738		0.5244	
Completely Rural	0.0609		0.6231		0.0615		0.8632		0.0577	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.2131		0.5472		0.2070		0.2357		0.3558	
100-199%	0.6506		0.3351		0.7043		0.5568		0.9518	
200% or More	0.0211		0.1001		0.0383		0.0396		0.0725	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0369		0.0022		0.0779		0.4804		0.0925	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.6494		0.5736		0.8693		0.7168		0.9111	
Other ⁵	0.9655		0.8988		0.9555		0.1321		0.8367	
No Coverage	0.0996		0.9632		0.1105		0.0056		0.4114	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.47C Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	852	831	72	75	832	822	184	190	789	800
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	352	346	33	28	347	345	77	70	339	338
Midwest	362	357	31	31	356	348	81	82	344	341
South	558	533	45	49	536	525	111	121	511	503
West	446	416	34	38	432	413	100	100	412	394
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1,179	1,142	63	66	1,172	1,135	255	288	1,141	1,081
Small Metro	870	859	41	39	862	850	218	218	808	799
Nonmetro	553	543	23	27	546	537	110	114	512	500
Urbanized	415	379	16	17	410	372	85	89	374	340
Less Urbanized	437	442	17	20	431	439	75	79	397	398
Completely Rural	197	187	6	7	194	185	27	28	181	169
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	394	389	32	30	391	385	196	211	318	307
100-199%	477	496	33	36	472	492	133	135	445	465
200% or More	1,335	1,303	62	64	1,327	1,291	206	219	1,294	1,232
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,267	1,223	64	63	1,261	1,211	282	302	1,217	1,167
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	363	379	41	43	357	376	102	107	335	349
Other ⁵	762	730	16	16	761	731	83	82	763	721
No Coverage	343	327	15	16	342	326	109	90	313	306

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.47D Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.53	0.55	0.38	0.38
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.74	0.72	0.81	0.69	0.80	0.79	1.25	1.16	0.90	0.90
Midwest	0.64	0.63	0.57	0.59	0.69	0.68	1.10	1.11	0.78	0.77
South	0.56	0.53	0.48	0.52	0.59	0.57	0.86	0.95	0.66	0.64
West	0.71	0.65	0.56	0.64	0.76	0.72	1.19	1.21	0.85	0.80
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.73	0.78	0.53	0.53
Small Metro	0.59	0.55	0.50	0.48	0.63	0.59	0.97	0.94	0.69	0.67
Nonmetro	0.79	0.76	0.65	0.70	0.85	0.82	1.38	1.34	0.95	0.90
Urbanized	1.27	1.20	0.91	1.08	1.37	1.29	1.82	2.07	1.56	1.47
Less Urbanized	1.16	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.26	1.18	2.23	1.84	1.39	1.30
Completely Rural	2.00	2.50	1.60	1.90	2.12	2.77	4.13	4.38	2.23	2.95
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.66	0.71	0.53	0.53	0.74	0.80	1.11	1.24	0.87	0.92
100-199%	0.65	0.65	0.56	0.59	0.72	0.72	1.03	1.11	0.82	0.83
200% or More	0.38	0.39	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.68	0.68	0.45	0.46
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.66	0.64	0.46	0.45
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.61	0.66	0.44	0.44	0.75	0.81	1.08	1.06	0.92	0.99
Other ⁵	0.74	0.73	1.26	1.28	0.75	0.74	1.52	1.80	0.79	0.78
No Coverage	0.85	0.90	1.22	1.41	0.88	0.94	1.20	1.38	1.04	1.12

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.47P Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0300		0.3069		0.0298		0.0981		0.0652	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.8636		0.0719		0.7596		0.2863		0.5755	
Midwest	0.2512		0.9754		0.2459		0.4569		0.1722	
South	0.0119		0.6363		0.0107		0.7234		0.0109	
West	0.0190		0.9475		0.0155		0.1812		0.0322	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0303		0.7564		0.0274		0.5041		0.0349	
Small Metro	0.5166		0.2389		0.5190		0.1155		0.7677	
Nonmetro	0.8153		0.5813		0.8643		0.4376		0.9640	
Urbanized	0.1306		0.9743		0.1125		0.0460		0.2374	
Less Urbanized	0.9826		0.3224		0.8868		0.6127		0.9377	
Completely Rural	0.0397		0.4923		0.0419		0.7038		0.0323	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.2853		0.4117		0.2870		0.7630		0.3215	
100-199%	0.9832		0.8771		0.9317		0.1941		0.6504	
200% or More	0.0067		0.2752		0.0095		0.0348		0.0236	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.0435		0.0814		0.0520		0.2057		0.0815	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7425		0.5779		0.9418		0.3553		0.8376	
Other ⁵	0.8762		0.8577		0.8660		0.0620		0.7097	
No Coverage	0.2210		0.8560		0.2443		0.0033		0.7613	

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¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.48C Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	717	695	57	55	714	701	179	188	660	675
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	306	276	25	22	303	277	80	79	276	260
Midwest	296	304	24	21	296	303	80	85	280	282
South	436	450	36	34	433	449	106	108	411	430
West	344	343	28	28	342	348	89	93	319	338
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	698	663	45	46	695	661	201	217	651	620
Small Metro	496	447	32	28	493	441	169	168	437	409
Nonmetro	328	329	20	19	324	325	89	89	294	299
Urbanized	244	222	14	14	240	218	70	68	210	194
Less Urbanized	249	257	14	13	246	256	58	60	222	229
Completely Rural	87	112	5	5	85	111	23	23	76	95
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	316	294	24	23	314	291	152	164	258	243
100-199%	314	337	27	26	311	333	103	109	288	311
200% or More	717	703	47	44	714	699	162	171	680	660
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	704	689	47	44	701	685	221	234	653	653
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	281	287	31	29	277	286	85	86	257	268
Other ⁵	350	346	13	11	348	346	66	60	345	337
No Coverage	259	256	10	13	258	255	88	75	238	238

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.48D Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.51	0.54	0.32	0.32
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.64	0.58	0.60	0.54	0.69	0.63	1.31	1.30	0.73	0.69
Midwest	0.52	0.54	0.46	0.39	0.58	0.59	1.08	1.15	0.64	0.64
South	0.44	0.44	0.38	0.36	0.48	0.49	0.82	0.84	0.53	0.55
West	0.55	0.54	0.46	0.46	0.60	0.60	1.06	1.11	0.66	0.68
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.38	0.36	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.40	0.72	0.74	0.46	0.45
Small Metro	0.46	0.42	0.40	0.36	0.51	0.46	0.92	0.98	0.54	0.52
Nonmetro	0.64	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.70	0.66	1.34	1.29	0.76	0.71
Urbanized	1.04	0.98	0.85	0.88	1.12	1.07	2.11	2.11	1.23	1.15
Less Urbanized	0.91	0.83	0.91	0.71	1.01	0.92	1.90	1.76	1.13	1.00
Completely Rural	1.28	1.92	1.35	1.57	1.38	2.11	3.62	4.37	1.48	2.05
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.59	0.59	0.41	0.42	0.67	0.67	1.03	1.17	0.80	0.79
100-199%	0.51	0.53	0.46	0.45	0.57	0.58	0.94	1.05	0.64	0.65
200% or More	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.69	0.69	0.40	0.40
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.37	0.36	0.69	0.69	0.40	0.40
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.55	0.56	0.34	0.31	0.68	0.70	0.97	0.98	0.82	0.85
Other ⁵	0.48	0.48	1.05	0.90	0.49	0.48	1.54	1.64	0.50	0.50
No Coverage	0.79	0.81	0.85	1.16	0.82	0.84	1.18	1.30	0.97	1.00

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.48P Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0684		0.0050		0.1044		0.3166		0.1756	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.4875		0.0669		0.4095		0.4094		0.4908	
Midwest	0.7113		0.0483		0.6098		0.6705		0.4961	
South	0.1338		0.0486		0.1726		0.4551		0.2442	
West	0.0096		0.8089		0.0094		0.1450		0.0207	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1269		0.0936		0.1576		0.9691		0.1517	
Small Metro	0.2829		0.0375		0.3377		0.1095		0.5487	
Nonmetro	0.9199		0.1134		0.9732		0.6350		0.7703	
Urbanized	0.3065		0.5412		0.3169		0.1059		0.6072	
Less Urbanized	0.8647		0.1320		0.9781		0.4553		0.9249	
Completely Rural	0.0337		0.6141		0.0294		0.5988		0.0218	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.6698		0.4792		0.6825		0.9379		0.7361	
100-199%	0.3424		0.2400		0.3798		0.5093		0.6315	
200% or More	0.1138		0.0053		0.1766		0.2971		0.2009	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.3292		0.0015		0.4389		0.9942		0.3794	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.8866		0.2600		0.8709		0.4837		0.9702	
Other ⁵	0.4725		0.3385		0.4955		0.1090		0.6814	
No Coverage	0.3820		0.4220		0.3768		0.0099		0.9751	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.49C Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	381	374	24	22	381	374	117	112	358	353
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	162	165	9	9	162	165	53	51	147	159
Midwest	163	182	11	9	163	180	57	57	154	164
South	219	221	15	10	219	223	66	60	212	214
West	201	168	12	11	202	169	56	53	192	157
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	321	293	19	18	319	291	100	99	303	275
Small Metro	225	207	13	10	225	206	80	77	205	193
Nonmetro	127	140	7	9	126	140	42	36	117	132
Urbanized	92	87	2	6	91	87	32	28	83	80
Less Urbanized	90	97	7	5	90	97	27	24	83	90
Completely Rural	28	52	2	3	28	51	10	9	26	49
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	135	134	9	7	135	134	75	71	110	116
100-199%	153	149	8	13	153	147	57	48	141	139
200% or More	337	315	20	15	336	314	75	84	324	299
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	335	319	20	16	336	317	113	110	313	295
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	123	125	12	12	121	126	34	35	116	119
Other ⁵	153	169	5	1	153	169	31	25	151	166
No Coverage	133	128	2	8	133	128	42	36	124	125

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.49D Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.33	0.32	0.17	0.17
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.34	0.35	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.38	0.86	0.85	0.39	0.42
Midwest	0.29	0.32	0.20	0.18	0.32	0.35	0.76	0.77	0.35	0.37
South	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.51	0.47	0.27	0.27
West	0.32	0.26	0.20	0.18	0.35	0.29	0.66	0.64	0.39	0.32
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.23	0.21	0.48	0.45	0.25	0.23
Small Metro	0.24	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.27	0.27	0.58	0.60	0.29	0.30
Nonmetro	0.31	0.32	0.22	0.25	0.34	0.35	0.84	0.74	0.38	0.38
Urbanized	0.56	0.52	0.17	0.43	0.61	0.57	1.35	1.18	0.67	0.61
Less Urbanized	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.32	0.46	0.45	1.15	1.09	0.52	0.49
Completely Rural	0.61	1.16	0.58	0.81	0.67	1.26	2.03	2.05	0.68	1.38
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.30	0.32	0.16	0.12	0.34	0.37	0.67	0.69	0.39	0.43
100-199%	0.27	0.26	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.29	0.64	0.57	0.34	0.33
200% or More	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.11	0.20	0.19	0.43	0.45	0.22	0.21
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.19	0.48	0.44	0.21	0.20
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.28	0.28	0.13	0.13	0.35	0.35	0.46	0.48	0.42	0.42
Other ⁵	0.23	0.25	0.44	0.11	0.23	0.25	0.95	0.83	0.24	0.26
No Coverage	0.47	0.51	0.19	0.70	0.49	0.54	0.70	0.74	0.59	0.66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 2.49P Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0341		0.3430		0.0376		0.0779		0.1059	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5779		0.8113		0.5666		0.6851		0.6366	
Midwest	0.7914		0.6639		0.8023		0.3488		0.9694	
South	0.1761		0.1804		0.1982		0.0577		0.4373	
West	0.0554		0.8061		0.0564		0.8057		0.0562	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0360		0.3185		0.0406		0.3987		0.0651	
Small Metro	0.3162		0.6147		0.3185		0.2665		0.4564	
Nonmetro	0.8528		0.8037		0.8606		0.1007		0.4432	
Urbanized	0.8302		0.0627		0.7412		0.1217		0.8411	
Less Urbanized	0.3456		0.1646		0.4200		0.3030		0.6638	
Completely Rural	0.0077		0.7222		0.0075		0.6715		0.0087	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9522		0.3557		0.9250		0.4185		0.5689	
100-199%	0.4015		0.4336		0.3593		0.0964		0.8093	
200% or More	0.0258		0.1715		0.0322		0.3867		0.0405	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1020		0.4715		0.1076		0.3584		0.1396	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7241		0.7885		0.6962		0.8310		0.6335	
Other ⁵	0.2411		0.0932		0.2583		0.0447		0.4291	
No Coverage	0.8765		0.1856		0.8426		0.0116		0.5469	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.50C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	256	284	237	261	186	199
GENDER						
Male	175	171	154	155	117	117
Female	167	189	160	175	123	137
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	230	250	212	233	162	181
White	205	209	193	196	147	152
Black or African American	89	81	78	71	55	48
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	14	10	12	9	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	57	59	48	51	30	40
Two or More Races	32	30	29	28	24	19
Hispanic or Latino	130	127	117	111	83	75
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	127	126	119	118	90	93
Female, White, Not Hispanic	133	139	127	130	96	102
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	62	52	54	45	39	29
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	55	55	51	50	35	36
Male, Hispanic	88	78	79	71	59	53
Female, Hispanic	88	89	80	78	57	49

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.50D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.51	0.42	0.45
GENDER						
Male	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.53	0.53
Female	0.64	0.70	0.65	0.69	0.57	0.63
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.53	0.58	0.54	0.58	0.47	0.52
White	0.65	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.59	0.63
Black or African American	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.05	0.90	0.82
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.31	4.97	3.83	4.54	3.44	3.25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.19	2.08	2.09	1.86	1.46	1.63
Two or More Races	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.84	1.56
Hispanic or Latino	1.02	1.03	1.01	0.95	0.84	0.74
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.82	0.87	0.83	0.85	0.73	0.77
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.87	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.79	0.87
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	1.51	1.54	1.46	1.42	1.25	1.02
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	1.49	1.48	1.52	1.46	1.20	1.24
Male, Hispanic	1.38	1.30	1.38	1.26	1.15	1.08
Female, Hispanic	1.42	1.53	1.39	1.39	1.16	1.00

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.50P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0466		0.0736		0.0773	
GENDER						
Male	0.0030		0.0059		0.0741	
Female	0.9787		0.9722		0.3650	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1834		0.1301		0.2793	
White	0.6874		0.5483		0.9461	
Black or African American	0.0233		0.0101		0.0183	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2896		0.5197		0.6428	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.7788		0.7119		0.6616	
Two or More Races	0.1485		0.4842		0.1611	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0954		0.3230		0.0724	
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.1927		0.2363		0.7694	
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.5069		0.7868		0.8496	
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	0.0030		0.0002		0.0037	
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	0.7912		0.9271		0.6601	
Male, Hispanic	0.0547		0.2639		0.4792	
Female, Hispanic	0.5519		0.7404		0.0485	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.51C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	1,828	1,812	1,543	1,533	1,394	1,319
GENDER						
Male	1,209	1,156	1,039	1,020	931	919
Female	1,127	1,164	937	961	837	843
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,785	1,744	1,498	1,473	1,339	1,281
White	1,684	1,639	1,415	1,398	1,275	1,220
Black or African American	613	590	497	478	418	384
American Indian or Alaska Native	88	96	66	83	54	55
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	57	103	53	*	38	*
Asian	496	360	406	317	330	272
Two or More Races	177	170	128	152	113	140
Hispanic or Latino	669	654	567	584	460	493
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	1,027	1,006	874	894	787	814
Female, White, Not Hispanic	1,040	1,035	870	863	785	757
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	373	342	311	290	275	258
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	392	413	324	328	269	259
Male, Hispanic	486	466	426	429	367	387
Female, Hispanic	360	383	304	326	237	274

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.51D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.26	0.26	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
GENDER						
Male	0.28	0.32	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.50
Female	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.49
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.27	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.38
White	0.24	0.23	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.43
Black or African American	0.89	0.81	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.94
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.98	2.68	3.92	3.57	3.68	3.52
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.30	5.30	5.90	*	5.68	*
Asian	1.83	1.67	1.74	1.66	1.71	1.62
Two or More Races	2.37	1.56	2.86	2.19	2.69	2.43
Hispanic or Latino	0.74	0.78	0.91	0.92	0.87	0.92
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.28	0.30	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.59
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.37	0.36	0.51	0.53	0.57	0.59
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	1.26	1.11	1.48	1.42	1.52	1.44
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	1.23	1.14	1.38	1.28	1.35	1.23
Male, Hispanic	0.82	0.98	1.27	1.26	1.38	1.37
Female, Hispanic	1.11	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.07	1.26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.51P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0296		0.0523		0.0400	
GENDER						
Male	0.0006		0.1160		0.1980	
Female	0.7633		0.1900		0.0921	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0216		0.0893		0.0207	
White	0.4354		0.6428		0.2089	
Black or African American	0.4564		0.0311		0.0274	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4681		0.2692		0.3626	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6754		*		*	
Asian	0.0013		0.0097		0.0427	
Two or More Races	0.7391		0.0720		0.1048	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7016		0.3623		0.7570	
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.1547		0.4325		0.2210	
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.9307		0.9324		0.5251	
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	0.7849		0.4458		0.7675	
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	0.4470		0.0341		0.0070	
Male, Hispanic	0.0962		0.6248		0.8190	
Female, Hispanic	0.4488		0.4002		0.8403	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.52C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	186	199	152	146	77	64
GENDER						
Male	117	117	98	91	52	45
Female	123	137	97	101	46	46
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	162	181	132	129	65	60
White	147	152	119	110	60	55
Black or African American	55	48	36	36	13	13
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	8	3	8	2	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	1	*
Asian	30	40	24	33	6	14
Two or More Races	24	19	21	17	13	5
Hispanic or Latino	83	75	66	59	32	21
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	90	93	78	70	41	39
Female, White, Not Hispanic	96	102	73	75	36	40
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	39	29	26	23	10	10
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	35	36	25	27	8	8
Male, Hispanic	59	53	48	45	26	17
Female, Hispanic	57	49	46	39	18	13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.52D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.42	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.20	0.17
GENDER						
Male	0.53	0.53	0.46	0.43	0.26	0.22
Female	0.57	0.63	0.48	0.49	0.24	0.25
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.47	0.52	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.20
White	0.59	0.63	0.51	0.49	0.28	0.27
Black or African American	0.90	0.82	0.63	0.63	0.24	0.24
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.44	3.25	1.41	3.10	0.83	0.85
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	0.66	*
Asian	1.46	1.63	1.19	1.41	0.33	0.64
Two or More Races	1.84	1.56	1.64	1.43	1.07	0.49
Hispanic or Latino	0.84	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.36	0.24
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.73	0.77	0.67	0.63	0.37	0.36
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.79	0.87	0.65	0.68	0.35	0.40
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	1.25	1.02	0.88	0.82	0.37	0.36
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	1.20	1.24	0.89	0.98	0.29	0.33
Male, Hispanic	1.15	1.08	0.98	0.94	0.56	0.38
Female, Hispanic	1.16	1.00	0.99	0.83	0.41	0.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.52P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.0773		0.0051		0.0365	
GENDER						
Male	0.0741		0.0016		0.0570	
Female	0.3650		0.3345		0.2737	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2793		0.0913		0.1679	
White	0.9461		0.2046		0.1967	
Black or African American	0.0183		0.1191		0.8220	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6428		0.2304		0.3155	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.6616		0.6348		0.0798	
Two or More Races	0.1611		0.3728		0.0275	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0724		0.0033		0.0322	
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.7694		0.0419		0.0956	
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.8496		0.8071		0.8630	
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	0.0037		0.0188		0.9940	
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	0.6601		0.9039		0.7050	
Male, Hispanic	0.4792		0.0843		0.1999	
Female, Hispanic	0.0485		0.0111		0.0591	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.53C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	1,394	1,319	831	774	387	372
GENDER						
Male	931	919	599	580	310	315
Female	837	843	484	468	212	189
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,339	1,281	767	723	359	349
White	1,275	1,220	690	672	338	327
Black or African American	418	384	297	265	128	100
American Indian or Alaska Native	54	55	37	40	14	20
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	38	*	20	35	7	16
Asian	330	272	156	151	53	43
Two or More Races	113	140	73	87	35	43
Hispanic or Latino	460	493	339	335	131	130
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	787	814	480	491	264	269
Female, White, Not Hispanic	785	757	414	394	188	169
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	275	258	198	192	96	86
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	269	259	193	170	75	49
Male, Hispanic	367	387	286	270	119	117
Female, Hispanic	237	274	163	175	52	58

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.53D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.16	0.16
GENDER						
Male	0.48	0.50	0.46	0.45	0.27	0.27
Female	0.47	0.49	0.37	0.36	0.17	0.15
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.37	0.38	0.33	0.32	0.17	0.17
White	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.21	0.21
Black or African American	0.97	0.94	0.84	0.79	0.44	0.36
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.68	3.52	2.93	2.83	1.12	1.48
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.68	*	3.67	3.45	1.42	1.56
Asian	1.71	1.62	1.10	1.08	0.41	0.34
Two or More Races	2.69	2.43	2.03	2.01	0.99	1.09
Hispanic or Latino	0.87	0.92	0.78	0.72	0.38	0.34
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.34	0.35
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.57	0.59	0.46	0.45	0.23	0.21
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	1.52	1.44	1.31	1.30	0.74	0.70
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	1.35	1.23	1.11	0.98	0.49	0.33
Male, Hispanic	1.38	1.37	1.28	1.20	0.69	0.62
Female, Hispanic	1.07	1.26	0.87	0.88	0.30	0.31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.53P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.0400		0.1583		0.0646	
GENDER						
Male	0.1980		0.4797		0.1307	
Female	0.0921		0.1493		0.2653	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0207		0.1582		0.0610	
White	0.2089		0.2478		0.1590	
Black or African American	0.0274		0.5868		0.1708	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3626		0.3095		0.4646	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		0.8297		0.5997	
Asian	0.0427		0.4081		0.2822	
Two or More Races	0.1048		0.8429		0.8117	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7570		0.6897		0.7171	
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	0.2210		0.3737		0.1572	
Female, White, Not Hispanic	0.5251		0.4249		0.6529	
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	0.7675		0.5439		0.4822	
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	0.0070		0.1510		0.1479	
Male, Hispanic	0.8190		0.9361		0.6436	
Female, Hispanic	0.8403		0.5763		0.9131	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.54C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	256	284	237	261	186	199
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	115	123	113	117	98	90
Midwest	103	103	98	96	75	75
South	167	176	153	157	112	121
West	117	148	106	136	79	95
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	201	231	183	213	142	158
Small Metro	151	152	145	140	116	110
Nonmetro	94	96	83	85	52	56
Urbanized	71	67	61	59	38	38
Less Urbanized	67	73	60	65	38	42
Completely Rural	27	25	23	22	16	16
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	131	143	122	130	100	103
100-199%	112	103	98	94	71	67
200% or More	178	182	166	168	118	124
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	211	220	202	206	157	160
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	130	123	112	110	77	75
Other ⁵	54	65	51	58	42	46
No Coverage	75	68	69	59	54	45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.54D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.51	0.42	0.45
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	1.12	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.23	1.10
Midwest	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.82	0.83
South	0.78	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.67	0.72
West	1.00	1.17	0.98	1.13	0.79	0.89
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.65	0.74	0.66	0.74	0.59	0.62
Small Metro	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.84	0.81	0.80
Nonmetro	1.07	1.11	1.08	1.09	0.86	0.87
Urbanized	1.81	1.77	1.74	1.81	1.24	1.38
Less Urbanized	1.51	1.49	1.54	1.51	1.32	1.25
Completely Rural	3.26	3.28	3.10	2.87	2.50	2.71
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.94	1.05	0.97	1.06	0.90	0.95
100-199%	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.77	0.73
200% or More	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.52	0.53
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.60	0.67	0.62	0.66	0.59	0.61
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.77	0.76	0.74	0.73	0.56	0.56
Other ⁵	1.73	1.96	1.69	1.98	1.53	1.81
No Coverage	1.66	1.74	1.67	1.63	1.54	1.47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.54P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0466		0.0736		0.0773	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.2229		0.1545		0.1350	
Midwest	0.5380		0.9053		0.7613	
South	0.0541		0.0532		0.2497	
West	0.8135		0.9966		0.2832	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.3663		0.5963		0.4407	
Small Metro	0.0748		0.0534		0.1117	
Nonmetro	0.2397		0.2539		0.4032	
Urbanized	0.6520		0.4948		0.2687	
Less Urbanized	0.2391		0.2744		0.5969	
Completely Rural	0.6050		0.9641		0.5848	
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.7190		0.7220		0.4260	
100-199%	0.0252		0.1508		0.2320	
200% or More	0.1555		0.0925		0.1183	
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.0521		0.0493		0.1336	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.5379		0.9170		0.8764	
Other ⁵	0.8437		0.7528		0.6834	
No Coverage	0.0976		0.0464		0.0022	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.55C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	1,828	1,812	1,543	1,533	1,394	1,319
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	667	750	587	666	539	586
Midwest	664	719	568	645	507	600
South	1,144	1,175	990	988	904	838
West	1,041	870	904	747	791	650
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	1,510	1,503	1,322	1,285	1,166	1,118
Small Metro	1,214	1,210	963	1,010	840	840
Nonmetro	810	829	654	654	533	523
Urbanized	600	576	485	453	399	362
Less Urbanized	640	687	521	539	416	426
Completely Rural	354	321	249	220	192	179
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	554	525	447	440	361	352
100-199%	710	692	547	568	466	486
200% or More	1,669	1,669	1,466	1,444	1,316	1,277
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	1,592	1,594	1,381	1,365	1,241	1,200
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	537	566	415	470	348	368
Other ⁵	1,031	1,043	850	841	762	728
No Coverage	451	428	395	369	337	322

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.55D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.26	0.26	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.58	0.59	0.79	0.81	0.84	0.84
Midwest	0.48	0.47	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.71
South	0.44	0.44	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.60
West	0.56	0.59	0.77	0.71	0.78	0.75
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.37	0.37	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49
Small Metro	0.42	0.44	0.57	0.55	0.65	0.62
Nonmetro	0.61	0.65	0.87	0.90	0.87	0.85
Urbanized	0.94	0.99	1.37	1.40	1.40	1.36
Less Urbanized	0.87	0.94	1.28	1.35	1.29	1.24
Completely Rural	1.77	2.09	2.37	2.79	2.19	2.78
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.92	0.78	0.84
100-199%	0.62	0.63	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.75
200% or More	0.28	0.28	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.44
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.39	0.43	0.41
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.78	0.76	0.91	0.96	0.83	0.89
Other ⁵	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.75
No Coverage	0.74	0.77	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.55P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0296		0.0523		0.0400	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.8114		0.7940		0.6678	
Midwest	0.8249		0.6640		0.2376	
South	0.1019		0.0620		0.0097	
West	0.0662		0.0460		0.0270	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.1203		0.0218		0.0278	
Small Metro	0.2298		0.7589		0.6682	
Nonmetro	0.3932		0.5781		0.8666	
Urbanized	0.4258		0.2752		0.1404	
Less Urbanized	0.2427		0.4571		0.9500	
Completely Rural	0.1978		0.0468		0.0362	
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.0134		0.1729		0.2993	
100-199%	0.6640		0.7755		0.9662	
200% or More	0.1211		0.0559		0.0165	
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.0118		0.0841		0.0694	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.8030		0.9247		0.9573	
Other ⁵	0.4819		0.9500		0.8583	
No Coverage	0.3559		0.1965		0.4730	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.56C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	186	199	152	146	77	64
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	98	90	74	71	35	32
Midwest	75	75	62	55	30	33
South	112	121	94	89	47	34
West	79	95	66	66	33	27
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	142	158	114	115	57	45
Small Metro	116	110	96	82	45	43
Nonmetro	52	56	43	44	23	20
Urbanized	38	38	33	29	18	14
Less Urbanized	38	42	30	33	13	15
Completely Rural	16	16	12	14	3	5
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	100	103	85	80	42	33
100-199%	71	67	56	55	27	22
200% or More	118	124	93	94	45	42
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	157	160	130	117	66	52
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	77	75	59	58	24	25
Other ⁵	42	46	36	34	17	14
No Coverage	54	45	43	38	21	19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.56D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.42	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.20	0.17
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	1.23	1.10	1.01	0.93	0.53	0.47
Midwest	0.82	0.83	0.69	0.63	0.37	0.40
South	0.67	0.72	0.59	0.56	0.31	0.23
West	0.79	0.89	0.71	0.66	0.36	0.29
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.59	0.62	0.50	0.47	0.26	0.21
Small Metro	0.81	0.80	0.70	0.65	0.36	0.36
Nonmetro	0.86	0.87	0.75	0.72	0.44	0.38
Urbanized	1.24	1.38	1.26	1.12	0.80	0.61
Less Urbanized	1.32	1.25	1.09	1.03	0.55	0.55
Completely Rural	2.50	2.71	1.89	2.52	0.57	1.03
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.90	0.95	0.81	0.78	0.43	0.36
100-199%	0.77	0.73	0.62	0.62	0.31	0.27
200% or More	0.52	0.53	0.44	0.42	0.23	0.20
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.59	0.61	0.52	0.48	0.29	0.23
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.56	0.56	0.45	0.45	0.19	0.20
Other ⁵	1.53	1.81	1.37	1.39	0.72	0.62
No Coverage	1.54	1.47	1.35	1.32	0.73	0.71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.56P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.0773		0.0051		0.0365	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.1350		0.6063		0.4340	
Midwest	0.7613		0.3925		0.6334	
South	0.2497		0.0105		0.0083	
West	0.2832		0.1522		0.3807	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.4407		0.1128		0.0299	
Small Metro	0.1117		0.0176		0.5504	
Nonmetro	0.4032		0.4782		0.6471	
Urbanized	0.2687		0.2745		0.4509	
Less Urbanized	0.5969		0.7430		0.8230	
Completely Rural	0.5848		0.4959		0.2850	
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.4260		0.7876		0.3931	
100-199%	0.2320		0.1018		0.1834	
200% or More	0.1183		0.0078		0.1784	
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.1336		0.0268		0.0554	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.8764		0.6218		0.9347	
Other ⁵	0.6834		0.0841		0.1216	
No Coverage	0.0022		0.0333		0.3909	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.57C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	1,394	1,319	831	774	387	372
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	539	586	336	339	168	172
Midwest	507	600	332	366	165	184
South	904	838	517	491	231	222
West	791	650	437	388	205	170
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	1,166	1,118	686	648	313	286
Small Metro	840	840	470	430	217	201
Nonmetro	533	523	315	314	123	137
Urbanized	399	362	232	210	86	85
Less Urbanized	416	426	236	246	88	94
Completely Rural	192	179	83	103	28	51
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	361	352	290	270	124	128
100-199%	466	486	310	328	150	147
200% or More	1,316	1,277	705	690	333	311
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	1,241	1,200	687	677	326	309
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	348	368	270	280	119	123
Other ⁵	762	728	347	344	152	168
No Coverage	337	322	254	252	131	127

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

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² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.57D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.16	0.16
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.84	0.84	0.72	0.66	0.38	0.39
Midwest	0.71	0.71	0.60	0.61	0.33	0.36
South	0.61	0.60	0.50	0.51	0.25	0.26
West	0.78	0.75	0.63	0.63	0.37	0.30
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.42	0.24	0.21
Small Metro	0.65	0.62	0.51	0.47	0.27	0.28
Nonmetro	0.87	0.85	0.72	0.67	0.36	0.36
Urbanized	1.40	1.36	1.16	1.11	0.62	0.58
Less Urbanized	1.29	1.24	1.05	0.95	0.49	0.46
Completely Rural	2.19	2.78	1.43	2.03	0.70	1.31
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.78	0.84	0.71	0.71	0.36	0.39
100-199%	0.75	0.75	0.60	0.61	0.32	0.31
200% or More	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.39	0.21	0.20
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.20	0.19
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.83	0.89	0.75	0.75	0.38	0.38
Other ⁵	0.77	0.75	0.49	0.49	0.23	0.25
No Coverage	0.92	0.99	0.86	0.89	0.52	0.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 2.57P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol Use (2015)	Alcohol Use (2016)	Binge Alcohol Use (2015)	Binge Alcohol Use (2016)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2015)	Heavy Alcohol Use (2016)
TOTAL	0.0400		0.1583		0.0646	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.6678		0.4349		0.6652	
Midwest	0.2376		0.5876		0.7274	
South	0.0097		0.2486		0.3257	
West	0.0270		0.0171		0.0711	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.0278		0.1858		0.0688	
Small Metro	0.6682		0.5051		0.3543	
Nonmetro	0.8666		0.9889		0.7986	
Urbanized	0.1404		0.3741		0.9262	
Less Urbanized	0.9500		0.8887		0.3599	
Completely Rural	0.0362		0.0325		0.0104	
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.2993		0.6422		0.8021	
100-199%	0.9662		0.4507		0.4995	
200% or More	0.0165		0.2447		0.0407	
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.0694		0.5307		0.1769	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.9573		0.9818		0.6389	
Other ⁵	0.8583		0.5769		0.3010	
No Coverage	0.4730		0.6098		0.9788	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.1A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	193,285	194,489	16,723	16,972	176,561	177,517	23,616	23,567	152,946	153,950
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	76,562 ^b	73,444	6,639	6,591	69,922 ^b	66,853	5,248 ^b	4,623	64,674 ^a	62,231
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	95,366 ^b	90,113	9,892	9,760	85,474 ^b	80,353	6,606 ^b	5,880	78,868 ^b	74,473
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	189,188	190,192	13,729	13,642	175,459	176,551	22,546	22,170	152,913	154,381
Use Once or Twice a Week	229,610	230,804	19,450	19,565	210,160	211,240	29,136 ^b	28,571	181,024 ^a	182,669
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	223,992 ^b	226,853	15,731	15,789	208,261 ^b	211,064	28,516	28,360	179,745 ^b	182,704
Use Once or Twice a Week	247,604 ^b	249,351	20,015	20,139	227,589 ^b	229,212	32,468 ^b	31,987	195,121 ^b	197,225
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	183,645	182,328	12,061	11,782	171,585	170,546	19,508 ^b	18,442	152,076	152,104
Use Once or Twice a Week	220,754	220,221	16,738	16,522	204,016	203,699	26,239 ^b	25,176	177,777	178,523
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	117,026	118,453	10,410 ^a	10,792	106,616	107,661	12,737	12,758	93,879	94,903
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	182,100	182,227	15,729	16,051	166,371	166,176	21,568	21,422	144,803	144,754
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain ³										
Marijuana	150,310 ^a	152,878	11,054	10,733	139,256 ^a	142,145	24,936	25,131	114,320 ^a	117,014
Cocaine	56,826	57,454	2,968	2,992	53,857	54,462	9,030	8,915	44,828	45,547
Crack	49,721	48,894	2,787	2,719	46,933	46,174	5,916 ^b	5,417	41,017	40,757
Heroin	40,516 ^b	44,333	1,922	2,051	38,594 ^b	42,282	5,202	5,291	33,392 ^b	36,990
LSD	33,403 ^b	35,354	2,663	2,788	30,739 ^a	32,566	5,918 ^b	6,480	24,821	26,086
Approached in the Past Month by Someone Selling Drugs	15,938	15,213	2,790	2,728	13,149	12,485	5,198 ^b	4,601	7,950	7,884

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.1B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	72.8	72.8	68.2	69.3	73.3	73.1	68.0	68.6	74.2	73.9
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	29.1 ^b	27.7	27.3	27.1	29.3 ^b	27.8	15.2 ^b	13.5	31.7 ^b	30.2
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	36.3 ^b	34.0	40.6	40.0	35.8 ^b	33.4	19.1 ^b	17.2	38.7 ^b	36.1
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	72.0	71.8	56.7	56.4	73.6	73.3	65.3	64.8	75.0	74.7
Use Once or Twice a Week	87.4	87.1	80.2	80.6	88.1	87.7	84.3	83.6	88.8	88.4
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	85.2	85.6	65.3	65.6	87.3	87.6	82.6	83.0	88.0	88.4
Use Once or Twice a Week	94.2	94.1	82.9	83.4	95.3	95.1	94.0	93.5	95.5	95.4
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	70.4 ^a	69.5	51.6	50.4	72.3 ^a	71.4	57.0 ^b	54.5	74.8	74.2
Use Once or Twice a Week	84.7 ^b	83.9	71.5	70.5	86.0 ^b	85.2	76.7 ^b	74.4	87.5	87.0
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	44.2	44.4	42.5 ^a	44.1	44.4	44.4	36.7	37.1	45.7	45.6
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	68.7	68.3	64.1 ^a	65.5	69.2	68.5	62.1	62.3	70.4	69.6
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain ³										
Marijuana	58.6	59.1	46.0	44.7	59.9	60.5	72.6 ^a	74.0	57.7	58.3
Cocaine	22.5	22.6	12.5	12.6	23.6	23.6	26.6	26.6	23.0	23.1
Crack	19.8	19.3	11.8	11.5	20.6	20.1	17.5 ^a	16.3	21.1	20.8
Heroin	16.1 ^b	17.5	8.1	8.7	16.9 ^b	18.4	15.4	15.9	17.2 ^b	18.9
LSD	13.3 ^a	14.0	11.5	12.0	13.5 ^a	14.2	17.6 ^b	19.5	12.8	13.3
Approached in the Past Month by Someone Selling Drugs	6.0	5.7	11.2	11.0	5.4	5.1	14.9 ^b	13.3	3.8	3.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.2A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	1,253	1,121	474	426	779	695	721	644	*	*
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	119	141	59	72	60	69	52	44	*	*
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	194	172	96	84	98	87	66	58	*	*
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	228	223	*	*	212	205	155	143	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	478	581	*	*	449	545	356	413	*	*
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	99	82	34	27	65	55	61	52	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	304	334	97 ^a	49	208 ^a	285	188	256	*	*
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,848	1,766	820	858	1,028	908	912	875	*	*
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	2,885	2,857	1,313	1,352	1,572	1,505	1,454	1,426	*	*
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain										
Marijuana	2,239	2,250	1,022	1,066	1,218	1,184	901	910	*	*
Cocaine	598	695	*	*	530	634	418	477	*	*
Crack	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heroin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD	349	362	114	86	235	275	189	235	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.2B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	64.5	63.2	58.4	59.0	68.8	66.0	68.7	66.3	*	*
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	4.6	5.5	5.1	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.3	*	*
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	7.5	6.7	8.3	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.8	*	*
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	23.8	20.7	*	*	24.9	21.0	23.6	18.7	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	49.8	53.7	*	*	52.6	55.9	54.0	54.3	*	*
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	15.1	9.8	16.4	16.9	14.4	8.1	15.9	9.3	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	46.4	39.6	47.0 ^a	30.6	46.2	41.7	48.5	45.2	*	*
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.1	38.5	35.0	37.7	43.1	39.3	41.7	40.2	*	*
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	61.0	62.3	56.0	59.4	65.9	65.1	66.5	65.5	*	*
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain										
Marijuana	86.4	88.0	87.6	89.3	85.3	86.9	86.3	90.1	*	*
Cocaine	61.9	64.0	*	*	62.1	64.8	63.2	62.3	*	*
Crack	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heroin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD	53.3 ^a	42.9	55.6	54.0	52.2 ^a	40.3	48.8	41.5	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.3A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2015)	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2016)	Never Initiated (2015)	Never Initiated (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK³								
Cigarettes								
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	1,253	1,121	32,803	32,713	73,892	72,635	85,337	88,021
Marijuana								
Smoke Once a Month	119	141	991	858	12,327 ^b	10,400	63,124	62,045
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	194	172	1,125	945	17,140 ^b	14,253	76,907	74,743
Cocaine								
Use Once a Month	228	223	1,086	1,079	16,271	15,938	171,603	172,951
Use Once or Twice a Week	478	581	1,943	1,960	24,942	24,232	202,247	204,031
Heroin								
Try Once or Twice	*	*	431	449	2,882	2,644	220,605	223,678
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	523	559	3,681	3,431	243,305	245,257
LSD								
Try Once or Twice	99	82	73	44	9,288	9,240	174,185	172,962
Use Once or Twice a Week	304	334	361	254	16,530	16,553	203,558	203,080
Alcohol								
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1,848	1,766	63,201	64,163	22,781	22,526	29,196	29,998
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	2,885	2,857	110,610	108,779	31,218	31,582	37,385	39,009
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY⁴								
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain								
Marijuana	2,239	2,250	29,937 ^a	31,528	56,738	56,468	61,395	62,632
Cocaine	598	695	2,646	2,810	12,056	11,504	41,525	42,446
Crack	*	*	*	627	3,326	3,380	45,747	44,829
Heroin	*	*	549	658	1,843	1,741	38,015 ^b	41,811
LSD	349	362	433	543	3,693	4,165	28,928	30,284

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

² For the estimates shown in each row, Prior to Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time more than 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

³ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

⁴ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.3B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2015)	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2016)	Never Initiated (2015)	Never Initiated (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK³								
Cigarettes								
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	64.5	63.2	55.0	55.3	78.4	78.0	77.9	77.8
Marijuana								
Smoke Once a Month	4.6	5.5	3.0	2.5	15.2 ^b	12.9	43.2	42.2
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	7.5	6.7	3.4	2.7	21.1 ^b	17.8	52.7 ^b	50.8
Cocaine								
Use Once a Month	23.8	20.7	28.3	27.2	48.2	47.4	76.5	76.4
Use Once or Twice a Week	49.8	53.7	50.8	49.3	73.9	72.0	90.2	90.1
Heroin								
Try Once or Twice	*	*	62.1	57.8	68.1	65.6	85.6	86.1
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	75.5	71.9	86.9	85.2	94.4	94.3
LSD								
Try Once or Twice	15.1	9.8	8.5	4.2	39.2	38.7	73.9 ^a	73.1
Use Once or Twice a Week	46.4	39.6	41.6 ^b	24.1	69.9	69.3	86.4 ^a	85.8
Alcohol								
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	39.1	38.5	37.1	37.9	56.3	54.8	59.1	58.0
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	61.0	62.3	65.0	64.2	77.1	76.7	75.6	75.2
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY⁴								
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain								
Marijuana	86.4	88.0	89.9	90.4	70.6	71.2	43.7	44.1
Cocaine	61.9	64.0	68.9	70.5	36.2	34.7	19.4	19.7
Crack	*	*	*	79.0	40.9	43.2	18.9	18.3
Heroin	*	*	79.2	84.7	43.9	43.5	15.4 ^b	16.8
LSD	53.3 ^a	42.9	50.0	51.6	15.8	17.6	12.8	13.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

² For the estimates shown in each row, Prior to Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time more than 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

³ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

⁴ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.4A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	16,723	16,972	10,410 ^a	10,792	15,729	16,051
AGE GROUP						
12-13	5,122	5,137	3,364	3,349	4,979	4,964
14-15	5,806	5,962	3,555	3,739	5,417	5,521
16-17	5,795	5,873	3,490	3,703	5,333	5,565
GENDER						
Male	8,320	8,476	4,873 ^a	5,137	7,418 ^a	7,659
Female	8,403	8,496	5,536	5,655	8,310	8,392
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	13,025	13,026	7,799	8,013	12,111	12,358
White	9,294	9,175	4,990	5,152	8,372	8,448
Black or African American	2,133	2,203	1,726	1,826	2,192	2,243
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	76	65	62	96	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	886	951	613	602	889	1,023
Two or More Races	544	540	346	326	495	503
Hispanic or Latino	3,698 ^b	3,946	2,610	2,779	3,618	3,693
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	9,532	9,881	5,998	6,220	9,234	9,372
Small Metro	5,187	4,952	3,162	3,124	4,723	4,630
Nonmetro	2,004	2,138	1,249 ^a	1,448	1,771 ^b	2,048
Urbanized	899	931	517 ^a	627	815	887
Less Urbanized	885	1,000	579	689	770 ^b	986
Completely Rural	219	207	153	133	187	175

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.4B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	68.2	69.3	42.5 ^a	44.1	64.1 ^a	65.5
AGE GROUP						
12-13	66.9	67.6	44.0	44.0	64.9	65.2
14-15	68.0 ^a	70.2	41.7 ^a	44.2	63.5	65.1
16-17	69.5	69.9	41.9	44.1	64.1	66.2
GENDER						
Male	66.5	68.1	39.1 ^a	41.3	59.3 ^a	61.5
Female	69.9	70.5	46.1	47.0	69.1	69.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	69.0	69.4	41.4	42.8	64.1 ^a	65.8
White	70.1	70.1	37.7	39.4	63.2	64.5
Black or African American	63.7	66.1	51.6 ^a	55.2	65.5	67.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	52.3	42.0	42.5	62.6	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	73.4	73.2	50.8	46.4	73.2	79.0
Two or More Races	69.1	66.9	43.8	40.4	62.7	62.5
Hispanic or Latino	65.4 ^a	68.9	46.2	48.5	64.0	64.4
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	69.0 ^b	71.6	43.4	45.1	66.7	68.0
Small Metro	69.0	67.6	42.2	42.7	62.9	63.1
Nonmetro	62.7	63.3	39.2 ^a	43.0	55.6 ^b	60.8
Urbanized	64.0	66.2	36.9 ^b	44.5	58.1 ^a	63.0
Less Urbanized	62.4	60.6	40.8	42.0	54.3 ^a	59.8
Completely Rural	59.1	65.5	41.8	42.0	51.3	55.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.5A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	25,478	25,613	15,321	15,597	23,698	23,850
AGE GROUP						
12-14	8,026	7,994	5,184	5,181	7,676	7,561
15-17	8,697	8,978	5,225 ^a	5,611	8,053 ^a	8,490
18-20	8,755	8,641	4,912	4,805	7,970	7,800
GENDER						
Male	12,614	12,701	7,097	7,353	11,146	11,298
Female	12,864	12,912	8,224	8,244	12,552	12,553
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	19,661	19,548	11,342	11,565	18,188	18,290
White	13,834	13,649	7,084	7,271	12,412	12,449
Black or African American	3,445	3,420	2,726	2,773	3,500	3,423
American Indian or Alaska Native	123	124	92	96	135	121
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1,353	1,502	895	910	1,315	1,510
Two or More Races	792	719	463	439	728	677
Hispanic or Latino	5,817	6,065	3,979	4,032	5,510	5,561
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	14,632	14,792	8,902	8,927	13,855	13,843
Small Metro	7,839	7,648	4,554	4,621	7,118	7,038
Nonmetro	3,007	3,173	1,865	2,049	2,726	2,969
Urbanized	1,338	1,392	796	875	1,244	1,295
Less Urbanized	1,347	1,506	847	990	1,198 ^b	1,443
Completely Rural	322	275	222	184	283	231

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.5B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	68.0	68.9	41.0	42.0	63.3	64.2
AGE GROUP						
12-14	67.4	68.3	43.5	44.2	64.3	64.5
15-17	68.9	70.2	41.5 ^b	44.0	63.9 ^b	66.5
18-20	67.8	68.3	38.1	38.0	61.8	61.6
GENDER						
Male	65.6	66.6	37.0	38.6	58.0	59.2
Female	70.7	71.5	45.2	45.6	68.9	69.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	68.3	68.4	39.4	40.5	63.2	64.1
White	68.7	68.7	35.3	36.6	61.7	62.5
Black or African American	65.6	66.7	52.0	54.4	66.7	67.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	54.9	55.4	40.8	43.0	60.5	54.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	72.2	71.8	47.6	43.5	69.5	72.2
Two or More Races	69.8	67.2	40.7	41.1	64.0	63.4
Hispanic or Latino	67.3 ^b	70.6	46.0	46.9	63.7	64.6
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	69.7	71.1	42.4	42.9	65.9	66.5
Small Metro	67.8	67.6	39.5	40.9	61.6	62.2
Nonmetro	61.5	63.0	38.3	40.8	56.0 ^a	59.0
Urbanized	62.3	65.4	37.2	41.1	58.2	60.9
Less Urbanized	61.1	61.1	38.4	40.3	54.3 ^a	58.6
Completely Rural	60.2	61.7	42.2	41.7	54.0	52.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.6A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	MARIJUANA				COCAINE			
	Smoke Once a Month		Smoke Once or Twice a Week		Use Once a Month		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	6,639	6,591	9,892	9,760	13,729	13,642	19,450	19,565
AGE GROUP								
12-13	2,918	2,947	4,274	4,241	3,640	3,492	5,563	5,530
14-15	2,201	2,184	3,429	3,344	4,673	4,705	6,801	6,894
16-17	1,521	1,461	2,189	2,175	5,416	5,444	7,085	7,141
GENDER								
Male	3,161	3,204	4,740	4,677	7,190	7,065	9,904	9,937
Female	3,479	3,387	5,152	5,083	6,539	6,577	9,546	9,628
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,128	5,062	7,776	7,646	10,583	10,501	15,167	15,170
White	3,586	3,519	5,699	5,544	7,454	7,345	10,962	10,865
Black or African American	917	899	1,082	1,161	1,977	1,978	2,457	2,506
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	39	53	41	*	69	*	94
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	375	399	605	596	541	603	885	966
Two or More Races	189	165	297	259	460	434	654	645
Hispanic or Latino	1,511	1,529	2,117	2,113	3,146	3,141	4,282	4,395
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	3,622	3,652	5,423	5,438	7,668	7,723	10,823	10,988
Small Metro	2,015	1,887	3,063	2,859	4,273	4,021	6,076	5,878
Nonmetro	1,002	1,052	1,406	1,463	1,788	1,898	2,551	2,699
Urbanized	405	444	594	613	787	794	1,113	1,122
Less Urbanized	446	486	633	698	778 ^a	925	1,134 ^a	1,329
Completely Rural	152	122	179	152	223	178	304	248

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.6B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	MARIJUANA				COCAINE			
	Smoke Once a Month		Smoke Once or Twice a Week		Use Once a Month		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	27.3	27.1	40.6	40.0	56.7	56.4	80.2	80.6
AGE GROUP								
12-13	38.7	39.2	56.4	56.2	48.6	46.8	74.0	73.9
14-15	25.9	25.8	40.4	39.5	55.3	56.0	80.5	81.9
16-17	18.3	17.5	26.3	26.0	65.5	65.3	85.4	85.4
GENDER								
Male	25.5	25.9	38.2	37.7	58.4	57.5	80.1	80.7
Female	29.1	28.3	43.1	42.4	55.0	55.3	80.2	80.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	27.4	27.2	41.4	41.0	56.8	56.6	81.2	81.6
White	27.3	27.1	43.2	42.6	57.0	56.9	83.6	83.9
Black or African American	27.5	27.1	32.5	35.0	59.4	60.0	73.9	76.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.0	27.0	34.9	28.5	*	48.3	*	65.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	31.4	31.0	50.5	46.3	46.1	47.0	74.1	75.3
Two or More Races	24.0	20.8	37.7	32.6	59.1	54.7	83.6	80.9
Hispanic or Latino	26.9	26.7	37.7	36.9	56.3	55.5	76.6	77.4
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	26.4	26.6	39.5	39.6	56.1	56.7	79.0	80.4
Small Metro	27.1	25.9	41.0	39.2	57.7	55.5	81.8	81.0
Nonmetro	31.7	31.4	44.3	43.7	57.0	57.0	81.2	80.9
Urbanized	29.0	31.8	42.3	43.8	56.9	57.0	80.5	80.5
Less Urbanized	31.9	29.7	45.1	42.7	55.7	56.9	81.1	81.7
Completely Rural	41.4	38.9	48.8	48.4	62.4	57.4	84.3	79.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.7A Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	HEROIN				LSD			
	Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week		Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	15,731	15,789	20,015	20,139	12,061	11,782	16,738	16,522
AGE GROUP								
12-13	3,895	3,936	5,472	5,537	3,342	3,258	4,678	4,664
14-15	5,462	5,493	7,076	7,115	4,225	4,156	5,910	5,801
16-17	6,374	6,360	7,467	7,486	4,494	4,368	6,150	6,057
GENDER								
Male	8,254	8,243	10,281	10,294	6,295	6,144	8,512	8,414
Female	7,477	7,546	9,734	9,845	5,766	5,639	8,226	8,109
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,095	12,125	15,587	15,629	9,211	8,999	13,098	12,884
White	8,583	8,543	11,285	11,235	6,415	6,282	9,456	9,345
Black or African American	2,225	2,243	2,523	2,530	1,805	1,736	2,129	2,048
American Indian or Alaska Native	89	86	113	*	*	54	*	82
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	617	697	920	1,014	496	505	803	808
Two or More Races	503	482	660	666	382	374	548	530
Hispanic or Latino	3,637	3,664	4,428	4,510	2,850	2,783	3,640	3,638
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	8,850	8,924	11,251	11,317	6,763	6,633	9,422	9,273
Small Metro	4,843	4,690	6,171	6,067	3,616	3,438	5,082	4,934
Nonmetro	2,038	2,175	2,594	2,755	1,682	1,711	2,234	2,315
Urbanized	907	903	1,155	1,164	707	719	968	971
Less Urbanized	877 ^a	1,058	1,134 ^a	1,343	751	823	993	1,115
Completely Rural	255	214	305	248	224	168	273	229

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.7B Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	HEROIN				LSD			
	Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week		Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	65.3	65.6	82.9	83.4	51.6	50.4	71.5	70.5
AGE GROUP								
12-13	52.7	53.3	73.7	74.8	47.3	46.3	66.0	65.9
14-15	64.7	65.6	83.9	84.9	51.7	51.2	72.2	71.3
16-17	77.1	76.4	90.3	89.6	55.2	53.2	75.5	73.7
GENDER								
Male	67.2	67.4	83.8	84.0	52.7	51.6	71.2	70.6
Female	63.2	63.6	82.1	82.8	50.4	49.2	71.8	70.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	65.3	65.7	84.0	84.5	51.2	50.3	72.8	71.9
White	65.8	66.3	86.4	87.0	50.7	50.2	74.6	74.5
Black or African American	67.5	68.7	76.6	77.4	56.3	54.8	66.4	64.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	61.4	59.9	78.6	*	*	38.6	*	57.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	52.6	55.1	78.4	79.9	44.6	41.2	71.9	65.7
Two or More Races	65.8	60.9	86.1	84.1	52.1	49.6	74.6	70.2
Hispanic or Latino	65.3	65.0	79.5	79.9	52.6	50.9	67.0	66.1
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	65.0	65.9	82.6	83.4	51.2	50.4	71.2	70.2
Small Metro	65.8	64.9	83.6	83.7	50.8	49.3	71.4	70.6
Nonmetro	65.4	65.7	83.1	82.7	54.8	52.9	72.8	71.4
Urbanized	66.0	65.0	83.7	83.4	52.5	53.1	72.2	71.4
Less Urbanized	63.6	65.7	82.0	82.7	55.1	52.2	72.5	70.5
Completely Rural	69.8	69.2	84.7	80.2	62.0	55.6	76.0	75.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.8A Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/ Geographic Characteristic	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Cocaine (2015)	Cocaine (2016)	Crack (2015)	Crack (2016)	Heroin (2015)	Heroin (2016)	LSD (2015)	LSD (2016)
TOTAL	11,054	10,733	2,968	2,992	2,787	2,719	1,922	2,051	2,663	2,788
AGE GROUP										
12-13	1,288	1,237	547	579	637	631	445	468	297	305
14-15	4,046	3,863	982	947	956	927	650	684	849	863
16-17	5,719	5,634	1,439	1,466	1,194	1,161	827	899	1,517	1,620
GENDER										
Male	5,432	5,190	1,283	1,284	1,064	1,093	837	892	1,173	1,295
Female	5,622	5,543	1,685	1,708	1,723	1,626	1,085	1,159	1,491	1,493
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,529 ^a	8,218	2,206	2,250	2,113	2,094	1,513	1,671	2,012	2,110
White	6,239	5,892	1,607	1,576	1,488	1,429	1,111	1,195	1,598	1,571
Black or African American	1,386	1,424	352	356	375	378	235	293	226	279
American Indian or Alaska Native	44	56	9	14	8	10	4	9	6	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	412	415	120 ^a	190	125	182	80	100	94	148
Two or More Races	393	377	104	101	99	80	77	60	75	92
Hispanic or Latino	2,525	2,516	762	742	675	626	409	380	651	678
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	6,205	6,186	1,682	1,664	1,515	1,464	1,007	1,123	1,515	1,616
Small Metro	3,487 ^a	3,169	904	914	867	847	625	617	813	857
Nonmetro	1,363	1,378	382	414	405	408	290	311	336	315
Urbanized	645	586	196	175	198	152	152	119	164	122
Less Urbanized	587	673	155	203	163	220	114 ^a	172	140	166
Completely Rural	130	119	31	35	44	36	23	20	32	27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.8B Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/ Geographic Characteristic	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Cocaine (2015)	Cocaine (2016)	Crack (2015)	Crack (2016)	Heroin (2015)	Heroin (2016)	LSD (2015)	LSD (2016)
TOTAL	46.0	44.7	12.5	12.6	11.8	11.5	8.1	8.7	11.5	12.0
AGE GROUP										
12-13	17.5	16.9	7.5	8.0	8.8	8.8	6.1	6.5	4.2	4.4
14-15	48.2	46.2	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.2	7.9	8.3	10.5	10.7
16-17	69.1	67.6	17.6	17.8	14.7	14.2	10.2	10.9	18.8	19.9
GENDER										
Male	44.4	42.6	10.7	10.7	8.8	9.1	7.0	7.4	9.9	11.0
Female	47.6	46.8	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.0	9.4	10.0	13.1	13.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	46.1	44.6	12.1	12.4	11.6	11.6	8.3 ^a	9.2	11.3	11.9
White	48.1 ^a	45.9	12.6	12.5	11.7	11.3	8.7	9.5	12.8	12.7
Black or African American	41.8	43.4	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.7	7.2 ^a	9.1	7.0	8.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.4	39.9	5.6	10.2	5.3	7.2	2.9	6.8	3.9	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	35.1	33.4	10.5	15.4	11.0	14.9	7.1	8.2	8.6	12.3
Two or More Races	50.7	47.1	13.8	12.8	13.1	10.1	10.3	7.6	10.3	11.9
Hispanic or Latino	45.5	44.7	13.9	13.3	12.3	11.3	7.5	6.9	12.0	12.4
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	45.8	45.6	12.6	12.5	11.4	11.0	7.6	8.4	11.5	12.4
Small Metro	47.3 ^a	44.1	12.5	12.9	12.0	12.0	8.7	8.7	11.5	12.3
Nonmetro	43.6	41.8	12.4	12.7	13.1	12.5	9.4	9.6	11.1	9.9
Urbanized	46.6	42.9	14.4	12.9	14.5	11.3	11.2	8.8	12.3	9.2
Less Urbanized	42.6	41.4	11.4	12.6	12.0	13.7	8.4	10.7	10.4	10.5
Completely Rural	36.3	39.5	8.8	11.7	12.4	11.9	6.7	6.6	9.2	9.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.9A Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	22,929	23,014	21,458 ^a	21,160	21,999 ^a	21,782	22,291	22,346
AGE GROUP								
12-13	7,299	7,265	7,251	7,171	7,334	7,274	7,210	7,156
14-15	8,074	8,029	7,561	7,411	7,774	7,625	7,827	7,801
16-17	7,557	7,720	6,646	6,578	6,890	6,883	7,254	7,389
GENDER								
Male	11,681	11,615	10,910 ^b	10,670	11,170 ^a	11,000	11,302	11,207
Female	11,248 ^b	11,399	10,548	10,490	10,828	10,783	10,989 ^a	11,139
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	17,636	17,678	16,417 ^b	16,115	16,896 ^a	16,660	17,194	17,159
White	12,405	12,380	11,445	11,145	11,847	11,583	12,091	11,940
Black or African American	3,098	3,030	2,970	2,881	2,991	2,934	3,044	3,015
American Indian or Alaska Native	138	135	136	128	138	126	142	132
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1,171	1,268	1,135	1,211	1,155	1,232	1,112	1,244
Two or More Races	727	759	650	651	678	682	709	724
Hispanic or Latino	5,294	5,336	5,041	5,045	5,103	5,123	5,097	5,187
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	13,023	13,067	12,149	11,916	12,426	12,278	12,720	12,674
Small Metro	6,970	6,839	6,484	6,315	6,679	6,505	6,724	6,653
Nonmetro	2,936	3,108	2,825	2,929	2,894	3,000	2,848	3,019
Urbanized	1,315	1,312	1,228	1,204	1,266	1,235	1,282	1,282
Less Urbanized	1,294 ^a	1,508	1,259	1,449	1,287	1,488	1,243 ^a	1,473
Completely Rural	327	288	337	276	341	278	323	264

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.9B Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	93.6	94.0	87.6 ^a	86.5	89.8	89.0	90.9	91.2
AGE GROUP								
12-13	95.4	95.0	94.6	93.8	95.7	95.3	94.0	93.7
14-15	94.8	94.9	88.5	87.6	91.2	90.1	91.7	92.0
16-17	90.9 ^a	92.2	80.1	78.6	83.0	82.3	87.4	88.1
GENDER								
Male	93.7	93.5	87.5 ^a	86.0	89.6	88.6	90.6	90.1
Female	93.6 ^a	94.6	87.6	86.9	90.0	89.5	91.2 ^a	92.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	93.4	93.9	86.9 ^a	85.7	89.5	88.6	91.0	91.2
White	93.8	94.3	86.4 ^a	85.0	89.5	88.3	91.3	91.0
Black or African American	92.0	90.8	87.9	86.3	88.7	88.3	90.4	90.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	90.6	92.8	88.9	87.6	89.7	86.6	92.5	90.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	95.7	97.0	92.7	92.7	94.4	94.2	90.9	94.7
Two or More Races	92.3	94.4	83.0	81.1	86.5	85.1	90.2	90.0
Hispanic or Latino	94.4	94.3	90.0	89.1	91.0	90.3	90.7	91.4
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	94.3	94.6	87.9 ^a	86.3	89.9	89.0	91.9	91.8
Small Metro	93.1	93.6	86.6	86.5	89.4	89.1	89.9	91.0
Nonmetro	92.1	92.4	88.5	87.1	90.6	89.1	89.2	89.4
Urbanized	93.6	93.5	87.3	85.9	89.9	87.9	91.1	91.0
Less Urbanized	91.4	91.5	88.7	87.9	90.6	90.2	87.5	89.0
Completely Rural	88.9	92.4	92.6	88.5	92.9	88.6	88.0	84.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.10A Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	22,366	22,417	19,415	19,590	19,791	19,844	21,701	21,865
AGE GROUP								
12-13	7,270	7,235	7,178	7,152	7,216	7,156	7,240	7,241
14-15	7,797	7,773	6,868	6,941	7,013	7,015	7,568	7,592
16-17	7,300	7,409	5,369	5,497	5,562	5,673	6,894	7,032
GENDER								
Male	11,251	11,230	9,771	9,841	9,975	9,933	10,910	10,883
Female	11,116	11,186	9,644	9,748	9,817	9,911	10,791 ^b	10,982
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	17,250	17,235	14,848	14,994	15,178	15,239	16,715	16,828
White	12,137	12,108	10,311	10,428	10,584	10,649	11,741	11,837
Black or African American	2,994	2,909	2,651	2,618	2,680	2,605	2,935	2,831
American Indian or Alaska Native	131	134	135	122	135	122	140	130
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1,172	1,268	1,076	1,145	1,085	1,174	1,134	1,241
Two or More Races	722	713	593	590	606	601	679	689
Hispanic or Latino	5,116	5,182	4,567	4,595	4,613	4,604	4,986	5,037
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	12,771	12,815	10,888	10,977	11,168	11,128	12,407	12,392
Small Metro	6,782	6,636	5,952	5,843	6,014	5,920	6,538	6,506
Nonmetro	2,813	2,966	2,575	2,769	2,609	2,796	2,757	2,967
Urbanized	1,253	1,239	1,096	1,139	1,113	1,143	1,229	1,252
Less Urbanized	1,241 ^a	1,457	1,167 ^a	1,377	1,186 ^a	1,392	1,206 ^a	1,451
Completely Rural	319	270	312	253	310	261	321	265

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.10B Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	91.4	91.7	79.4	80.1	80.9	81.2	88.8	89.5
AGE GROUP								
12-13	95.1	94.9	93.9	93.7	94.5	93.9	95.0	95.0
14-15	91.6	91.9	80.8	82.1	82.4	82.9	88.9	89.9
16-17	87.9	88.5	64.7	65.7	67.0	67.9	83.0	84.1
GENDER								
Male	90.4	90.5	78.6	79.4	80.2	80.2	87.8	87.9
Female	92.4	92.8	80.2	80.9	81.7	82.3	89.8 ^a	91.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	91.5	91.8	78.9	79.9	80.6	81.3	88.8 ^a	89.7
White	91.9	92.5	78.2	79.6	80.2	81.3	89.0 ^b	90.4
Black or African American	88.8	87.8	78.7	79.1	79.5	78.8	87.4	85.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	90.4	92.1	87.8	84.3	87.4	84.2	90.6	89.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	96.2	96.6	88.0	87.4	89.8	90.2	93.8	94.9
Two or More Races	91.9	89.6	75.5	74.0	77.3	75.4	86.4	86.4
Hispanic or Latino	91.0	91.1	81.3	80.9	82.0	81.0	88.8	88.7
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	92.5	92.8	78.9	79.6	80.9	80.7	90.0	89.8
Small Metro	90.7	91.1	79.7	80.2	80.6	81.3	87.6 ^a	89.4
Nonmetro	88.4	88.1	80.8	82.3	81.7	83.0	86.3	88.2
Urbanized	89.3	88.2	78.2	81.2	79.3	81.4	87.7	88.9
Less Urbanized	88.1	88.4	82.3	83.5	83.4	84.4	84.8 ^a	88.3
Completely Rural	86.2	86.1	84.5	80.4	84.1	83.1	87.0	84.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.11A Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	22,899	22,967	19,731	19,619	19,643	19,677	22,081	22,227
AGE GROUP								
12-13	7,345	7,334	7,216	7,170	7,200	7,166	7,325	7,287
14-15	7,962	7,951	6,973	6,914	6,957	6,910	7,699	7,667
16-17	7,592	7,682	5,541	5,535	5,486	5,602	7,057	7,273
GENDER								
Male	11,615	11,568	9,980	9,982	9,904	9,986	11,150	11,159
Female	11,285 ^a	11,399	9,751	9,637	9,739	9,692	10,931 ^a	11,068
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	17,662	17,728	15,133	15,034	15,102	15,135	17,026	17,149
White	12,462	12,471	10,561	10,426	10,566	10,576	12,021	12,058
Black or African American	3,067	3,042	2,695	2,722	2,678	2,661	2,934	2,922
American Indian or Alaska Native	144	131	130	117	*	119	142	128
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1,174	1,249	1,072	1,097	1,062	1,106	1,145	1,223
Two or More Races	721	734	597	583	589	583	700	719
Hispanic or Latino	5,237	5,238	4,598	4,585	4,542	4,543	5,055	5,078
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	13,018	12,969	11,069	10,860	11,023	10,955	12,560	12,517
Small Metro	6,969	6,836	6,038	5,906	6,012	5,894	6,663	6,638
Nonmetro	2,912	3,162	2,624	2,853	2,609	2,828	2,857	3,072
Urbanized	1,310	1,325	1,129	1,168	1,109	1,168	1,265	1,288
Less Urbanized	1,277 ^b	1,555	1,179 ^a	1,427	1,183 ^a	1,402	1,265 ^a	1,504
Completely Rural	325	282	316	258	318	258	328	280

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.11B Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	93.4	93.6	80.4	80.0	80.1	80.2	90.1	90.6
AGE GROUP								
12-13	95.7	95.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	95.4	95.1
14-15	93.3	93.6	81.7	81.6	81.6	81.4	90.3	90.4
16-17	91.3	91.6	66.7	66.1	66.1	66.9	85.0 ^a	86.8
GENDER								
Male	93.2	92.9	79.9	80.2	79.4	80.3	89.5	89.6
Female	93.5	94.3	80.9	79.8	80.8	80.2	90.7	91.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	93.5	94.0	80.1	79.9	79.9	80.4	90.1 ^a	91.1
White	94.1	94.9	79.8	79.4	79.8	80.5	90.8	91.8
Black or African American	91.2	91.2	79.9	81.7	79.4	80.0	87.2	87.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	93.4	90.2	83.8	80.7	*	81.8	92.1	88.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	95.7	94.9	87.4	83.6	86.6	84.3	93.6	92.9
Two or More Races	92.0	91.4	75.8	72.8	74.8	72.8	89.1	89.7
Hispanic or Latino	93.1	92.0	81.6	80.6	80.7	79.8	89.9	89.1
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	94.1	93.7	79.9	78.6	79.6	79.2	90.9	90.4
Small Metro	93.1	93.4	80.6	80.8	80.3	80.7	89.0 ^a	90.8
Nonmetro	91.0 ^b	93.4	82.0	84.4	81.6	83.7	89.3	91.0
Urbanized	93.0	93.8	80.2	83.0	78.8	82.9	90.0	91.6
Less Urbanized	89.7 ^b	93.8	82.9	86.0	83.1	84.8	88.7	90.9
Completely Rural	88.4	89.4	85.3	82.1	86.3	81.8	88.7	88.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.12A Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PREVENTION PROGRAM OR GROUP					
	Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group		Violence Prevention Program		Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	5,712 ^a	6,013	2,943	2,917	1,846	1,735
AGE GROUP						
12-13	1,941	2,000	1,249	1,194	488	462
14-15	2,008	2,089	1,005	1,053	819	754
16-17	1,763	1,924	688	671	539	519
GENDER						
Male	2,846	2,830	1,548	1,549	996	898
Female	2,866 ^b	3,182	1,395	1,368	850	837
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,470 ^a	4,732	2,227	2,245	1,413	1,316
White	2,904 ^a	3,154	1,268	1,298	850	821
Black or African American	939	926	658	656	390	350
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	30	*	16	8	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	378	398	169	160	98	80
Two or More Races	186	203	99	109	62	57
Hispanic or Latino	1,242	1,280	716	672	433	419
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	3,289	3,413	1,619	1,634	996	944
Small Metro	1,727	1,802	914	817	583	529
Nonmetro	697	797	410	466	267	262
Urbanized	288	346	167	191	91	122
Less Urbanized	342	385	199	233	135	116
Completely Rural	67	67	44	42	40	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Program or Group Participation data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.12B Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PREVENTION PROGRAM OR GROUP					
	Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group		Violence Prevention Program		Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	23.6 ^a	25.0	12.0	11.9	7.5	7.1
AGE GROUP						
12-13	26.0	27.2	16.3	15.7	6.3	6.0
14-15	23.8	24.9	11.8	12.4	9.6	8.9
16-17	21.3	23.1	8.3	8.0	6.5	6.2
GENDER						
Male	23.0	23.2	12.4	12.5	7.9	7.2
Female	24.2 ^b	26.9	11.6	11.4	7.0	6.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	24.0 ^a	25.6	11.8	12.0	7.5	7.0
White	22.3 ^b	24.6	9.6	10.0	6.4	6.3
Black or African American	27.9	27.9	19.4	19.6	11.5	10.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	21.0	*	10.7	4.8	5.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	32.1	31.6	13.9	12.4	8.0	6.1
Two or More Races	23.9	25.6	12.7	13.6	7.9	7.1
Hispanic or Latino	22.2	22.8	12.6	11.7	7.6	7.3
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	24.1	25.1	11.7	11.8	7.2	6.8
Small Metro	23.3	25.2	12.2	11.2	7.8	7.2
Nonmetro	22.2	24.1	12.8	13.9	8.3	7.7
Urbanized	20.7	25.2	11.9	13.7	6.4	8.7
Less Urbanized	24.6	23.6	13.9	14.1	9.4	7.0
Completely Rural	18.6	21.3	12.0	13.6	10.9	7.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Program or Group Participation data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.13A Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM OR PREVENTION MESSAGE							
	Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School		Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use		Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School		Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,777	2,796	902	911	17,925	17,740	13,987	13,715
AGE GROUP								
12-13	997	1,004	325	343	5,223	5,127	4,345	4,125
14-15	985	973	313	326	6,411	6,304	5,021	4,942
16-17	795	818	264	242	6,292	6,309	4,621	4,648
GENDER								
Male	1,494	1,489	489	501	8,951	8,853	6,943	6,873
Female	1,282	1,307	413	410	8,974	8,887	7,044	6,842
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,125	2,094	714	673	13,843	13,631	10,883 ^a	10,561
White	1,280	1,321	412	409	9,774	9,646	7,955	7,823
Black or African American	573	510	216	180	2,345	2,237	1,684 ^a	1,495
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	10	10	*	94	77	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	147	149	45	47	988	1,006	679	687
Two or More Races	86	84	30	27	561	564	442	422
Hispanic or Latino	651	701	188	238	4,082	4,108	3,104	3,154
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	1,476	1,529	505	519	10,240	10,086	7,923	7,817
Small Metro	891	812	265	252	5,474	5,335	4,222	4,099
Nonmetro	410	455	132	139	2,212	2,319	1,842	1,800
Urbanized	163	179	56	58	1,008	988	848	792
Less Urbanized	198	223	58	72	970	1,115	786	855
Completely Rural	48	53	18	10	234	217	208	153

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.13B Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM OR PREVENTION MESSAGE							
	Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School		Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use		Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School		Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	11.3	11.4	3.7	3.7	73.3	72.7	57.2	56.3
AGE GROUP								
12-13	12.9	13.2	4.2	4.5	68.6	67.6	56.9 ^a	54.5
14-15	11.5	11.4	3.7	3.8	75.3	74.5	59.0	58.5
16-17	9.5	9.8	3.2	2.9	75.7	75.5	55.6	55.7
GENDER								
Male	11.9	11.9	3.9	4.0	71.8	71.2	55.7	55.4
Female	10.6	10.8	3.4	3.4	75.0	74.2	58.7	57.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.2	11.1	3.8	3.6	73.6	73.0	57.8	56.6
White	9.7	10.1	3.1	3.1	74.3	74.2	60.4	60.2
Black or African American	16.8	15.3	6.4	5.4	69.3	66.9	49.7 ^b	44.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	6.5	6.6	*	65.8	49.8	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	12.0	11.5	3.6	3.6	81.2	78.0	56.0	52.6
Two or More Races	10.9	10.4	3.8	3.4	72.0	70.8	56.5	53.2
Hispanic or Latino	11.5	12.2	3.3	4.2	72.5	71.8	54.9	55.4
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	10.6	11.0	3.6	3.7	74.2	73.2	57.4	56.8
Small Metro	11.9	11.1	3.5	3.5	73.5	73.4	56.6	56.4
Nonmetro	12.8	13.5	4.1	4.1	69.4	69.2	57.6 ^a	53.9
Urbanized	11.6	12.7	4.0	4.1	71.9	70.3	60.3	56.7
Less Urbanized	13.9	13.5	4.1	4.4	68.3	68.1	55.2	52.5
Completely Rural	13.2	16.9	4.9	3.2	64.1	70.1	56.3	49.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.14A Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work		Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight		Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	3,856	3,834	2,683	2,535	1,051	979
AGE GROUP						
12-13	1,374	1,351	911	853	310	293
14-15	1,356	1,419	970	931	375	389
16-17	1,126	1,064	803	750	366	297
GENDER						
Male	2,291	2,301	1,412	1,376	598	571
Female	1,565	1,534	1,272	1,158	453	408
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,912	2,906	2,015	1,917	780	777
White	1,853	1,821	1,302	1,169	465	442
Black or African American	767	770	472	519	230	252
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	26	24	25	*	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	98	121	98	91	16	35
Two or More Races	135	155	110	90	47	38
Hispanic or Latino	944	929	668	618	271 ^a	203
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	2,101	2,144	1,483	1,405	545	516
Small Metro	1,178	1,138	828	759	338	311
Nonmetro	577	552	372	370	168	153
Urbanized	235	223	150	155	66	59
Less Urbanized	258	277	170	181	69	79
Completely Rural	84	53	52	34	32 ^a	14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.14B Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work		Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight		Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	15.6	15.6	10.9	10.3	4.2	4.0
AGE GROUP						
12-13	17.7	17.5	11.7	11.0	4.0	3.8
14-15	15.8	16.6	11.3	10.9	4.4	4.6
16-17	13.5	12.7	9.6	9.0	4.4	3.5
GENDER						
Male	18.2	18.4	11.2	11.0	4.7	4.5
Female	12.9	12.6	10.5	9.6	3.7	3.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.3	15.4	10.6	10.2	4.1	4.1
White	14.0	13.8	9.8	8.9	3.5	3.4
Black or African American	22.5	22.9	13.9	15.4	6.7	7.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	17.7	15.8	17.1	*	5.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	7.9	9.2	7.9	7.0	1.3	2.6
Two or More Races	17.2	19.3	14.0	11.2	6.0	4.7
Hispanic or Latino	16.6	16.1	11.7	10.7	4.7 ^a	3.5
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	15.1	15.4	10.7	10.1	3.9	3.7
Small Metro	15.6	15.5	11.0	10.3	4.5	4.2
Nonmetro	17.9	16.3	11.6	10.9	5.2	4.5
Urbanized	16.6	15.7	10.6	11.0	4.7	4.2
Less Urbanized	18.0	16.7	11.9	10.9	4.8	4.7
Completely Rural	22.5	16.8	14.0	10.7	8.7 ^a	4.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.15A Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Carried a Handgun		Sold Illegal Drugs		Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	1,129	1,158	569	493	684	610
AGE GROUP						
12-13	283	334	38	24	118	101
14-15	398	384	154	174	229	243
16-17	448	440	377 ^a	295	336	266
GENDER						
Male	907	894	401	351	447 ^a	360
Female	222	264	168	142	237	250
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	908	915	427	393	515	446
White	726	725	288	278	294	265
Black or African American	109	115	95	61	160	112
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	8	3	5	4	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	19	30	7	18	16	36
Two or More Races	39	37	28	32	29	24
Hispanic or Latino	221	243	142	100	169	164
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	541	532	311	285	389	362
Small Metro	353	386	188	140	211	173
Nonmetro	236	240	70	68	83	75
Urbanized	101	108	30	32	46	35
Less Urbanized	103	104	24	28	23	35
Completely Rural	31	29	15	8	15	6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.15B Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Carried a Handgun		Sold Illegal Drugs		Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	4.6	4.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.5
AGE GROUP						
12-13	3.6	4.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.3
14-15	4.6	4.5	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.8
16-17	5.4	5.2	4.5 ^a	3.5	4.0 ^a	3.2
GENDER						
Male	7.2	7.1	3.2	2.8	3.5 ^a	2.9
Female	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.8	4.8	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.4
White	5.5	5.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Black or African American	3.2	3.4	2.8	1.8	4.7	3.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	5.6	2.1	3.2	2.3	4.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.5	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.3	2.8
Two or More Races	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.7	2.9
Hispanic or Latino	3.9	4.2	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.8
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.6
Small Metro	4.7	5.2	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.3
Nonmetro	7.3	7.1	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.2
Urbanized	7.2	7.6	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.4
Less Urbanized	7.2	6.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.1
Completely Rural	8.4	9.1	4.0	2.5	3.9	1.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.16A Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	RISK FACTORS				PROTECTIVE FACTORS			
	Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year		Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month		Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ¹		Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	4,798 ^a	4,524	2,790	2,728	23,041	23,046	6,754	6,590
AGE GROUP								
12-13	1,117	1,118	292	268	7,216	7,223	2,094	2,014
14-15	1,834	1,674	968	960	7,993	8,025	2,413	2,303
16-17	1,846	1,732	1,530	1,500	7,832	7,799	2,247	2,273
GENDER								
Male	1,909	1,790	1,578	1,507	11,749	11,764	3,210	3,110
Female	2,889	2,734	1,212	1,221	11,292	11,283	3,544	3,480
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,804	3,597	2,004	1,996	17,810 ^a	17,678	5,476	5,432
White	2,948 ^a	2,719	1,382	1,358	12,538	12,429	4,049	4,036
Black or African American	421	413	422	402	3,127	3,067	870	819
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	15	9	16	148	129	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	245	242	76	91	1,165	1,197	333	332
Two or More Races	161	189	88	121	738	757	174	185
Hispanic or Latino	994	927	786	732	5,231 ^b	5,369	1,277	1,158
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	2,709	2,683	1,686	1,716	12,966	13,002	3,492	3,564
Small Metro	1,493 ^b	1,268	809	765	7,053	6,880	2,234 ^b	1,953
Nonmetro	596	573	295	248	3,022	3,164	1,027	1,073
Urbanized	272	222	146	117	1,323	1,332	423	452
Less Urbanized	262	293	119	111	1,344	1,533	483	541
Completely Rural	63	57	29	20	355	299	121 ^a	81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk or Protective Factors data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

² Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.16B Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	RISK FACTORS				PROTECTIVE FACTORS			
	Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year		Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month		Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ¹		Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	19.7 ^a	18.6	11.2	11.0	95.1	95.2	28.0	27.4
AGE GROUP								
12-13	14.7	14.8	3.7	3.4	94.8	95.5	28.2	27.4
14-15	21.5	19.8	11.2	11.2	95.0	95.8	28.8	27.6
16-17	22.3	20.8	18.3	17.8	95.6 ^a	94.4	27.2	27.4
GENDER								
Male	15.3	14.5	12.5	11.9	94.9	95.4	26.1	25.5
Female	24.2	22.8	10.0	10.0	95.3	95.1	30.1	29.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	20.3	19.3	10.5	10.5	95.5	95.3	29.5	29.5
White	22.5 ^a	21.0	10.4	10.3	96.0	96.0	31.2	31.4
Black or African American	12.4	12.4	12.3	11.9	93.8	93.3	26.2	25.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	10.5	5.7	10.6	96.6	95.2	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	20.3	19.0	6.1	6.9	96.6 ^a	93.6	28.1	26.3
Two or More Races	20.4	23.8	11.1	14.8	94.8	96.2	22.5	23.8
Hispanic or Latino	17.6	16.3	13.7	12.6	93.9	94.8	23.1	20.7
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	19.7	19.6	12.0	12.2	95.2	95.0	25.7	26.3
Small Metro	20.0 ^b	17.5	10.7	10.3	94.9	95.3	30.5 ^b	27.3
Nonmetro	18.8	17.1	9.1	7.3	95.5	95.9	32.6	32.2
Urbanized	19.5	15.9	10.3	8.2	94.6 ^a	96.6	30.6	32.3
Less Urbanized	18.6	17.8	8.3	6.6	96.0	95.3	34.3	33.2
Completely Rural	17.0	18.4	7.9	6.3	97.2	96.2	33.7	26.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk or Protective Factors data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

² Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.17A Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STATEMENTS ABOUT RELIGIOUS BELIEFS					
	Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life		Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life		It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	17,310	17,076	15,392	15,291	7,736 ^b	7,310
AGE GROUP						
12-13	5,969	5,800	5,297	5,290	2,757	2,651
14-15	5,939	5,933	5,293	5,253	2,639	2,501
16-17	5,402	5,343	4,803	4,748	2,340	2,159
GENDER						
Male	8,604	8,466	7,714	7,612	4,082 ^b	3,640
Female	8,706	8,610	7,678	7,679	3,654	3,671
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	13,143	12,906	11,755	11,631	5,960 ^a	5,619
White	8,809	8,700	7,797	7,775	3,935	3,799
Black or African American	2,744	2,601	2,577	2,452	1,394	1,252
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	112	*	103	59	52
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	849	857	736	765	326	281
Two or More Races	535	551	471	462	209	207
Hispanic or Latino	4,167	4,170	3,637	3,660	1,776	1,691
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	9,644	9,446	8,446	8,347	4,027 ^a	3,665
Small Metro	5,261	5,138	4,762	4,638	2,358	2,324
Nonmetro	2,405	2,493	2,185	2,306	1,352	1,321
Urbanized	1,027	1,015	920	957	526	536
Less Urbanized	1,087	1,260	991	1,151	620	664
Completely Rural	290 ^a	218	273 ^a	197	205 ^b	120

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." Respondents with unknown Religious Beliefs data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.17B Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STATEMENTS ABOUT RELIGIOUS BELIEFS					
	Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life		Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life		It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	71.8	70.8	64.0	63.4	32.3 ^b	30.5
AGE GROUP						
12-13	79.9 ^a	77.8	71.9	71.0	37.6	36.0
14-15	70.7	70.8	62.8	62.6	31.5	29.9
16-17	65.7	64.5	58.3	57.4	28.5 ^a	26.1
GENDER						
Male	70.3	69.2	63.1	62.2	33.5 ^b	29.9
Female	73.4	72.4	65.0	64.6	31.1	31.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	70.7	69.7	63.4	62.8	32.3 ^a	30.5
White	67.6	67.3	60.1	60.1	30.4	29.5
Black or African American	82.5 ^a	79.1	77.1	74.7	42.8 ^a	38.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	79.2	*	72.3	39.8	36.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	70.9	67.1	62.6	60.2	27.5	22.0
Two or More Races	69.4	69.9	60.9	58.7	27.0	26.4
Hispanic or Latino	75.6	74.5	66.1	65.4	32.3	30.4
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	70.8	69.4	62.3	61.2	29.8 ^b	27.0
Small Metro	71.7	71.4	64.7	64.7	32.3	32.5
Nonmetro	76.5	75.4	69.8	69.5	43.2	40.0
Urbanized	74.3	73.5	66.4	69.3	38.0	39.0
Less Urbanized	77.7	77.8	71.5	70.6	44.8	41.1
Completely Rural	79.9 ^a	71.6	76.3 ^b	65.1	56.9 ^b	39.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." Respondents with unknown Religious Beliefs data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.18A Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT							
	Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House		Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV		Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job		Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	22,109 ^a	21,905	10,097	10,334	21,266	21,453	21,341	21,503
AGE GROUP								
12-13	7,018	6,881	4,190	4,053	7,099	7,103	7,140	7,145
14-15	7,727	7,607	3,349 ^a	3,661	7,309	7,438	7,307	7,421
16-17	7,364	7,417	2,558	2,620	6,858	6,912	6,895	6,936
GENDER								
Male	11,332	11,210	5,035	5,212	11,046	11,155	11,081	11,115
Female	10,776	10,694	5,062	5,122	10,219	10,298	10,260	10,388
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	16,954 ^b	16,692	7,465	7,513	16,490	16,536	16,546	16,627
White	11,825	11,623	5,123	5,133	11,634	11,678	11,649	11,723
Black or African American	3,176	3,099	1,352	1,337	2,952	2,894	2,990	2,916
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	126	81	68	139	130	141	130
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1,024	1,054	567	634	999	1,029	992	1,028
Two or More Races	680	693	292	288	671	702	675	720
Hispanic or Latino	5,154	5,213	2,632 ^a	2,822	4,776 ^a	4,917	4,795	4,876
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	12,424	12,246	5,834	5,982	11,959	12,113	12,046	12,129
Small Metro	6,740	6,569	3,004	3,072	6,498	6,379	6,511	6,409
Nonmetro	2,944	3,090	1,258	1,281	2,809	2,961	2,784	2,965
Urbanized	1,312	1,269	565	569	1,243	1,218	1,222	1,229
Less Urbanized	1,298 ^a	1,531	545	605	1,228 ^a	1,455	1,235 ^a	1,448
Completely Rural	334	289	148	107	337	289	326	288

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.18B Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT							
	Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House		Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV		Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job		Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	89.5	88.8	41.1	42.1	86.0	86.9	86.4	87.1
AGE GROUP								
12-13	90.1	88.7	54.3	52.6	91.2	91.6	91.8	92.1
14-15	90.2	89.0	39.2 ^b	43.1	85.2 ^a	87.1	85.1 ^a	86.9
16-17	88.3	88.6	30.8	31.3	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.8
GENDER								
Male	90.1	89.3	40.2	41.7	87.8	88.9	88.0	88.6
Female	88.9	88.3	42.0	42.4	84.2	84.9	84.6	85.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	89.2	88.3	39.5	39.9	86.7	87.5	87.0	88.0
White	89.0	88.3	38.8	39.2	87.5 ^a	88.7	87.6 ^a	89.1
Black or African American	92.9	92.2	39.7	39.7	86.5	86.0	87.6	86.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	86.4	51.3	46.8	88.7	89.4	89.4	89.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	83.3	80.4	46.8	48.6	80.9	79.3	80.7	78.6
Two or More Races	86.2	85.9	37.0	35.8	84.8	86.8	85.3	89.2
Hispanic or Latino	90.5	90.2	46.2	49.1	83.9	85.0	84.2	84.4
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	89.2 ^a	88.0	42.1	43.1	85.8	86.9	86.4	87.0
Small Metro	89.3	89.3	40.0	42.0	86.1	86.7	86.3	87.3
Nonmetro	91.1	91.0	39.3	38.0	87.1	87.2	86.3	87.4
Urbanized	92.3	89.7	40.1	40.4	87.7	86.0	86.2	86.9
Less Urbanized	90.2	92.0	38.3	36.8	85.7	87.4	86.2	87.1
Completely Rural	89.8	91.6	40.0	33.8	90.1	91.4	87.3	91.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.19A Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS							
	Participated in One or Fewer Activities ¹		Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ²		Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ³		Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁴	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,968	3,029	16,976	16,828	18,835	18,849	984	984
AGE GROUP								
12-13	804	786	5,240	5,204	6,008	6,018	235	240
14-15	988	1,025	6,263	6,281	6,554	6,631	361	394
16-17	1,176	1,219	5,473	5,342	6,273	6,200	388	349
GENDER								
Male	1,744	1,739	8,345	8,389	9,676	9,696	603	594
Female	1,224	1,290	8,631	8,439	9,160	9,153	381	390
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,079	2,183	13,257	13,036	14,355	14,373	708	697
White	1,450	1,539	9,414	9,252	9,827	9,885	489	464
Black or African American	356	390	2,183	2,064	2,651	2,605	163	165
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	18	99	*	*	111	*	9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	125	131	952	995	1,065	1,089	7	15
Two or More Races	96	97	540	559	600	600	32	40
Hispanic or Latino	889	846	3,718	3,792	4,481	4,476	276	286
COUNTY TYPE⁵								
Large Metro	1,625	1,703	9,711	9,579	10,792	10,688	468	535
Small Metro	936	896	5,150	4,984	5,645	5,636	358	294
Nonmetro	406	430	2,115	2,265	2,399	2,525	158	154
Urbanized	187	159	965	969	1,057	1,074	66	55
Less Urbanized	183	220	929	1,084	1,068	1,230	63	83
Completely Rural	37	51	221	212	274	221	29	16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

² Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

³ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁴ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+', 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+', 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+', 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁵ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.19B Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS							
	Participated in One or Fewer Activities ¹		Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ²		Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ³		Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁴	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	12.6	12.8	72.7	71.8	79.7	79.5	4.4	4.4
AGE GROUP								
12-13	11.1	10.8	73.8	72.8	82.9	82.4	3.5	3.7
14-15	12.0	12.4	76.4	76.6	79.2	80.0	4.6	5.0
16-17	14.6	15.0	67.9	66.2	77.5	76.3	4.9	4.4
GENDER								
Male	14.6	14.6	70.4	70.9	80.8	80.8	5.3	5.3
Female	10.5	11.0	75.0 ^b	72.8	78.6	78.1	3.4	3.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.4	12.0	73.3	72.2	78.4	78.7	4.1	4.0
White	11.2	12.0	73.4	73.0	75.8	77.1	4.0	3.8
Black or African American	11.4	12.5	70.0	66.5	84.1	82.8	5.5	5.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	13.7	66.0	*	*	83.8	*	7.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	10.6	10.3	82.0	79.7	90.4	86.2	0.6	1.3
Two or More Races	12.8	12.5	73.1	71.7	79.7	76.2	4.5	5.5
Hispanic or Latino	16.7	15.6	70.7	70.5	84.1	82.1	5.5	5.6
COUNTY TYPE⁵								
Large Metro	12.2	12.8	73.6	72.5	80.8	79.8	3.7	4.2
Small Metro	13.1	12.7	72.6	71.3	78.5	79.7	5.3	4.4
Nonmetro	13.2	13.2	69.0	70.2	77.9	77.7	5.4	5.0
Urbanized	13.8	11.7	71.6	71.7	78.4	78.8	5.2	4.3
Less Urbanized	13.3	13.9	67.9	69.0	77.5	77.7	4.8	5.6
Completely Rural	10.7	16.7	63.3	69.9	77.7	72.3	8.8	5.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

² Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

³ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁴ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+,' 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+,' 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+,' 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁵ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.20A Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	ADULT INVOLVEMENT							
	Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work		Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework		Parents Provided Help with Homework		Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	18,214	18,147	19,187	19,202	18,847	18,838	15,687	15,660
AGE GROUP								
12-13	6,114	6,045	6,464	6,488	6,479	6,523	4,910	4,984
14-15	6,273	6,325	6,695	6,823	6,590	6,660	5,625	5,550
16-17	5,827	5,778	6,029	5,891	5,778	5,656	5,151	5,125
GENDER								
Male	9,369	9,326	9,982	9,997	9,590	9,610	7,644	7,659
Female	8,845	8,822	9,205	9,204	9,258	9,229	8,042	8,000
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	14,075	13,915	14,795	14,805	14,765	14,889	12,090	11,904
White	9,647	9,606	10,453	10,389	10,635	10,608	8,516	8,283
Black or African American	2,696	2,544	2,635	2,617	2,542	2,547	2,210	2,157
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	98	130	116	*	111	*	93
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	991	1,007	872	944	790	893	718	798
Two or More Races	541	583	627	649	592	640	480	498
Hispanic or Latino	4,139	4,233	4,392	4,397	4,082	3,950	3,596	3,756
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	10,366	10,287	10,743	10,771	10,491	10,407	8,838	8,758
Small Metro	5,499	5,338	5,919	5,805	5,775	5,715	4,778	4,760
Nonmetro	2,349	2,523	2,525	2,626	2,582	2,717	2,070	2,141
Urbanized	1,032	1,035	1,126	1,094	1,134	1,126	904	890
Less Urbanized	1,039 ^a	1,238	1,116	1,269	1,152	1,314	933	1,053
Completely Rural	278	249	282	263	297	276	233	198

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

NOTE: Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Adult Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.20B Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	ADULT INVOLVEMENT							
	Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work		Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework		Parents Provided Help with Homework		Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	77.2	76.7	81.4	81.3	80.1	79.8	67.6	67.3
AGE GROUP								
12-13	84.4	83.2	89.3	89.2	89.5	89.6	70.5	70.9
14-15	75.9	76.4	81.1	82.6	80.0	80.7	68.9	68.0
16-17	72.0	71.2	74.6	72.8	71.7	70.1	64.0	63.6
GENDER								
Male	78.4	77.9	83.7	83.6	80.4	80.5	65.2	65.3
Female	75.9	75.5	79.1	78.9	79.6	79.1	70.1	69.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	77.0	76.4	81.1	81.3	81.0	81.8	67.3	66.6
White	74.5	75.1	80.8	81.3	82.3	82.9	66.9	65.9
Black or African American	85.5 ^b	81.2	84.0	83.7	81.0	81.5	71.3	70.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	74.1	84.9	87.2	*	83.3	*	71.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	84.2	80.1	74.2	74.7	67.9	71.3	63.1	64.6
Two or More Races	72.1	74.1	83.7	82.7	79.2	81.6	64.7	65.0
Hispanic or Latino	77.8	77.9	82.5	81.1	76.8 ^b	73.0	68.8	69.8
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	77.7	77.0	80.6	80.8	78.9	78.1	67.3	66.7
Small Metro	76.6	75.6	82.5	82.3	80.6	81.1	67.8	68.7
Nonmetro	76.2	77.9	82.2	81.1	84.0	84.0	68.9	67.1
Urbanized	76.5	76.1	83.5	80.7	84.0	83.3	68.7	67.0
Less Urbanized	75.3	78.9	81.3	80.6	83.8	83.4	69.5	67.4
Completely Rural	78.9	81.4	80.8	85.9	84.7	90.1	67.4	65.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

NOTE: Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Adult Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.21A Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE OF STUDENTS IN GRADE LEVEL							
	Smoke Cigarettes		Use Marijuana		Drink Alcoholic Beverages		Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	3,322 ^b	2,760	6,240	5,928	7,330 ^a	6,898	2,621 ^a	2,387
AGE GROUP								
12-13	322 ^b	220	361 ^b	262	378	317	123 ^b	66
14-15	1,247 ^b	1,058	2,070	2,039	2,390	2,301	781	769
16-17	1,753 ^b	1,482	3,809	3,628	4,562	4,279	1,717	1,553
GENDER								
Male	1,263 ^b	1,030	2,746 ^b	2,431	3,074 ^a	2,791	1,001	878
Female	2,059 ^b	1,731	3,494	3,497	4,255	4,107	1,621	1,509
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,571 ^b	2,089	4,664	4,424	5,668 ^a	5,311	2,026 ^a	1,805
White	1,795 ^b	1,400	3,109 ^a	2,861	4,121 ^a	3,781	1,385 ^a	1,230
Black or African American	569 ^a	471	1,138	1,037	1,006	907	455 ^a	361
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	17	32	33	*	*	*	14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	81	90	144	209	237	279	75	95
Two or More Races	87	96	211	249	225	263	73	87
Hispanic or Latino	751	671	1,577	1,504	1,662	1,587	595	582
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	1,623 ^a	1,407	3,708	3,486	4,147	3,902	1,475 ^a	1,306
Small Metro	1,143 ^b	874	1,880	1,802	2,174	2,078	787	736
Nonmetro	556	479	652	640	1,008	918	360	345
Urbanized	220	199	327	297	444	381	155	140
Less Urbanized	255	239	273	295	452	461	160	177
Completely Rural	81 ^b	41	52	49	112	76	44	28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or reported that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

NOTE: Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Respondents with unknown Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.21B Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE OF STUDENTS IN GRADE LEVEL							
	Smoke Cigarettes		Use Marijuana		Drink Alcoholic Beverages		Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	14.6 ^b	12.1	27.7 ^a	26.2	32.4 ^b	30.5	11.7 ^a	10.7
AGE GROUP								
12-13	4.7 ^b	3.2	5.3 ^b	3.8	5.6	4.7	1.8 ^b	1.0
14-15	15.6 ^b	13.2	26.3	25.7	30.2	29.0	10.0	9.9
16-17	22.2 ^b	18.7	48.4 ^a	46.0	57.7 ^b	54.0	22.1 ^a	19.9
GENDER								
Male	11.0 ^b	9.0	23.9 ^b	21.3	26.8 ^a	24.5	8.8	7.8
Female	18.4 ^b	15.3	31.5	31.2	38.2	36.6	14.7	13.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.6 ^b	11.9	26.7 ^a	25.4	32.4 ^b	30.5	11.7 ^a	10.4
White	14.4 ^b	11.3	25.1 ^a	23.3	33.2 ^b	30.8	11.3 ^a	10.1
Black or African American	18.8 ^a	15.6	37.7	34.6	33.4	30.1	15.4 ^a	12.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.4	12.7	21.5	25.9	*	*	*	11.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	7.4	7.6	13.3	17.8	21.8	23.8	7.1	8.2
Two or More Races	12.3	12.7	29.5	32.9	31.3	34.9	10.4	11.7
Hispanic or Latino	14.6	12.9	30.8	28.9	32.4	30.6	11.7	11.4
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	12.7 ^a	11.0	29.1	27.3	32.5 ^a	30.6	11.7 ^a	10.4
Small Metro	16.6 ^b	12.8	27.4	26.6	31.6	30.7	11.5	11.0
Nonmetro	18.6 ^b	15.3	22.2	20.6	34.1 ^b	29.5	12.3	11.2
Urbanized	16.6	15.1	25.2	23.0	34.1	29.4	12.0	10.9
Less Urbanized	19.1	15.6	20.9	19.4	34.2	30.2	12.3	11.7
Completely Rural	24.2 ^a	14.1	15.8	16.7	33.5	25.9	13.3	9.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or reported that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

NOTE: Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Respondents with unknown Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 3.22A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors:
Numbers in Thousands, 2016**

Perceptions of Risk	Used Illicit Drugs ¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol ²
CIGARETTES				
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Great Risk	1,200	999	390	729
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	752	603	462	479
MARIJUANA				
Smoke Once a Month – Great Risk	96	38	29	73
Smoke Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	1,859	1,567	819	1,136
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	148	57	42	109
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	1,807	1,548	805	1,099
COCAINE				
Use Once a Month – Great Risk	1,089	909	478	675
Use Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	842	676	362	532
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	1,514	1,260	621	961
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	413	326	219	248
HEROIN				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	1,454	1,240	666	939
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	474	342	178	268
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	1,680	1,426	732	1,088
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	248	155	113	123
LSD				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	684	546	322	482
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	1,204	1,005	512	709
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	1,062	858	464	721
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	826	693	368	470
ALCOHOL				
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	667	528	267	353
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	1,279	1,071	579	855
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Great Risk	1,030	843	387	615
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	916	756	459	594

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.22B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors: Percentages, 2016

Perceptions of Risk	Used Illicit Drugs ¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol ²
CIGARETTES				
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Great Risk	7.1	5.9	2.3	4.3
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	10.0	8.0	6.1	6.4
MARIJUANA				
Smoke Once a Month – Great Risk	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.1
Smoke Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	10.5	8.8	4.6	6.4
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.1
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	12.3	10.6	5.5	7.5
COCAINE				
Use Once a Month – Great Risk	8.0	6.7	3.5	4.9
Use Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	8.0	6.4	3.4	5.0
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	7.7	6.4	3.2	4.9
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	8.8	6.9	4.7	5.3
HEROIN				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	9.2	7.9	4.2	5.9
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	5.7	4.1	2.1	3.2
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	8.3	7.1	3.6	5.4
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	6.2	3.9	2.8	3.1
LSD				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	5.8	4.6	2.7	4.1
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	10.4	8.7	4.4	6.1
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	6.4	5.2	2.8	4.4
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	11.9	10.0	5.3	6.8
ALCOHOL				
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	6.2	4.9	2.5	3.3
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	9.3	7.8	4.2	6.2
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Great Risk	6.4	5.2	2.4	3.8
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	10.8	8.9	5.4	7.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.23A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Used Illicit Drugs ¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol ²
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	1,747	1,519	748	1,114
Cocaine	597	512	287	414
Crack	352	277	170	215
Heroin	272	212	168	187
LSD	685	597	320	425
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	205	87	100	99
Cocaine	1,318	1,061	551	788
Crack	1,557	1,290	664	983
Heroin	1,634	1,352	663	1,012
LSD	1,214	965	520	764

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.23B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Used Illicit Drugs¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol²
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	16.3	14.2	7.0	10.4
Cocaine	20.0	17.1	9.6	13.9
Crack	12.9	10.2	6.3	7.9
Heroin	13.3	10.3	8.2	9.1
LSD	24.6	21.4	11.5	15.2
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Cocaine	6.4	5.1	2.7	3.8
Crack	7.4	6.2	3.2	4.7
Heroin	7.6	6.3	3.1	4.7
LSD	6.0	4.7	2.5	3.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.24A Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	25,666	127,213	21,983	130,896	35,722	117,157	48,329	104,549
Cocaine	10,916	46,538	9,043	48,410	15,462	41,991	19,201	38,253
Crack	6,702	42,192	5,398	43,495	12,274	36,620	12,857	36,036
Heroin	6,711	37,622	5,445	38,888	11,524	32,808	11,914	32,418
LSD	5,600	29,754	4,829	30,525	7,399	27,954	9,795	25,559
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	2,735	103,206	1,879	104,061	14,647	91,294	16,194	89,747
Cocaine	17,063	179,509	14,455	182,117	34,130	162,442	44,410	152,162
Crack	21,077	183,154	17,906	186,325	37,063	167,168	50,377	153,854
Heroin	21,089	187,744	17,903	190,930	37,752	171,081	51,381	157,452
LSD	22,227	194,800	18,569	198,458	41,905	175,122	53,335	163,691

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.24B Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	90.4	55.2	92.1	55.7	70.9	56.2	74.9	53.8
Cocaine	39.0	20.6	38.5	21.0	31.2	20.5	30.2	20.1
Crack	24.1	18.7	23.2	18.9	24.9	18.0	20.3	19.0
Heroin	24.1	16.7	23.3	16.9	23.4	16.1	18.8	17.1
LSD	20.1	13.3	20.6	13.3	15.0	13.8	15.5	13.5
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	9.6	44.8	7.9	44.3	29.1	43.8	25.1	46.2
Cocaine	61.0	79.4	61.5	79.0	68.8	79.5	69.8	79.9
Crack	75.9	81.3	76.8	81.1	75.1	82.0	79.7	81.0
Heroin	75.9	83.3	76.7	83.1	76.6	83.9	81.2	82.9
LSD	79.9	86.7	79.4	86.7	85.0	86.2	84.5	86.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.25A Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	1,747	8,987	1,519	9,214	748	9,986	1,114	9,620
Cocaine	597	2,394	512	2,479	287	2,705	414	2,577
Crack	352	2,368	277	2,442	170	2,549	215	2,504
Heroin	272	1,780	212	1,840	168	1,883	187	1,864
LSD	685	2,103	597	2,191	320	2,467	425	2,363
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	205	13,092	87	13,210	100	13,197	99	13,198
Cocaine	1,318	19,413	1,061	19,669	551	20,179	788	19,943
Crack	1,557	19,355	1,290	19,622	664	20,248	983	19,929
Heroin	1,634	19,944	1,352	20,226	663	20,915	1,012	20,566
LSD	1,214	19,185	965	19,433	520	19,878	764	19,634

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.25B Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	89.5	40.7	94.6	41.1	88.2	43.1	91.8	42.2
Cocaine	31.2	11.0	32.6	11.2	34.2	11.8	34.5	11.4
Crack	18.4	10.9	17.7	11.1	20.4	11.2	18.0	11.2
Heroin	14.3	8.2	13.5	8.3	20.2	8.3	15.6	8.3
LSD	36.1	9.9	38.2	10.1	38.1	11.0	35.7	10.7
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	10.5	59.3	5.4	58.9	11.8	56.9	8.2	57.8
Cocaine	68.8	89.0	67.4	88.8	65.8	88.2	65.5	88.6
Crack	81.6	89.1	82.3	88.9	79.6	88.8	82.0	88.8
Heroin	85.7	91.8	86.5	91.7	79.8	91.7	84.4	91.7
LSD	63.9	90.1	61.8	89.9	61.9	89.0	64.3	89.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.26A Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	23,919	118,226	20,464	121,681	34,974	107,171	47,215	94,930
Cocaine	10,319	44,143	8,531	45,931	15,176	39,286	18,786	35,676
Crack	6,350	39,824	5,121	41,054	12,104	34,071	12,642	33,532
Heroin	6,439	35,843	5,233	37,049	11,357	30,925	11,727	30,554
LSD	4,915	27,651	4,232	28,334	7,079	25,487	9,369	23,196
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	2,529	90,114	1,793	90,851	14,547	78,097	16,095	76,549
Cocaine	15,746	160,096	13,394	162,448	33,579	142,262	43,622	132,220
Crack	19,520	163,799	16,616	166,703	36,400	146,919	49,394	133,925
Heroin	19,455	167,800	16,551	170,704	37,089	150,166	50,369	136,886
LSD	21,014	175,615	17,604	179,025	41,385	155,244	52,571	144,057

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.26B Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	90.4	56.7	91.9	57.3	70.6	57.8	74.6	55.4
Cocaine	39.6	21.6	38.9	22.0	31.1	21.6	30.1	21.2
Crack	24.5	19.6	23.6	19.8	25.0	18.8	20.4	20.0
Heroin	24.9	17.6	24.0	17.8	23.4	17.1	18.9	18.2
LSD	19.0	13.6	19.4	13.7	14.6	14.1	15.1	13.9
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	9.6	43.3	8.1	42.7	29.4	42.2	25.4	44.6
Cocaine	60.4	78.4	61.1	78.0	68.9	78.4	69.9	78.8
Crack	75.5	80.4	76.4	80.2	75.0	81.2	79.6	80.0
Heroin	75.1	82.4	76.0	82.2	76.6	82.9	81.1	81.8
LSD	81.0	86.4	80.6	86.3	85.4	85.9	84.9	86.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.27A Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	7,472	17,659	6,714	18,418	6,632	18,499	11,415	13,716
Cocaine	3,324	5,590	2,935	5,979	2,911	6,003	4,764	4,150
Crack	1,473	3,944	1,315	4,102	1,540	3,878	2,251	3,166
Heroin	1,609	3,683	1,397	3,895	1,745	3,546	2,237	3,054
LSD	2,237	4,243	2,020	4,460	1,835	4,645	3,011	3,469
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	500	8,343	432	8,411	1,404	7,439	1,760	7,083
Cocaine	4,561	19,985	4,126	20,420	5,017	19,530	8,258	16,289
Crack	6,341	21,569	5,677	22,233	6,344	21,567	10,679	17,231
Heroin	6,217	21,831	5,609	22,439	6,144	21,904	10,711	17,337
LSD	5,632	21,178	5,034	21,776	6,087	20,723	9,935	16,874

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.27B Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	93.7	67.9	94.0	68.6	82.5	71.3	86.6	65.9
Cocaine	42.2	21.9	41.6	22.6	36.7	23.5	36.6	20.3
Crack	18.9	15.5	18.8	15.6	19.5	15.2	17.4	15.5
Heroin	20.6	14.4	19.9	14.8	22.1	13.9	17.3	15.0
LSD	28.4	16.7	28.6	17.0	23.2	18.3	23.3	17.1
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	6.3	32.1	6.0	31.4	17.5	28.7	13.4	34.1
Cocaine	57.8	78.1	58.4	77.4	63.3	76.5	63.4	79.7
Crack	81.1	84.5	81.2	84.4	80.5	84.8	82.6	84.5
Heroin	79.4	85.6	80.1	85.2	77.9	86.1	82.7	85.0
LSD	71.6	83.3	71.4	83.0	76.8	81.7	76.7	82.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.28A Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	16,447	100,567	13,750	103,264	28,342	88,672	35,800	81,214
Cocaine	6,995	38,553	5,596	39,952	12,264	33,283	14,022	31,525
Crack	4,877	35,880	3,806	36,951	10,564	30,193	10,391	30,367
Heroin	4,830	32,160	3,836	33,154	9,611	27,379	9,490	27,500
LSD	2,678	23,408	2,212	23,874	5,244	20,842	6,358	19,728
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	2,029	81,771	1,360	82,439	13,142	70,658	14,334	69,465
Cocaine	11,185	140,111	9,268	142,027	28,563	122,733	35,364	115,931
Crack	13,178	142,230	10,939	144,470	30,056	125,353	38,715	116,694
Heroin	13,238	145,970	10,943	148,265	30,945	128,263	39,659	119,549
LSD	15,382	154,437	12,570	157,249	35,298	134,521	42,636	127,183

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.28B Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	Binge Alcohol ²
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	89.0	55.2	91.0	55.6	68.3	55.7	71.4	53.9
Cocaine	38.5	21.6	37.6	22.0	30.0	21.3	28.4	21.4
Crack	27.0	20.1	25.8	20.4	26.0	19.4	21.2	20.6
Heroin	26.7	18.1	26.0	18.3	23.7	17.6	19.3	18.7
LSD	14.8	13.2	15.0	13.2	12.9	13.4	13.0	13.4
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	11.0	44.8	9.0	44.4	31.7	44.3	28.6	46.1
Cocaine	61.5	78.4	62.4	78.0	70.0	78.7	71.6	78.6
Crack	73.0	79.9	74.2	79.6	74.0	80.6	78.8	79.4
Heroin	73.3	81.9	74.0	81.7	76.3	82.4	80.7	81.3
LSD	85.2	86.8	85.0	86.8	87.1	86.6	87.0	86.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.29A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Topics of Perception Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,640	299	1,346	245	574	261	1,028	170
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	927	1,006	678	906	391	441	675	521
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	1,009	925	747	838	417	417	744	455
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	1,484	460	1,208	387	583	253	877	327

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.29B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Percentages, 2016

Topics of Perception Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	7.1	20.4	5.8	16.7	2.5	17.8	4.5	11.6
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	4.4	30.3	3.2	27.3	1.8	13.3	3.2	15.7
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	4.6	34.4	3.4	31.2	1.9	15.5	3.4	16.9
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	6.6	21.4	5.4	18.0	2.6	11.7	3.9	15.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.30A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Topics of Perception or Feeling Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION AND FEELINGS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF CLOSE FRIENDS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,515	419	1,247	341	518	312	956	241
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	596	1,338	383	1,202	271	560	452	748
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	581	1,343	376	1,204	269	563	489	704
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	1,284	646	1,034	546	475	357	796	400
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	1,604	335	1,303	288	551	279	997	200
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	566	1,365	347	1,236	266	564	467	727
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	528	1,404	314	1,268	258	571	453	743
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	1,359	581	1,089	501	513	316	821	375

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings or Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.30B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Percentages, 2016

Topics of Perception or Feeling Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION AND FEELINGS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF CLOSE FRIENDS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	6.8	20.5	5.6	16.7	2.3	15.3	4.3	11.8
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	3.0	27.5	2.0	24.8	1.4	11.5	2.3	15.4
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	2.9	29.2	1.9	26.2	1.4	12.3	2.5	15.3
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	5.9	25.1	4.7	21.3	2.2	13.9	3.6	15.6
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	7.0	21.2	5.7	18.2	2.4	17.7	4.3	12.7
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	2.9	27.9	1.8	25.2	1.4	11.5	2.4	14.9
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	2.7	29.0	1.6	26.2	1.3	11.8	2.3	15.3
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	6.1	25.2	4.9	21.7	2.3	13.7	3.7	16.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings or Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.31A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Prevention Programs/Messages and Delinquency	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/EXPOSURE AND BEHAVIOR STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior
PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND EXPOSURE TO PREVENTION MESSAGES IN PAST YEAR								
Participated in Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group	401	1,532	286	1,300	173	659	249	943
Participated in Violence Prevention Program	185	1,751	119	1,472	114	712	108	1,086
Participated in Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	141	1,796	111	1,477	74	756	83	1,116
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	202	1,734	158	1,431	96	729	109	1,085
Participated in Program to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	87	1,845	62	1,521	56	768	59	1,133
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	1,362	558	1,113	464	515	313	873	311
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	1,011	920	854	733	459	361	683	503
DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN PAST YEAR³								
Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work	594	1,352	479	1,120	270	567	329	862
Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight	457	1,491	374	1,226	199	639	254	946
Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	223	1,725	172	1,427	112	725	99	1,101
Carried a Handgun	191	1,755	160	1,436	127	706	133	1,067
Sold Illegal Drugs	338	1,601	312	1,280	165	658	188	1,007
Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	234	1,708	185	1,409	104	732	110	1,088

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Programs and Messages Exposure or Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.31B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Percentages, 2016

Prevention Programs/Messages and Delinquency	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/EXPOSURE AND BEHAVIOR STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior
PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND EXPOSURE TO PREVENTION MESSAGES IN PAST YEAR								
Participated in Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group	6.7	8.5	4.8	7.2	2.9	3.6	4.1	5.2
Participated in Violence Prevention Program	6.3	8.1	4.1	6.8	3.9	3.3	3.7	5.0
Participated in Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	8.1	7.9	6.4	6.5	4.3	3.3	4.8	4.9
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	7.2	8.0	5.7	6.6	3.4	3.4	3.9	5.0
Participated in Program to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	9.5	7.8	6.9	6.5	6.2	3.3	6.5	4.8
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	7.7	8.4	6.3	7.0	2.9	4.7	4.9	4.7
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	7.4	8.6	6.2	6.9	3.3	3.4	5.0	4.7
DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN PAST YEAR³								
Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work	15.5	6.5	12.5	5.4	7.0	2.7	8.6	4.1
Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight	18.0	6.7	14.7	5.5	7.8	2.9	10.0	4.3
Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	22.7	7.3	17.6	6.0	11.4	3.1	10.1	4.6
Carried a Handgun	16.5	7.5	13.8	6.1	11.0	3.0	11.5	4.5
Sold Illegal Drugs	68.5	6.6	63.3	5.3	33.6	2.7	38.1	4.2
Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	38.3	7.1	30.3	5.8	17.0	3.0	18.1	4.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Programs and Messages Exposure or Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.32A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Risk and Protective Factors/Religious Beliefs/ Parental Involvement	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/RISK FACTOR, BELIEF, AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement
RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS								
Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year	654	1,283	533	1,056	257	574	401	790
Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month	831	1,113	732	864	367	482	496	709
Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ³	1,682	197	1,403	148	733	76	1,064	111
Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ⁴	321	1,587	230	1,337	106	703	220	959
YOUTH RELIGIOUS BELIEFS⁵								
Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life	903	989	688	855	374	430	611	550
Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life	735	1,166	548	1,007	282	525	483	690
It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	307	1,598	216	1,341	108	705	207	966
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR⁶								
Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House	1,597	347	1,286	308	699	135	962	232
Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV	487	1,450	353	1,235	210	615	286	907
Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job	1,413	533	1,171	426	608	229	927	272
Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	1,453	492	1,201	394	603	231	934	265

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, or Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

⁴ Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

⁵ Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

⁶ Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.32B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Percentages, 2016

Risk and Protective Factors/Religious Beliefs/ Parental Involvement	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/RISK FACTOR, BELIEF, AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement
RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS								
Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year	14.5	6.5	11.8	5.3	5.7	2.9	8.9	4.0
Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month	30.5	5.0	26.8	3.9	13.5	2.2	18.2	3.2
Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ³	7.3	16.9	6.1	12.8	3.2	6.6	4.6	9.5
Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ⁴	4.9	9.1	3.5	7.7	1.6	4.0	3.3	5.5
YOUTH RELIGIOUS BELIEFS⁵								
Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life	5.3	14.0	4.0	12.1	2.2	6.1	3.6	7.8
Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life	4.8	13.2	3.6	11.4	1.8	5.9	3.2	7.8
It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	4.2	9.6	3.0	8.0	1.5	4.2	2.8	5.8
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR⁶								
Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House	7.3	12.5	5.9	11.1	3.2	4.9	4.4	8.4
Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV	4.7	10.2	3.4	8.7	2.0	4.3	2.8	6.4
Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job	6.6	16.5	5.5	13.2	2.8	7.1	4.3	8.4
Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	6.8	15.5	5.6	12.4	2.8	7.3	4.3	8.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, or Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

⁴ Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

⁵ Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

⁶ Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.33A Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Scholastic Environment	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/SCHOLASTIC CHARACTERISTIC STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic
STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS IN PAST YEAR³								
Participated in One or Fewer Activities ⁴	381	1,475	344	1,179	211	581	181	968
Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ⁵	1,211	635	990	524	526	262	747	398
Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ⁶	1,172	694	961	573	461	339	754	408
Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁷	174	1,621	150	1,331	114	642	112	1,026
ADULT INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR^{3,8}								
Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work	1,195	671	971	564	518	285	753	409
Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework	1,195	668	965	566	503	293	718	433
Parents Provided Help with Homework	1,141	719	921	607	497	299	736	415
Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	1,165	690	940	585	515	279	698	451
SUBSTANCE USE IN GRADE LEVEL⁹								
Students in Youth's Grade Smoke Cigarettes	453	1,372	364	1,134	310	476	298	837
Students in Youth's Grade Use Marijuana	1,272	564	1,131	380	492	294	761	386
Students in Youth's Grade Drink Alcoholic Beverages	1,161	666	998	506	497	287	896	251
Students in Youth's Grade Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	499	1,303	418	1,065	255	516	394	742

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics, Adult Involvement, or Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

⁴ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

⁵ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

⁶ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁷ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+', 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+', 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+', 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁸ Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

⁹ Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were not considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.33B Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Percentages, 2016

Scholastic Environment	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/SCHOLASTIC CHARACTERISTIC STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic
STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS IN PAST YEAR³								
Participated in One or Fewer Activities ⁴	12.6	7.2	11.4	5.7	7.0	2.8	6.0	4.7
Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ⁵	7.2	9.6	5.9	7.9	3.1	4.0	4.4	6.0
Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ⁶	6.2	14.3	5.1	11.8	2.4	7.0	4.0	8.4
Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁷	17.7	7.6	15.3	6.2	11.6	3.0	11.4	4.8
ADULT INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR^{3,8}								
Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work	6.6	12.2	5.3	10.2	2.9	5.2	4.1	7.4
Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework	6.2	15.1	5.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	3.7	9.8
Parents Provided Help with Homework	6.1	15.1	4.9	12.7	2.6	6.3	3.9	8.7
Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	7.4	9.1	6.0	7.7	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.9
SUBSTANCE USE IN GRADE LEVEL⁹								
Students in Youth's Grade Smoke Cigarettes	16.4	6.9	13.2	5.7	11.2	2.4	10.8	4.2
Students in Youth's Grade Use Marijuana	21.5	3.4	19.1	2.3	8.3	1.8	12.8	2.3
Students in Youth's Grade Drink Alcoholic Beverages	16.8	4.2	14.5	3.2	7.2	1.8	13.0	1.6
Students in Youth's Grade Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	20.9	6.5	17.5	5.3	10.7	2.6	16.5	3.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics, Adult Involvement, or Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

⁴ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

⁵ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

⁶ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁷ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+', 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+', 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+', 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁸ Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

⁹ Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were not considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.1C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	704	734	112	114	699	727	151	156	668	690
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	850	776	108	114	835	759	121	120	821	740
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	862	832	128	129	843	814	137	133	817	781
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	712	708	121	123	695	688	177	175	663	658
Use Once or Twice a Week	502	512	97	95	494	499	125	130	473	488
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	527	543	122	114	504	516	130	134	490	496
Use Once or Twice a Week	346	368	91	92	334	343	83	87	328	337
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	739	742	126	115	727	717	178	198	690	676
Use Once or Twice a Week	533	531	108	111	521	516	145	156	493	476
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	799	834	122	122	793	819	173	171	763	794
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	726	771	123	114	712	757	164	160	692	736
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain ³										
Marijuana	896	867	123	125	884	850	162	164	847	814
Cocaine	657	678	78	80	651	666	160	164	621	637
Crack	644	675	73	74	641	668	131	126	619	657
Heroin	559	619	63	65	556	610	122	122	541	595
LSD	516	566	77	80	512	555	128	134	498	531
Approached in the Past Month by Someone Selling Drugs	321	322	79	76	311	314	120	113	276	278

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.1D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	0.27	0.27	0.46	0.47	0.29	0.30	0.43	0.46	0.32	0.33
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	0.32	0.29	0.44	0.47	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.36
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	0.33	0.31	0.52	0.53	0.35	0.34	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.38
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	0.27	0.27	0.50	0.51	0.29	0.29	0.51	0.51	0.33	0.32
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.19	0.19	0.40	0.39	0.21	0.21	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.24
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	0.20	0.21	0.51	0.47	0.21	0.21	0.38	0.39	0.24	0.24
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.13	0.14	0.38	0.38	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.16
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	0.28	0.28	0.54	0.49	0.31	0.30	0.52	0.59	0.34	0.33
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.20	0.20	0.46	0.47	0.22	0.22	0.42	0.46	0.24	0.23
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	0.30	0.31	0.50	0.50	0.33	0.34	0.50	0.50	0.37	0.38
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	0.27	0.29	0.50	0.47	0.30	0.31	0.47	0.46	0.34	0.35
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain ³										
Marijuana	0.35	0.33	0.51	0.52	0.38	0.36	0.47	0.48	0.43	0.41
Cocaine	0.26	0.27	0.33	0.34	0.28	0.29	0.47	0.49	0.32	0.32
Crack	0.26	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.39	0.38	0.32	0.33
Heroin	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.27	0.36	0.37	0.28	0.30
LSD	0.21	0.22	0.33	0.34	0.22	0.24	0.38	0.40	0.26	0.27
Approached in the Past Month by Someone Selling Drugs	0.12	0.12	0.32	0.31	0.13	0.13	0.34	0.33	0.13	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.1P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	0.9503		0.0904		0.7344		0.3857		0.5574	
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	0.0009		0.7510		0.0008		0.0005		0.0031	
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	0.0000		0.4477		0.0000		0.0004		0.0000	
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	0.5369		0.6393		0.5529		0.5346		0.5965	
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.2027		0.3614		0.1337		0.1431		0.2314	
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	0.1561		0.6801		0.1924		0.5442		0.2544	
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.5279		0.3859		0.3438		0.1728		0.5241	
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	0.0179		0.1093		0.0287		0.0005		0.1403	
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.0039		0.1294		0.0083		0.0002		0.0825	
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	0.6184		0.0223		0.8837		0.5211		0.9608	
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	0.2208		0.0431		0.1136		0.7311		0.0768	
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain ³										
Marijuana	0.2897		0.0657		0.1916		0.0376		0.2993	
Cocaine	0.7914		0.8652		0.8154		0.9934		0.7847	
Crack	0.2203		0.5214		0.2400		0.0217		0.4467	
Heroin	0.0000		0.1640		0.0000		0.3556		0.0001	
LSD	0.0186		0.2398		0.0266		0.0003		0.1538	
Approached in the Past Month by Someone Selling Drugs	0.0648		0.5782		0.0797		0.0010		0.7093	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.2C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	63	61	33	31	55	52	51	50	*	*
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	18	23	11	12	14	19	12	11	*	*
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	25	24	16	14	19	19	13	13	*	*
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	34	35	*	*	34	34	22	25	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	49	56	*	*	49	55	38	42	*	*
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	19	14	11	8	16	11	15	11	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	32	33	18	11	27	31	26	29	*	*
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	79	74	42	46	67	58	52	56	*	*
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	97	95	58	59	78	75	69	70	*	*
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain										
Marijuana	87	90	49	49	74	73	55	60	*	*
Cocaine	52	57	*	*	50	56	41	47	*	*
Crack	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heroin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD	35	41	18	13	30	38	26	33	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.2D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	1.78	2.17	2.63	2.75	2.39	3.05	2.39	3.13	*	*
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	0.67	0.86	0.92	0.98	0.95	1.37	1.11	1.06	*	*
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	0.93	0.89	1.31	1.16	1.29	1.35	1.23	1.27	*	*
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	3.03	2.83	*	*	3.35	3.06	2.94	2.94	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	3.38	3.28	*	*	3.69	3.52	3.70	3.68	*	*
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	2.59	1.64	4.51	4.48	3.18	1.67	3.52	1.94	*	*
Use Once or Twice a Week	3.60	3.19	5.92	5.51	4.42	3.78	4.64	3.96	*	*
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1.27	1.26	1.49	1.56	1.99	1.99	1.84	1.97	*	*
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	1.30	1.20	1.63	1.55	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.79	*	*
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain										
Marijuana	1.28	1.26	1.35	1.25	2.08	2.08	1.94	1.72	*	*
Cocaine	3.31	3.07	*	*	3.59	3.33	3.50	3.52	*	*
Crack	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heroin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD	3.39	3.46	5.42	5.61	4.19	4.05	4.31	4.14	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.2P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Past Year Initiates of Specific Substances Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK¹										
Cigarettes										
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	0.6393		0.8759		0.4630		0.5300		*	
Marijuana										
Smoke Once a Month	0.3871		0.4638		0.5992		0.6613		*	
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	0.5519		0.4959		0.8153		0.7658		*	
Cocaine										
Use Once a Month	0.4602		*		0.3995		0.2464		*	
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.4029		*		0.5240		0.9528		*	
Heroin										
Try Once or Twice	*		*		*		*		*	
Use Once or Twice a Week	*		*		*		*		*	
LSD										
Try Once or Twice	0.0795		0.9382		0.0743		0.1023		*	
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.1468		0.0392		0.4245		0.5753		*	
Alcohol										
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	0.7210		0.2210		0.1708		0.5631		*	
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	0.4701		0.1308		0.7752		0.7004		*	
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY²										
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain										
Marijuana	0.3406		0.3456		0.5915		0.1471		*	
Cocaine	0.6322		*		0.5822		0.8553		*	
Crack	*		*		*		*		*	
Heroin	*		*		*		*		*	
LSD	0.0276		0.8364		0.0356		0.2246		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

¹ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

² Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.3C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2015)	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2016)	Never Initiated (2015)	Never Initiated (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK³								
Cigarettes								
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	63	61	542	589	1,087	1,016	1,037	1,050
Marijuana								
Smoke Once a Month	18	23	87	90	397	329	994	928
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	25	24	93	87	462	404	1,080	1,036
Cocaine								
Use Once a Month	34	35	107	96	442	439	1,592	1,593
Use Once or Twice a Week	49	56	131	118	567	528	1,750	1,787
Heroin								
Try Once or Twice	*	*	65	55	179	164	1,842	1,895
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	68	63	205	192	1,986	2,004
LSD								
Try Once or Twice	19	14	19	11	336	334	1,614	1,614
Use Once or Twice a Week	32	33	44	36	445	443	1,765	1,773
Alcohol								
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	79	74	843	913	497	548	566	552
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	97	95	1,212	1,223	639	647	631	636
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY⁴								
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain								
Marijuana	87	90	522	532	830	796	792	832
Cocaine	52	57	141	142	354	352	665	681
Crack	*	*	*	78	180	190	690	737
Heroin	*	*	60	72	139	127	622	688
LSD	35	41	43	48	188	218	523	566

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

² For the estimates shown in each row, Prior to Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time more than 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

³ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

⁴ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.3D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2015)	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2016)	Never Initiated (2015)	Never Initiated (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK³								
Cigarettes								
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	1.78	2.17	0.58	0.64	0.44	0.46	0.35	0.34
Marijuana								
Smoke Once a Month	0.67	0.86	0.26	0.25	0.44	0.37	0.44	0.42
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	0.93	0.89	0.28	0.24	0.48	0.43	0.42	0.43
Cocaine								
Use Once a Month	3.03	2.83	2.29	2.04	0.93	0.88	0.26	0.26
Use Once or Twice a Week	3.38	3.28	2.39	2.10	0.80	0.80	0.18	0.18
Heroin								
Try Once or Twice	*	*	4.93	4.91	2.49	2.49	0.20	0.20
Use Once or Twice a Week	*	*	4.26	4.39	1.76	1.85	0.13	0.14
LSD								
Try Once or Twice	2.59	1.64	2.07	1.05	1.03	1.04	0.27	0.27
Use Once or Twice a Week	3.60	3.19	3.52	2.93	0.92	0.93	0.20	0.20
Alcohol								
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	1.27	1.26	0.36	0.39	0.82	0.84	0.61	0.58
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	1.30	1.20	0.36	0.37	0.68	0.71	0.51	0.52
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY⁴								
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain								
Marijuana	1.28	1.26	0.49	0.46	0.55	0.56	0.43	0.43
Cocaine	3.31	3.07	2.26	1.94	0.84	0.85	0.27	0.27
Crack	*	*	*	4.86	1.68	1.79	0.26	0.27
Heroin	*	*	4.38	3.30	2.65	2.38	0.22	0.25
LSD	3.39	3.46	3.48	3.33	0.74	0.80	0.21	0.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

² For the estimates shown in each row, Prior to Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time more than 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

³ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

⁴ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.3P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use and Perceived Availability of Substances among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Specific Substance Use Initiation Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Specific Substance Risk/Availability	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2015)	Past Year Initiates ¹ (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Past Year Users ² (2016)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2015)	Prior to Past Year Initiates, Lifetime Not Past Year Users ² (2016)	Never Initiated (2015)	Never Initiated (2016)
PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK³								
Cigarettes								
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day	0.6393		0.7837		0.5719		0.9456	
Marijuana								
Smoke Once a Month	0.3871		0.1498		0.0001		0.0684	
Smoke Once or Twice a Week	0.5519		0.0652		0.0000		0.0016	
Cocaine								
Use Once a Month	0.4602		0.7038		0.4779		0.7665	
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.4029		0.6415		0.0816		0.7090	
Heroin								
Try Once or Twice	*		0.5217		0.4850		0.0954	
Use Once or Twice a Week	*		0.5602		0.5064		0.6864	
LSD								
Try Once or Twice	0.0795		0.0662		0.7272		0.0330	
Use Once or Twice a Week	0.1468		0.0001		0.6533		0.0187	
Alcohol								
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week	0.7210		0.1328		0.1965		0.1886	
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	0.4701		0.1551		0.7211		0.5648	
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY⁴								
Fairly or Very Easy to Obtain								
Marijuana	0.3406		0.4101		0.4793		0.5612	
Cocaine	0.6322		0.5840		0.2405		0.4683	
Crack	*		*		0.3722		0.1592	
Heroin	*		0.3195		0.9160		0.0000	
LSD	0.0276		0.7472		0.0945		0.0672	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ For the estimates shown in each row, Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time in the 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

² For the estimates shown in each row, Prior to Past Year Initiates are defined as persons who used the specific substance for the first time more than 12 months prior to the date of the interview.

³ Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

⁴ Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions pertaining to the listed illicit drugs include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.4C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	112	114	122	122	123	114
AGE GROUP						
12-13	120	117	100	96	127	115
14-15	127	127	98	100	127	121
16-17	123	127	93	99	120	127
GENDER						
Male	79	82	85	83	80	83
Female	79	74	86	84	82	77
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	96	97	105	103	104	96
White	194	178	135	128	188	169
Black or African American	79	78	69	73	85	80
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	12	10	9	15	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	72	67	56	46	70	71
Two or More Races	34	31	27	23	31	30
Hispanic or Latino	56	57	60	61	61	61
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	206	204	156	156	212	202
Small Metro	135	139	103	106	131	130
Nonmetro	77	88	61	72	70	86
Urbanized	62	63	45	49	57	61
Less Urbanized	54	65	41	52	48	63
Completely Rural	23	28	22	20	21	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.4D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.46	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.47
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.82
14-15	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.81	0.84	0.80
16-17	0.76	0.78	0.85	0.81	0.83	0.79
GENDER						
Male	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.67	0.64	0.67
Female	0.66	0.62	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.63
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.51
White	0.61	0.59	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.63
Black or African American	1.20	1.18	1.21	1.30	1.19	1.15
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	5.09	5.38	4.47	5.87	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.40	2.38	2.69	2.48	2.21	2.20
Two or More Races	2.19	2.19	2.52	2.15	2.00	2.27
Hispanic or Latino	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.07
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.64	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.70	0.65
Small Metro	0.74	0.76	0.91	0.84	0.83	0.80
Nonmetro	1.30	1.19	1.25	1.23	1.13	1.16
Urbanized	1.98	1.80	2.07	1.83	1.78	1.80
Less Urbanized	1.83	1.82	1.73	1.85	1.68	1.67
Completely Rural	3.43	3.20	4.09	2.97	2.97	3.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.4P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0904		0.0223		0.0431	
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.5620		0.9903		0.7942	
14-15	0.0407		0.0349		0.1701	
16-17	0.7313		0.0681		0.0606	
GENDER						
Male	0.0907		0.0137		0.0203	
Female	0.4770		0.3781		0.5588	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5747		0.0731		0.0231	
White	0.9276		0.0677		0.1619	
Black or African American	0.1622		0.0490		0.1546	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.9494		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.9392		0.2227		0.0663	
Two or More Races	0.4685		0.2963		0.9735	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0171		0.1406		0.7982	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.0047		0.0822		0.1981	
Small Metro	0.1936		0.7160		0.8883	
Nonmetro	0.7058		0.0249		0.0011	
Urbanized	0.4264		0.0030		0.0429	
Less Urbanized	0.4478		0.6571		0.0163	
Completely Rural	0.2084		0.9645		0.3724	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.5C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	335	347	249	257	334	323
AGE GROUP						
12-14	161	157	127	130	166	150
15-17	157	162	120	122	154	161
18-20	216	215	141	151	200	206
GENDER						
Male	216	222	155	158	207	200
Female	210	221	165	172	213	221
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	304	304	209	213	292	282
White	259	242	170	155	243	222
Black or African American	119	120	96	105	121	117
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	17	14	14	20	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	98	94	69	63	91	96
Two or More Races	42	38	30	29	41	36
Hispanic or Latino	163	173	139	138	165	164
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	271	283	201	198	276	271
Small Metro	190	192	134	143	177	175
Nonmetro	108	122	83	93	104	116
Urbanized	84	87	61	65	82	83
Less Urbanized	83	93	60	69	77	88
Completely Rural	32	35	27	28	28	31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.5D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.39
AGE GROUP						
12-14	0.68	0.67	0.70	0.74	0.70	0.64
15-17	0.61	0.63	0.68	0.64	0.67	0.67
18-20	0.74	0.77	0.81	0.86	0.81	0.78
GENDER						
Male	0.55	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59
Female	0.53	0.52	0.60	0.63	0.58	0.53
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.43
White	0.52	0.53	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.53
Black or African American	1.01	1.06	0.99	1.16	1.00	0.98
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.80	4.51	4.93	4.21	5.18	4.90
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.04	2.05	2.19	2.00	1.90	2.05
Two or More Races	1.78	1.93	1.92	2.05	1.83	1.96
Hispanic or Latino	0.87	0.85	1.01	0.96	0.94	0.94
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.63	0.60	0.57
Small Metro	0.64	0.66	0.75	0.78	0.72	0.66
Nonmetro	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.02	0.98	1.01
Urbanized	1.59	1.64	1.67	1.68	1.61	1.61
Less Urbanized	1.56	1.50	1.52	1.47	1.47	1.43
Completely Rural	2.77	3.31	3.56	3.00	2.80	3.31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.5P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Cigarette and Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	CIGARETTES		ALCOHOL			
	Smoke One or More Packs Per Day		Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week		Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1053		0.0945		0.1276	
AGE GROUP						
12-14	0.3506		0.4801		0.8609	
15-17	0.1493		0.0089		0.0086	
18-20	0.6581		0.9358		0.9136	
GENDER						
Male	0.2408		0.0515		0.1596	
Female	0.2810		0.5835		0.4490	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7957		0.0994		0.1628	
White	0.9213		0.0961		0.2969	
Black or African American	0.4470		0.1184		0.7280	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9465		0.7349		0.4132	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.8956		0.1535		0.3209	
Two or More Races	0.3305		0.8952		0.8168	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0067		0.5590		0.5092	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.0805		0.5346		0.4414	
Small Metro	0.8390		0.2208		0.6102	
Nonmetro	0.2734		0.0884		0.0204	
Urbanized	0.1683		0.0831		0.2180	
Less Urbanized	1.0000		0.3851		0.0245	
Completely Rural	0.7054		0.9214		0.6615	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.6C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	MARIJUANA				COCAINE			
	Smoke Once a Month		Smoke Once or Twice a Week		Use Once a Month		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	108	114	128	129	121	123	97	95
AGE GROUP								
12-13	90	90	113	108	99	97	127	121
14-15	76	78	98	103	109	112	141	135
16-17	63	63	73	79	118	123	135	145
GENDER								
Male	73	78	89	90	83	88	67	67
Female	78	77	88	84	85	83	69	65
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	93	97	112	114	104	108	79	82
White	109	108	148	143	171	161	215	197
Black or African American	48	45	54	53	75	77	89	87
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	8	9	7	*	11	*	13
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	38	37	59	48	47	46	71	67
Two or More Races	19	17	24	21	28	28	34	35
Hispanic or Latino	53	55	62	57	64	59	55	50
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	118	117	154	152	177	175	225	215
Small Metro	73	72	101	96	114	120	148	157
Nonmetro	51	58	66	72	70	79	90	107
Urbanized	38	40	50	50	54	55	72	73
Less Urbanized	34	35	45	50	51	57	65	81
Completely Rural	20	22	22	24	24	26	29	31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.6D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	MARIJUANA				COCAINE			
	Smoke Once a Month		Smoke Once or Twice a Week		Use Once a Month		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.44	0.47	0.52	0.53	0.50	0.51	0.40	0.39
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.87	0.89	0.92	0.77	0.77
14-15	0.75	0.76	0.84	0.89	0.81	0.82	0.67	0.62
16-17	0.67	0.65	0.75	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.62	0.61
GENDER								
Male	0.59	0.63	0.72	0.72	0.68	0.72	0.54	0.55
Female	0.65	0.64	0.73	0.70	0.72	0.69	0.58	0.55
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.49	0.52	0.60	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.42	0.44
White	0.61	0.67	0.70	0.75	0.68	0.70	0.46	0.48
Black or African American	1.11	1.06	1.18	1.13	1.26	1.36	1.12	1.06
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.33	4.03	4.76	4.73	*	5.34	*	5.56
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.23	2.30	2.48	2.50	2.33	2.28	2.23	2.08
Two or More Races	1.96	1.93	2.11	2.23	2.37	2.27	1.85	1.82
Hispanic or Latino	0.95	0.96	1.10	1.00	1.14	1.05	0.99	0.88
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.63	0.68	0.73	0.78	0.70	0.73	0.59	0.55
Small Metro	0.74	0.78	0.84	0.84	0.86	0.82	0.65	0.65
Nonmetro	1.19	1.12	1.33	1.32	1.14	1.23	0.94	1.01
Urbanized	1.93	1.80	2.09	2.17	1.76	1.83	1.46	1.37
Less Urbanized	1.57	1.31	1.81	1.72	1.82	1.78	1.45	1.57
Completely Rural	3.44	4.03	3.80	3.75	2.63	4.04	1.92	3.52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.6P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	MARIJUANA				COCAINE			
	Smoke Once a Month		Smoke Once or Twice a Week		Use Once a Month		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.7510		0.4477		0.6393		0.3614	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.6540		0.8768		0.1477		0.9335	
14-15	0.9180		0.4516		0.5543		0.0964	
16-17	0.3565		0.7396		0.8944		0.9933	
GENDER								
Male	0.6285		0.6483		0.3753		0.4915	
Female	0.3657		0.5082		0.7962		0.5575	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7763		0.5918		0.8198		0.4830	
White	0.8518		0.5403		0.8915		0.7497	
Black or African American	0.7989		0.1351		0.7493		0.1451	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2877		0.3367		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.8971		0.2274		0.7822		0.7200	
Two or More Races	0.2199		0.0837		0.1852		0.3151	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8892		0.5792		0.5892		0.5365	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.7430		0.9222		0.5870		0.0809	
Small Metro	0.2759		0.1247		0.0577		0.3589	
Nonmetro	0.8552		0.7428		0.9804		0.8422	
Urbanized	0.2989		0.6151		0.9680		0.9798	
Less Urbanized	0.2738		0.3293		0.6548		0.8070	
Completely Rural	0.6469		0.9348		0.3188		0.2351	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.7C Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	HEROIN				LSD			
	Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week		Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	122	114	91	92	126	115	108	111
AGE GROUP								
12-13	104	100	124	122	96	92	117	114
14-15	120	116	143	136	105	105	127	126
16-17	128	137	140	151	105	105	128	132
GENDER								
Male	78	80	62	66	85	82	78	79
Female	87	81	64	60	87	81	76	74
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	105	100	76	75	109	98	92	93
White	180	172	219	203	150	141	195	181
Black or African American	82	81	91	86	72	69	80	74
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	12	15	*	*	9	*	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	50	50	73	67	45	41	65	59
Two or More Races	30	28	34	35	26	25	32	30
Hispanic or Latino	58	58	52	52	60	60	57	56
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	196	186	231	222	163	153	204	196
Small Metro	127	133	150	160	108	105	135	138
Nonmetro	77	89	89	108	69	75	84	92
Urbanized	62	61	73	75	52	52	65	64
Less Urbanized	55	66	64	81	50	53	60	67
Completely Rural	26	29	29	30	26	24	27	31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.7D Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	HEROIN				LSD			
	Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week		Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.51	0.47	0.38	0.38	0.54	0.49	0.46	0.47
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.90	0.90	0.79	0.81	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.94
14-15	0.81	0.76	0.63	0.62	0.87	0.86	0.78	0.80
16-17	0.74	0.74	0.52	0.53	0.86	0.82	0.73	0.74
GENDER								
Male	0.63	0.66	0.50	0.54	0.71	0.69	0.66	0.66
Female	0.74	0.68	0.54	0.51	0.76	0.71	0.66	0.64
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.56	0.54	0.41	0.41	0.61	0.55	0.51	0.52
White	0.67	0.63	0.45	0.43	0.72	0.68	0.57	0.59
Black or African American	1.21	1.19	1.13	1.10	1.23	1.28	1.20	1.25
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.89	5.43	4.68	*	*	4.47	*	5.39
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.92	2.37	2.03	1.86	2.72	2.64	2.46	2.62
Two or More Races	2.36	2.19	1.45	1.86	2.40	2.29	2.24	2.15
Hispanic or Latino	1.04	1.02	0.93	0.92	1.11	1.10	1.04	1.01
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.72	0.68	0.54	0.55	0.74	0.72	0.62	0.68
Small Metro	0.86	0.77	0.68	0.59	0.93	0.78	0.76	0.72
Nonmetro	1.11	1.14	0.91	1.01	1.23	1.21	1.07	1.10
Urbanized	1.73	1.61	1.43	1.36	1.83	1.88	1.62	1.79
Less Urbanized	1.64	1.72	1.33	1.59	1.95	1.73	1.61	1.59
Completely Rural	3.33	3.68	2.37	2.94	3.46	3.98	3.07	3.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.7P Perceived Great Risk of Harm Associated with Heroin and LSD Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	HEROIN				LSD			
	Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week		Try Once or Twice		Use Once or Twice a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.6801		0.3859		0.1093		0.1294	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.6520		0.3680		0.4529		0.9613	
14-15	0.3921		0.2586		0.6874		0.3756	
16-17	0.5084		0.4012		0.0915		0.0861	
GENDER								
Male	0.8079		0.7547		0.2629		0.5020	
Female	0.7106		0.3259		0.2314		0.1339	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5712		0.3622		0.2145		0.1668	
White	0.5858		0.3069		0.6224		0.8852	
Black or African American	0.4707		0.6192		0.3973		0.3406	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8447		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.5401		0.5952		0.3677		0.0849	
Two or More Races	0.1235		0.4393		0.4545		0.1595	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8824		0.8024		0.2699		0.5246	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.3476		0.2637		0.4164		0.2644	
Small Metro	0.4132		0.8963		0.2103		0.4357	
Nonmetro	0.8206		0.8092		0.2784		0.3778	
Urbanized	0.6472		0.8650		0.7945		0.7569	
Less Urbanized	0.3539		0.7478		0.2727		0.3730	
Completely Rural	0.9064		0.2609		0.2919		0.9496	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perception of Risk questions include "No risk," "Slight risk," "Moderate risk," and "Great risk." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Great risk." Respondents with unknown Perception of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.8C Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/ Geographic Characteristic	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Cocaine (2015)	Cocaine (2016)	Crack (2015)	Crack (2016)	Heroin (2015)	Heroin (2016)	LSD (2015)	LSD (2016)
TOTAL	123	125	78	80	73	74	63	65	77	80
AGE GROUP										
12-13	56	55	37	38	38	40	34	34	28	27
14-15	105	96	48	47	46	45	39	39	46	47
16-17	125	123	57	60	53	54	44	44	59	64
GENDER										
Male	90	88	53	52	48	48	43	43	51	52
Female	83	83	58	61	56	58	47	50	59	57
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	106	110	68	67	63	63	56	56	66	67
White	143	137	63	64	60	58	53	53	66	66
Black or African American	63	61	27	27	28	28	22	24	24	26
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	10	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	45	40	21	28	21	27	16	17	18	26
Two or More Races	27	26	14	14	13	11	12	10	11	14
Hispanic or Latino	63	65	40	41	39	38	30	31	42	41
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	160	151	70	71	63	65	53	54	67	71
Small Metro	101	103	44	47	44	44	37	37	43	47
Nonmetro	58	67	29	32	28	31	23	26	26	26
Urbanized	44	42	24	21	22	18	18	14	19	16
Less Urbanized	40	51	16	24	17	25	14	22	16	20
Completely Rural	19	17	7	8	9	7	6	5	7	7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.8D Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/ Geographic Characteristic	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Cocaine (2015)	Cocaine (2016)	Crack (2015)	Crack (2016)	Heroin (2015)	Heroin (2016)	LSD (2015)	LSD (2016)
TOTAL	0.51	0.52	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.33	0.34
AGE GROUP										
12-13	0.68	0.70	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.53	0.44	0.46	0.38	0.38
14-15	0.85	0.86	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.46	0.46	0.54	0.55
16-17	0.79	0.79	0.64	0.63	0.60	0.61	0.50	0.52	0.66	0.68
GENDER										
Male	0.74	0.72	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.35	0.43	0.44
Female	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.52	0.48	0.50	0.40	0.43	0.52	0.50
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.57	0.60	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.38
White	0.68	0.69	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.38	0.47	0.48
Black or African American	1.34	1.32	0.80	0.78	0.81	0.79	0.64	0.70	0.72	0.77
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.20	5.83	1.75	3.00	1.68	2.01	1.23	1.97	1.17	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.55	2.50	1.78	1.95	1.79	1.95	1.37	1.36	1.49	1.94
Two or More Races	2.55	2.31	1.76	1.68	1.65	1.36	1.56	1.22	1.40	1.67
Hispanic or Latino	1.14	1.15	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.69	0.56	0.56	0.77	0.74
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.73	0.75	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.47	0.48
Small Metro	0.90	0.85	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.45	0.47	0.56	0.59
Nonmetro	1.23	1.30	0.82	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.71
Urbanized	1.94	1.81	1.48	1.21	1.33	1.08	1.18	0.95	1.27	1.04
Less Urbanized	1.70	2.09	1.05	1.26	1.08	1.27	0.93	1.23	1.03	1.09
Completely Rural	3.90	3.64	1.79	2.37	1.98	2.05	1.47	1.48	1.86	2.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.8P Perceived That Obtaining Specific Illicit Drugs Would Be Fairly or Very Easy among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/ Geographic Characteristic	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Cocaine (2015)	Cocaine (2016)	Crack (2015)	Crack (2016)	Heroin (2015)	Heroin (2016)	LSD (2015)	LSD (2016)
TOTAL	0.0657		0.8652		0.5214		0.1640		0.2398	
AGE GROUP										
12-13	0.5254		0.4745		0.9775		0.5624		0.8039	
14-15	0.0865		0.5802		0.6480		0.5371		0.7421	
16-17	0.1907		0.8531		0.5586		0.2683		0.2312	
GENDER										
Male	0.0734		0.9961		0.6570		0.3852		0.0902	
Female	0.4322		0.8373		0.2483		0.2859		0.9514	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0667		0.6066		0.8961		0.0474		0.2463	
White	0.0136		0.8176		0.5421		0.1706		0.9393	
Black or African American	0.3848		0.8141		0.8517		0.0463		0.0910	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1099		0.1934		0.4776		0.0983		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.6657		0.0669		0.1338		0.5522		0.1446	
Two or More Races	0.3149		0.6748		0.1562		0.1541		0.4749	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6183		0.5854		0.3039		0.4313		0.7274	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8917		0.8564		0.5772		0.1033		0.2100	
Small Metro	0.0122		0.5957		0.9410		0.9192		0.2868	
Nonmetro	0.3140		0.8295		0.6191		0.8887		0.2445	
Urbanized	0.1862		0.4650		0.0844		0.1236		0.0767	
Less Urbanized	0.6517		0.4524		0.3045		0.1216		0.9046	
Completely Rural	0.5957		0.3431		0.8509		0.9969		0.9736	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Perceived Availability questions include "Probably impossible," "Very difficult," "Fairly difficult," "Fairly easy," and "Very easy." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Fairly easy" or "Very easy." Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.9C Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	59	57	80	87	73	80	66	68
AGE GROUP								
12-13	148	140	148	140	148	139	145	138
14-15	157	145	154	143	156	144	155	142
16-17	142	154	132	139	135	144	139	148
GENDER								
Male	40	41	57	59	54	54	48	53
Female	41	37	55	58	49	55	46	44
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	52	50	72	75	67	69	57	59
White	241	215	231	198	234	205	235	207
Black or African American	105	98	103	97	102	99	107	99
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	89	81	87	77	88	79	86	79
Two or More Races	37	38	35	34	35	36	36	37
Hispanic or Latino	26	27	34	37	33	35	33	32
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	261	248	250	233	254	237	258	241
Small Metro	166	177	163	167	165	170	165	171
Nonmetro	103	115	101	111	103	112	101	113
Urbanized	81	81	78	76	82	77	80	78
Less Urbanized	75	86	75	85	76	87	74	86
Completely Rural	32	35	33	34	33	34	32	32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.9D Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.33	0.27	0.28
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.42	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.43
14-15	0.37	0.36	0.52	0.56	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.44
16-17	0.49	0.44	0.70	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.55	0.53
GENDER								
Male	0.32	0.33	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.44	0.39	0.42
Female	0.34	0.31	0.45	0.48	0.41	0.45	0.38	0.36
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.30	0.31
White	0.33	0.30	0.46	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.36	0.37
Black or African American	0.64	0.72	0.82	0.84	0.81	0.83	0.68	0.78
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.87	1.77	2.95	2.75	2.89	2.74	2.70	2.47
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.20	0.76	1.44	1.62	1.23	1.55	1.70	1.15
Two or More Races	1.39	0.92	1.71	1.82	1.56	1.50	1.52	1.38
Hispanic or Latino	0.47	0.48	0.60	0.66	0.59	0.62	0.58	0.57
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.31	0.32	0.44	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.36	0.38
Small Metro	0.43	0.40	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.45
Nonmetro	0.70	0.61	0.77	0.88	0.66	0.77	0.73	0.74
Urbanized	0.90	0.77	1.13	1.41	0.94	1.32	0.91	1.01
Less Urbanized	1.20	0.98	1.17	1.29	1.05	1.01	1.25	1.12
Completely Rural	2.12	1.70	1.98	2.10	1.97	2.04	2.36	2.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.9P Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2662		0.0199		0.0731		0.4568	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.4889		0.1582		0.3939		0.6342	
14-15	0.8366		0.2051		0.1150		0.5740	
16-17	0.0484		0.1471		0.4340		0.3137	
GENDER								
Male	0.6058		0.0205		0.0866		0.3198	
Female	0.0334		0.3072		0.3967		0.0257	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1827		0.0288		0.1025		0.7322	
White	0.1921		0.0262		0.0555		0.4849	
Black or African American	0.2070		0.1958		0.7312		0.8144	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5020		0.7377		0.4334		0.5875	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3325		0.9744		0.9023		0.0607	
Two or More Races	0.1944		0.4845		0.5091		0.9339	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8914		0.3362		0.4252		0.3799	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.4369		0.0156		0.1295		0.7531	
Small Metro	0.4109		0.8794		0.7062		0.0819	
Nonmetro	0.7076		0.2310		0.1686		0.8228	
Urbanized	0.9308		0.4300		0.2239		0.8988	
Less Urbanized	0.9217		0.6327		0.8161		0.3648	
Completely Rural	0.2497		0.1970		0.1571		0.2339	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.10C Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	71	69	98	101	97	94	77	74
AGE GROUP								
12-13	147	140	147	139	148	139	147	140
14-15	154	143	143	135	146	134	149	141
16-17	138	149	121	129	127	129	135	144
GENDER								
Male	53	52	75	70	71	68	60	56
Female	44	43	65	67	63	62	47	47
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	60	58	87	88	86	79	65	63
White	238	210	213	193	218	195	231	207
Black or African American	101	99	95	91	97	92	102	96
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	90	81	85	74	85	76	85	79
Two or More Races	37	37	34	32	34	33	35	36
Hispanic or Latino	37	35	49	49	46	49	41	39
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	257	247	233	222	239	220	250	240
Small Metro	163	174	150	160	153	161	160	171
Nonmetro	99	111	93	107	94	107	97	111
Urbanized	78	77	73	73	74	72	78	77
Less Urbanized	73	84	69	82	70	83	70	85
Completely Rural	30	34	30	33	31	33	30	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.10D Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.29	0.28	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.32	0.30
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.39	0.38	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.38
14-15	0.46	0.46	0.66	0.63	0.61	0.58	0.51	0.50
16-17	0.55	0.54	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.80	0.63	0.60
GENDER								
Male	0.43	0.42	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.48	0.45
Female	0.37	0.36	0.54	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.39	0.39
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.32	0.31	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.42	0.35	0.34
White	0.37	0.35	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.41	0.39
Black or African American	0.74	0.85	0.98	1.02	0.96	1.02	0.80	0.89
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.55	2.50	2.80	3.62	2.85	3.47	2.83	3.14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.81	0.75	1.65	1.68	1.59	1.51	1.21	0.98
Two or More Races	1.27	1.33	2.16	1.97	2.09	1.85	1.74	1.64
Hispanic or Latino	0.65	0.62	0.86	0.86	0.83	0.87	0.73	0.68
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.37	0.38	0.56	0.59	0.55	0.53	0.42	0.42
Small Metro	0.54	0.47	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.59	0.53
Nonmetro	0.78	0.82	1.02	0.98	0.99	0.92	0.83	0.73
Urbanized	1.24	1.06	1.77	1.57	1.77	1.54	1.30	0.98
Less Urbanized	1.10	1.27	1.34	1.31	1.30	1.20	1.26	1.17
Completely Rural	2.23	2.53	2.23	3.17	2.49	2.95	1.90	2.55

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.10P Youths Felt That Close Friends Would Strongly Disapprove or Somewhat Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5218		0.2244		0.6281		0.1005	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.6477		0.7484		0.3743		0.9685	
14-15	0.5912		0.1540		0.5334		0.1690	
16-17	0.3881		0.3596		0.4410		0.1895	
GENDER								
Male	0.8388		0.3658		0.9467		0.8798	
Female	0.4570		0.4012		0.4326		0.0189	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4684		0.1146		0.2937		0.0445	
White	0.2216		0.0766		0.1275		0.0082	
Black or African American	0.3315		0.7657		0.5951		0.1396	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6226		0.4310		0.4769		0.8153	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.7097		0.7710		0.8527		0.4859	
Two or More Races	0.2158		0.5916		0.4839		0.9701	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9403		0.7761		0.4049		0.9168	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.5167		0.4262		0.7662		0.8245	
Small Metro	0.5462		0.6095		0.4371		0.0248	
Nonmetro	0.7761		0.2849		0.3291		0.0833	
Urbanized	0.5133		0.2183		0.3834		0.4570	
Less Urbanized	0.8703		0.5037		0.5742		0.0374	
Completely Rural	0.9881		0.3137		0.8186		0.4935	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.11C Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	59	60	101	99	95	98	76	71
AGE GROUP								
12-13	148	139	147	139	146	140	149	140
14-15	156	145	143	135	142	134	152	142
16-17	140	154	119	124	119	124	137	146
GENDER								
Male	42	44	76	71	73	71	55	54
Female	40	40	65	68	65	67	51	46
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	53	47	87	89	84	84	63	59
White	240	214	215	187	215	190	235	210
Black or African American	104	99	94	97	94	95	102	99
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	18	19	18	*	18	19	19
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	90	78	85	70	84	70	88	77
Two or More Races	37	37	34	31	33	32	35	37
Hispanic or Latino	29	34	47	47	49	49	38	39
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	261	246	239	217	238	216	256	243
Small Metro	167	176	156	156	154	154	161	172
Nonmetro	102	117	96	112	95	109	101	114
Urbanized	81	81	73	75	72	74	78	79
Less Urbanized	75	90	71	87	71	84	74	88
Completely Rural	31	34	32	33	33	33	32	35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.11D Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.24	0.24	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.31	0.29
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.36	0.37	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.37	0.38
14-15	0.39	0.38	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.48	0.51
16-17	0.46	0.47	0.80	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.64	0.56
GENDER								
Male	0.34	0.35	0.61	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.44	0.43
Female	0.33	0.33	0.54	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.42	0.38
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.25	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.45	0.34	0.31
White	0.30	0.29	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.40	0.37
Black or African American	0.69	0.71	0.98	1.01	0.95	1.01	0.82	0.85
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.09	2.21	3.90	3.50	*	3.47	2.36	2.79
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.00	1.03	1.70	1.79	1.78	1.73	1.31	1.13
Two or More Races	1.30	1.18	2.18	1.95	2.18	1.89	1.63	1.33
Hispanic or Latino	0.52	0.59	0.84	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.68	0.69
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.32	0.35	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.58	0.41	0.42
Small Metro	0.45	0.39	0.71	0.64	0.70	0.62	0.57	0.46
Nonmetro	0.65	0.55	0.95	0.89	0.98	0.89	0.71	0.70
Urbanized	0.86	0.85	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.54	1.10	0.97
Less Urbanized	1.12	0.74	1.36	1.17	1.33	1.12	1.11	1.06
Completely Rural	1.91	2.03	2.74	2.59	3.06	2.44	2.34	1.99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.11P Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR							
	Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day		Trying Marijuana Once or Twice		Using Marijuana Once a Month or More		Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5821		0.5148		0.7790		0.2195	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.8855		0.8093		0.9602		0.5533	
14-15	0.6422		0.8535		0.8109		0.9351	
16-17	0.7015		0.5945		0.4417		0.0363	
GENDER								
Male	0.4340		0.7184		0.3041		0.8278	
Female	0.0986		0.1723		0.4671		0.1052	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1380		0.7723		0.4409		0.0439	
White	0.0633		0.6697		0.3318		0.0666	
Black or African American	0.9733		0.1987		0.7030		0.5791	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2672		0.5450		*		0.2560	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.5718		0.1236		0.3543		0.6885	
Two or More Races	0.7575		0.3288		0.5047		0.7706	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2008		0.3996		0.4471		0.4229	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.4269		0.1002		0.5413		0.4504	
Small Metro	0.6269		0.8545		0.6787		0.0193	
Nonmetro	0.0058		0.0735		0.1060		0.0831	
Urbanized	0.5215		0.2046		0.0596		0.2841	
Less Urbanized	0.0027		0.0845		0.3297		0.1439	
Completely Rural	0.6674		0.4264		0.2519		0.9642	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.12C Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PREVENTION PROGRAM OR GROUP					
	Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group		Violence Prevention Program		Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	98	102	81	79	65	62
AGE GROUP						
12-13	70	66	54	53	35	33
14-15	76	70	52	51	43	41
16-17	64	69	41	42	35	34
GENDER						
Male	71	70	56	57	48	44
Female	69	75	54	54	42	43
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	86	84	69	68	55	53
White	89	88	55	56	48	45
Black or African American	47	50	38	42	29	28
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	7	*	5	2	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	43	36	29	23	21	16
Two or More Races	18	19	14	13	10	9
Hispanic or Latino	47	50	41	39	33	31
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	101	100	70	70	54	51
Small Metro	63	66	49	42	36	33
Nonmetro	40	46	29	34	24	25
Urbanized	29	32	18	23	11	18
Less Urbanized	30	33	23	24	19	17
Completely Rural	11	12	10	10	9	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Program or Group Participation data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.12D Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PREVENTION PROGRAM OR GROUP					
	Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group		Violence Prevention Program		Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.41	0.42	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.25
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.77	0.79	0.63	0.63	0.43	0.42
14-15	0.74	0.72	0.57	0.56	0.48	0.46
16-17	0.66	0.73	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.40
GENDER						
Male	0.57	0.58	0.45	0.46	0.39	0.35
Female	0.58	0.63	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.35
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.46	0.46	0.36	0.36	0.29	0.28
White	0.55	0.53	0.38	0.39	0.34	0.32
Black or African American	1.08	1.20	0.92	1.03	0.77	0.77
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	3.79	*	2.93	1.47	2.37
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.32	2.21	1.91	1.63	1.49	1.18
Two or More Races	1.93	1.99	1.61	1.56	1.13	1.10
Hispanic or Latino	0.85	0.90	0.72	0.68	0.58	0.53
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.59	0.62	0.46	0.47	0.36	0.34
Small Metro	0.64	0.70	0.58	0.49	0.44	0.42
Nonmetro	1.03	1.05	0.79	0.84	0.67	0.70
Urbanized	1.63	1.66	1.06	1.34	0.74	1.10
Less Urbanized	1.50	1.45	1.29	1.22	1.11	0.97
Completely Rural	2.77	2.91	2.64	2.56	2.21	2.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Program or Group Participation data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.12P Participated in a Prevention Program or Group in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PREVENTION PROGRAM OR GROUP					
	Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group		Violence Prevention Program		Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0148		0.8919		0.2197	
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.2548		0.5525		0.6193	
14-15	0.2824		0.4424		0.2662	
16-17	0.0579		0.6952		0.6052	
GENDER						
Male	0.8291		0.8732		0.1509	
Female	0.0025		0.7233		0.8003	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0118		0.7066		0.2405	
White	0.0038		0.5048		0.7253	
Black or African American	0.9744		0.8868		0.3667	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		0.8591	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.8798		0.5279		0.3365	
Two or More Races	0.5488		0.6795		0.6026	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5875		0.3726		0.6491	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.2337		0.8189		0.4640	
Small Metro	0.0535		0.1546		0.3765	
Nonmetro	0.1963		0.3116		0.5716	
Urbanized	0.0521		0.3020		0.1039	
Less Urbanized	0.6369		0.8826		0.0889	
Completely Rural	0.4846		0.6471		0.2730	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Program or Group Participation data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.13C Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM OR PREVENTION MESSAGE							
	Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School		Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use		Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School		Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	77	78	44	47	104	112	126	124
AGE GROUP								
12-13	48	50	27	28	123	117	111	101
14-15	47	50	26	27	133	129	121	111
16-17	46	46	26	25	131	136	112	113
GENDER								
Male	57	55	33	31	79	79	88	89
Female	53	53	30	31	69	74	86	83
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	66	67	39	38	93	95	111	108
White	57	58	32	30	200	184	183	157
Black or African American	40	34	21	21	86	78	70	64
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	3	4	*	16	13	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	27	22	12	13	77	69	61	58
Two or More Races	12	11	8	7	32	34	28	27
Hispanic or Latino	40	42	21	24	52	57	65	62
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	66	68	36	38	217	203	189	176
Small Metro	47	44	24	22	137	146	125	117
Nonmetro	30	37	15	17	86	93	77	79
Urbanized	22	24	11	12	69	66	60	56
Less Urbanized	21	26	11	12	61	69	53	57
Completely Rural	8	12	5	3	23	28	23	20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.13D Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM OR PREVENTION MESSAGE							
	Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School		Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use		Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School		Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.31	0.32	0.18	0.19	0.43	0.46	0.52	0.51
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.57	0.63	0.34	0.36	0.84	0.88	0.87	0.83
14-15	0.50	0.55	0.30	0.32	0.72	0.71	0.83	0.87
16-17	0.51	0.51	0.30	0.29	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.85
GENDER								
Male	0.45	0.44	0.27	0.25	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.72
Female	0.44	0.44	0.25	0.26	0.58	0.62	0.72	0.70
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.36	0.21	0.21	0.50	0.51	0.59	0.58
White	0.38	0.40	0.23	0.22	0.59	0.59	0.69	0.65
Black or African American	0.97	0.86	0.59	0.57	1.14	1.23	1.22	1.19
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	1.96	2.59	*	5.38	5.53	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.86	1.58	0.84	0.96	1.86	2.00	2.67	2.60
Two or More Races	1.39	1.25	0.98	0.83	2.13	1.98	2.11	2.24
Hispanic or Latino	0.71	0.73	0.37	0.42	0.93	0.99	1.15	1.08
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.42	0.44	0.25	0.27	0.58	0.63	0.71	0.71
Small Metro	0.54	0.56	0.31	0.30	0.76	0.77	0.96	0.86
Nonmetro	0.81	0.93	0.44	0.47	1.08	1.06	1.13	1.33
Urbanized	1.31	1.37	0.71	0.78	1.62	1.54	1.70	1.90
Less Urbanized	1.19	1.36	0.68	0.67	1.62	1.76	1.64	2.05
Completely Rural	1.95	2.95	1.17	0.89	2.60	2.81	3.17	3.98

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.13P Participated in a Substance Use Program or Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM OR PREVENTION MESSAGE							
	Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School		Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use		Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School		Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.8063		0.8709		0.2904		0.2143	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.7833		0.5834		0.4361		0.0471	
14-15	0.9186		0.7016		0.4159		0.6662	
16-17	0.7671		0.5048		0.8147		0.9501	
GENDER								
Male	0.9666		0.7567		0.5156		0.7472	
Female	0.7474		0.9439		0.3905		0.1424	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8614		0.5011		0.3672		0.1195	
White	0.4506		0.9719		0.9327		0.8461	
Black or African American	0.2380		0.2417		0.1570		0.0053	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.9951		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.8446		0.9719		0.2296		0.3814	
Two or More Races	0.8080		0.7299		0.6656		0.2858	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4501		0.1279		0.6072		0.7657	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.5021		0.7708		0.2531		0.5392	
Small Metro	0.3273		0.8429		0.8837		0.8922	
Nonmetro	0.5889		0.9831		0.9027		0.0310	
Urbanized	0.5563		0.9013		0.4615		0.1400	
Less Urbanized	0.8410		0.7694		0.9542		0.2717	
Completely Rural	0.3176		0.1998		0.1421		0.1686	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.14C Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work		Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight		Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	87	88	76	75	49	44
AGE GROUP						
12-13	59	53	46	42	28	23
14-15	55	59	50	50	30	30
16-17	52	49	43	42	30	25
GENDER						
Male	68	67	55	53	36	33
Female	55	55	50	50	32	29
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	75	71	63	62	40	39
White	66	63	56	52	33	30
Black or African American	45	45	32	36	20	24
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	6	6	7	*	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	19	16	17	15	6	9
Two or More Races	16	14	16	11	9	7
Hispanic or Latino	45	47	42	38	27	23
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	80	78	64	62	39	35
Small Metro	51	53	44	43	27	24
Nonmetro	37	35	26	29	21	17
Urbanized	25	23	18	19	14	11
Less Urbanized	28	26	18	21	15	13
Completely Rural	12	10	9	7	5	5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.14D Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work		Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight		Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.35	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.20	0.18
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.70	0.63	0.57	0.51	0.35	0.29
14-15	0.59	0.62	0.54	0.55	0.34	0.34
16-17	0.57	0.54	0.49	0.48	0.35	0.29
GENDER						
Male	0.54	0.54	0.44	0.42	0.29	0.26
Female	0.46	0.46	0.41	0.42	0.26	0.24
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.40	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.21	0.20
White	0.45	0.44	0.39	0.37	0.24	0.22
Black or African American	1.09	1.06	0.85	0.93	0.55	0.66
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	4.11	3.49	4.34	*	1.75
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.36	1.20	1.31	1.13	0.48	0.66
Two or More Races	1.89	1.58	1.87	1.35	1.10	0.84
Hispanic or Latino	0.79	0.81	0.73	0.66	0.47	0.40
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.51	0.50	0.43	0.42	0.27	0.25
Small Metro	0.56	0.61	0.53	0.54	0.34	0.31
Nonmetro	0.96	0.80	0.72	0.71	0.63	0.47
Urbanized	1.51	1.27	1.09	1.13	0.94	0.72
Less Urbanized	1.46	1.16	1.16	1.03	1.00	0.68
Completely Rural	2.53	2.36	2.05	2.02	1.32	1.42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.14P Participated in a Physical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work		Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight		Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.8967		0.1651		0.2643	
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.8169		0.3749		0.6466	
14-15	0.3344		0.5835		0.7114	
16-17	0.3139		0.3236		0.0705	
GENDER						
Male	0.8497		0.6659		0.5835	
Female	0.6685		0.1032		0.2898	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9136		0.3062		0.9970	
White	0.8640		0.0937		0.6770	
Black or African American	0.7776		0.1959		0.3981	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.8173		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.4747		0.5915		0.1114	
Two or More Races	0.3805		0.2265		0.3427	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6610		0.2931		0.0299	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.6234		0.3556		0.5514	
Small Metro	0.8375		0.3698		0.5626	
Nonmetro	0.2056		0.5349		0.3672	
Urbanized	0.6577		0.8083		0.6557	
Less Urbanized	0.4819		0.5217		0.9478	
Completely Rural	0.1264		0.1822		0.0417	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.15C Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Carried a Handgun		Sold Illegal Drugs		Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	52	55	37	32	40	39
AGE GROUP						
12-13	27	27	10	6	17	14
14-15	34	31	18	19	24	24
16-17	32	35	30	26	28	25
GENDER						
Male	45	48	30	27	31	28
Female	22	24	20	17	23	25
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	45	47	31	28	33	32
White	45	41	26	25	26	26
Black or African American	15	16	14	11	20	16
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	4	2	2	1	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	7	12	4	7	6	10
Two or More Races	9	10	8	7	7	6
Hispanic or Latino	25	26	19	16	20	22
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	39	41	29	25	32	34
Small Metro	31	29	21	16	22	17
Nonmetro	23	25	11	11	14	11
Urbanized	16	17	9	9	12	7
Less Urbanized	14	16	7	7	6	7
Completely Rural	8	9	4	3	5	2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.15D Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Carried a Handgun		Sold Illegal Drugs		Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.16
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.33	0.34	0.12	0.08	0.21	0.17
14-15	0.37	0.35	0.21	0.22	0.27	0.28
16-17	0.37	0.41	0.36	0.30	0.33	0.29
GENDER						
Male	0.36	0.38	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.22
Female	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.20
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.17
White	0.31	0.30	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19
Black or African American	0.42	0.46	0.42	0.33	0.56	0.46
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	2.37	0.98	1.13	0.83	1.78
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.57	0.89	0.31	0.55	0.50	0.72
Two or More Races	1.13	1.23	1.03	0.85	0.87	0.70
Hispanic or Latino	0.44	0.45	0.33	0.28	0.35	0.37
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.24
Small Metro	0.39	0.38	0.27	0.22	0.27	0.23
Nonmetro	0.66	0.66	0.35	0.33	0.42	0.31
Urbanized	1.04	1.06	0.59	0.60	0.83	0.49
Less Urbanized	0.93	0.90	0.46	0.39	0.39	0.43
Completely Rural	1.90	2.31	1.03	0.95	1.15	0.77

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.15P Participated in a Nonphysical Delinquent Behavior in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR					
	Carried a Handgun		Sold Illegal Drugs		Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.6916		0.1219		0.1895	
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.1667		0.2051		0.4389	
14-15	0.7825		0.4403		0.6611	
16-17	0.8111		0.0379		0.0477	
GENDER						
Male	0.8653		0.2269		0.0407	
Female	0.2132		0.3008		0.7092	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8550		0.4357		0.1482	
White	0.9076		0.8325		0.4494	
Black or African American	0.7259		0.0734		0.0568	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.4912		0.2644	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.4726		0.1877		0.0881	
Two or More Races	0.7739		0.7857		0.4770	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6210		0.0880		0.7953	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.8820		0.4872		0.5613	
Small Metro	0.3061		0.1009		0.2059	
Nonmetro	0.8029		0.7127		0.4495	
Urbanized	0.7362		0.9114		0.3987	
Less Urbanized	0.4782		0.9593		0.3976	
Completely Rural	0.8220		0.2881		0.0726	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time. Respondents with unknown Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.16C Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	RISK FACTORS				PROTECTIVE FACTORS			
	Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year		Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month		Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ¹		Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	94	92	79	76	49	50	126	122
AGE GROUP								
12-13	53	50	28	25	147	141	76	74
14-15	67	65	51	48	155	146	78	78
16-17	68	62	62	62	141	154	79	78
GENDER								
Male	61	62	58	58	37	37	84	84
Female	71	69	53	48	33	35	84	80
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	83	79	66	63	41	43	111	106
White	88	81	60	59	239	218	124	118
Black or African American	30	31	35	30	106	100	49	47
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	5	2	5	20	18	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	30	29	15	16	89	79	43	37
Two or More Races	16	18	12	14	37	38	17	18
Hispanic or Latino	47	48	42	42	28	25	56	56
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	91	92	72	69	261	248	123	120
Small Metro	61	52	43	41	165	176	82	76
Nonmetro	35	34	26	24	103	119	60	63
Urbanized	27	19	18	16	80	83	44	43
Less Urbanized	22	27	17	17	79	88	40	44
Completely Rural	11	10	6	5	33	36	18	14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk or Protective Factors data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

² Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.16D Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	RISK FACTORS				PROTECTIVE FACTORS			
	Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year		Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month		Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ¹		Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.39	0.38	0.32	0.31	0.20	0.21	0.52	0.51
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.62	0.60	0.34	0.32	0.43	0.36	0.83	0.82
14-15	0.69	0.66	0.55	0.53	0.33	0.33	0.77	0.79
16-17	0.73	0.65	0.67	0.65	0.34	0.40	0.79	0.77
GENDER								
Male	0.49	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.30	0.30	0.68	0.68
Female	0.60	0.58	0.43	0.39	0.28	0.30	0.71	0.68
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.44	0.42	0.35	0.33	0.22	0.23	0.60	0.57
White	0.54	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.71	0.71
Black or African American	0.80	0.82	0.90	0.83	0.58	0.69	1.22	1.18
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	3.56	1.47	2.53	1.11	1.53	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.07	2.07	1.11	1.17	0.87	1.14	2.79	2.41
Two or More Races	1.84	1.97	1.44	1.50	1.03	0.82	1.92	2.03
Hispanic or Latino	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.51	0.44	1.02	1.00
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.55	0.56	0.45	0.44	0.28	0.31	0.71	0.72
Small Metro	0.67	0.60	0.53	0.50	0.38	0.32	0.87	0.81
Nonmetro	0.95	0.85	0.74	0.63	0.45	0.46	1.42	1.25
Urbanized	1.52	1.24	1.11	0.97	0.75	0.59	2.15	2.06
Less Urbanized	1.34	1.19	1.11	0.95	0.70	0.73	2.00	1.77
Completely Rural	2.49	2.63	1.57	1.61	0.59	1.61	3.69	2.84

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk or Protective Factors data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

² Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.16P Selected Risk and Protective Factors among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	RISK FACTORS				PROTECTIVE FACTORS			
	Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year		Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month		Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ¹		Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0384		0.5782		0.7770		0.3890	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.9130		0.5306		0.2079		0.4946	
14-15	0.0610		0.9568		0.0771		0.2838	
16-17	0.1213		0.5858		0.0160		0.8766	
GENDER								
Male	0.2189		0.4141		0.3257		0.5114	
Female	0.0927		0.9249		0.5085		0.5282	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1062		0.9837		0.5558		0.9427	
White	0.0354		0.8879		0.9419		0.8344	
Black or African American	0.9750		0.7173		0.5669		0.4621	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.0865		0.4577		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.6443		0.6034		0.0259		0.6438	
Two or More Races	0.2055		0.0738		0.2782		0.6553	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2451		0.2685		0.1465		0.0841	
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.8985		0.7631		0.5945		0.4834	
Small Metro	0.0022		0.6659		0.3263		0.0051	
Nonmetro	0.1948		0.0648		0.5455		0.8215	
Urbanized	0.0720		0.1691		0.0434		0.5258	
Less Urbanized	0.6733		0.2704		0.5034		0.6820	
Completely Rural	0.7299		0.5174		0.5509		0.0983	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk or Protective Factors data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

² Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.17C Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STATEMENTS ABOUT RELIGIOUS BELIEFS					
	Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life		Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life		It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	121	111	121	118	116	116
AGE GROUP						
12-13	135	125	125	119	85	86
14-15	128	128	121	119	84	80
16-17	118	125	111	116	75	74
GENDER						
Male	82	77	84	85	84	80
Female	80	76	81	80	74	81
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	108	99	108	105	105	100
White	196	173	182	159	118	113
Black or African American	95	90	93	87	65	57
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	17	*	15	12	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	73	63	62	59	39	31
Two or More Races	32	31	29	27	20	18
Hispanic or Latino	56	53	56	58	55	56
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	220	198	203	186	133	115
Small Metro	135	149	123	137	78	89
Nonmetro	95	101	92	96	66	68
Urbanized	72	69	68	66	46	47
Less Urbanized	70	77	68	71	49	48
Completely Rural	28	29	28	26	23	20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." Respondents with unknown Religious Beliefs data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.17D Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STATEMENTS ABOUT RELIGIOUS BELIEFS					
	Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life		Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life		It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.75	0.73	0.85	0.81	0.88	0.88
14-15	0.81	0.75	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.78
16-17	0.84	0.83	0.86	0.84	0.75	0.73
GENDER						
Male	0.67	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.66
Female	0.67	0.64	0.68	0.67	0.63	0.69
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.58	0.53	0.58	0.56	0.57	0.54
White	0.71	0.66	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.68
Black or African American	0.90	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.38	1.24
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	4.28	*	4.32	5.54	5.62
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.61	2.52	2.51	2.58	2.64	2.05
Two or More Races	2.37	2.14	2.49	2.28	2.19	1.98
Hispanic or Latino	1.01	0.95	1.01	1.04	1.00	1.00
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.71	0.65	0.74	0.70	0.72	0.67
Small Metro	0.83	0.78	0.78	0.83	0.78	0.84
Nonmetro	1.06	0.98	1.20	1.07	1.33	1.23
Urbanized	1.66	1.57	1.86	1.69	1.90	1.99
Less Urbanized	1.58	1.39	1.86	1.50	2.04	1.74
Completely Rural	2.64	3.51	2.84	3.60	3.32	3.98

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." Respondents with unknown Religious Beliefs data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.17P Youths Agreed or Strongly Agreed with Statements about Religious Beliefs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STATEMENTS ABOUT RELIGIOUS BELIEFS					
	Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life		Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life		It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1100		0.3228		0.0065	
AGE GROUP						
12-13	0.0459		0.4382		0.1922	
14-15	0.9024		0.8419		0.1753	
16-17	0.2897		0.4294		0.0181	
GENDER						
Male	0.2397		0.3425		0.0002	
Female	0.2527		0.6538		0.9397	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1701		0.3826		0.0170	
White	0.7465		0.9929		0.3756	
Black or African American	0.0120		0.0882		0.0163	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		0.6949	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.2454		0.4870		0.0948	
Two or More Races	0.8863		0.5102		0.8318	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4210		0.6365		0.2016	
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	0.1089		0.2464		0.0035	
Small Metro	0.7975		0.9638		0.8205	
Nonmetro	0.4488		0.8489		0.0890	
Urbanized	0.7294		0.2452		0.7043	
Less Urbanized	0.9660		0.6765		0.1725	
Completely Rural	0.0471		0.0086		0.0005	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree." Respondents with unknown Religious Beliefs data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.18C Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT							
	Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House		Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV		Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job		Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	68	81	124	124	84	81	80	83
AGE GROUP								
12-13	145	138	112	105	146	138	147	140
14-15	152	144	92	93	147	141	147	143
16-17	136	149	80	84	135	146	136	147
GENDER								
Male	50	56	84	88	58	55	53	56
Female	50	55	86	85	62	59	64	59
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	61	70	108	106	68	69	68	67
White	231	210	146	128	228	206	227	206
Black or African American	108	103	63	58	99	98	101	100
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	18	14	12	19	18	19	18
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	79	73	49	49	80	72	78	73
Two or More Races	36	34	23	21	35	37	36	37
Hispanic or Latino	34	39	60	63	47	44	42	49
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	250	242	157	155	248	235	248	241
Small Metro	159	174	96	101	157	173	153	175
Nonmetro	103	118	64	63	100	111	98	112
Urbanized	81	79	50	46	79	75	76	76
Less Urbanized	75	90	42	43	74	85	74	84
Completely Rural	31	36	19	15	30	35	31	36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.18D Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT							
	Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House		Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV		Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job		Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.28	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.34
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.53	0.56	0.90	0.86	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46
14-15	0.48	0.53	0.79	0.79	0.61	0.53	0.59	0.56
16-17	0.50	0.55	0.78	0.79	0.66	0.65	0.63	0.65
GENDER								
Male	0.40	0.45	0.67	0.70	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.44
Female	0.41	0.45	0.71	0.71	0.51	0.48	0.52	0.48
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.32	0.37	0.57	0.57	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.35
White	0.40	0.42	0.72	0.71	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.41
Black or African American	0.63	0.68	1.22	1.10	0.82	0.89	0.82	0.89
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	3.80	5.42	5.32	2.67	2.61	2.36	2.53
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.92	2.39	2.53	2.38	1.85	2.00	1.97	1.99
Two or More Races	1.58	1.69	2.09	2.05	1.76	1.58	1.64	1.27
Hispanic or Latino	0.61	0.67	1.05	1.10	0.83	0.76	0.73	0.84
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.39	0.49	0.70	0.73	0.48	0.45	0.46	0.46
Small Metro	0.51	0.50	0.85	0.82	0.63	0.54	0.57	0.58
Nonmetro	0.66	0.68	1.33	1.20	0.77	0.71	0.81	0.74
Urbanized	0.88	1.17	2.13	1.94	1.21	1.17	1.37	1.20
Less Urbanized	1.05	0.84	1.75	1.60	1.33	1.04	1.21	1.05
Completely Rural	2.20	1.91	3.69	3.11	1.67	1.52	2.14	1.72

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.18P Parents Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT							
	Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House		Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV		Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job		Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0852		0.1346		0.0656		0.0938	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.0734		0.1544		0.5567		0.6229	
14-15	0.1200		0.0003		0.0191		0.0365	
16-17	0.7175		0.6101		0.7846		0.8155	
GENDER								
Male	0.1530		0.1042		0.0861		0.3503	
Female	0.3197		0.6303		0.3408		0.1627	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0696		0.5831		0.1219		0.0565	
White	0.2548		0.6407		0.0437		0.0107	
Black or African American	0.4174		0.9936		0.6873		0.3753	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.5463		0.8402		0.8825	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3277		0.6153		0.5456		0.4280	
Two or More Races	0.9010		0.6788		0.4225		0.0605	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7805		0.0602		0.3100		0.8594	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.0378		0.2753		0.0765		0.3914	
Small Metro	0.9401		0.0840		0.4454		0.2057	
Nonmetro	0.9586		0.4713		0.9125		0.2826	
Urbanized	0.0744		0.9030		0.3145		0.6941	
Less Urbanized	0.1543		0.5269		0.3022		0.5203	
Completely Rural	0.5525		0.2053		0.5725		0.1485	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.19C Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS							
	Participated in One or Fewer Activities ¹		Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ²		Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ³		Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁴	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	85	89	255	247	266	264	47	53
AGE GROUP								
12-13	43	44	116	118	132	129	22	22
14-15	50	50	134	128	132	132	27	31
16-17	52	54	120	121	129	132	29	29
GENDER								
Male	64	64	162	157	178	169	38	39
Female	52	54	161	156	166	166	29	29
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	69	73	226	215	235	230	40	40
White	57	60	196	183	201	187	33	33
Black or African American	27	32	85	76	96	92	17	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	4	16	*	*	17	*	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	22	21	78	69	82	71	4	7
Two or More Races	14	13	31	32	34	34	7	8
Hispanic or Latino	51	50	127	127	140	137	26	31
COUNTY TYPE⁵								
Large Metro	67	69	219	201	228	214	34	42
Small Metro	50	46	129	137	139	154	26	25
Nonmetro	28	33	80	90	88	99	20	17
Urbanized	20	20	63	66	67	72	12	10
Less Urbanized	18	24	60	64	66	72	14	12
Completely Rural	7	12	23	28	29	28	7	6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

¹ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

² Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

³ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁴ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+,' 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+,' 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+,' 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁵ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.19D Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS							
	Participated in One or Fewer Activities ¹		Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ²		Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ³		Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁴	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.34	0.34	0.45	0.47	0.39	0.40	0.20	0.23
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.56	0.57	0.79	0.78	0.69	0.69	0.33	0.34
14-15	0.54	0.57	0.76	0.75	0.67	0.65	0.34	0.38
16-17	0.61	0.61	0.79	0.83	0.70	0.73	0.36	0.36
GENDER								
Male	0.49	0.49	0.67	0.68	0.56	0.54	0.33	0.34
Female	0.42	0.42	0.58	0.62	0.59	0.56	0.26	0.26
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.36	0.51	0.52	0.46	0.44	0.22	0.23
White	0.41	0.43	0.59	0.61	0.57	0.53	0.26	0.27
Black or African American	0.84	0.92	1.25	1.34	0.97	0.98	0.57	0.64
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	3.18	5.51	*	*	3.37	*	2.45
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.78	1.58	1.93	2.07	1.57	1.67	0.33	0.56
Two or More Races	1.77	1.49	2.13	2.18	1.92	2.02	0.91	1.05
Hispanic or Latino	0.83	0.80	1.10	1.05	0.78	0.90	0.51	0.59
COUNTY TYPE⁵								
Large Metro	0.47	0.47	0.67	0.66	0.56	0.55	0.26	0.32
Small Metro	0.61	0.57	0.72	0.87	0.71	0.68	0.37	0.36
Nonmetro	0.81	0.87	1.11	1.08	0.97	0.98	0.63	0.54
Urbanized	1.25	1.27	1.65	1.67	1.46	1.51	0.85	0.76
Less Urbanized	1.13	1.26	1.72	1.61	1.48	1.37	0.99	0.77
Completely Rural	1.76	3.14	3.34	3.11	2.71	3.19	1.96	1.79

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

¹ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

² Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

³ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁴ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+,' 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+,' 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+,' 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁵ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.19P Measures of Student Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS							
	Participated in One or Fewer Activities ¹		Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ²		Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ³		Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁴	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.6449		0.1707		0.6694		0.9742	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.6874		0.3311		0.6509		0.8336	
14-15	0.5749		0.8868		0.3691		0.3918	
16-17	0.5760		0.1366		0.2496		0.3346	
GENDER								
Male	0.9293		0.6431		0.9884		0.9077	
Female	0.3808		0.0071		0.5690		0.8211	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2193		0.1442		0.6898		0.9211	
White	0.1595		0.5841		0.1284		0.7184	
Black or African American	0.3674		0.0569		0.3610		0.9221	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.9169		0.4159		0.0734		0.3145	
Two or More Races	0.8865		0.6250		0.2095		0.4694	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3081		0.8654		0.0995		0.8745	
COUNTY TYPE⁵								
Large Metro	0.3864		0.2231		0.2177		0.1919	
Small Metro	0.6302		0.2521		0.2291		0.0784	
Nonmetro	0.9959		0.4461		0.8757		0.6800	
Urbanized	0.2563		0.9823		0.8209		0.4270	
Less Urbanized	0.7211		0.6573		0.8956		0.5146	
Completely Rural	0.0766		0.1307		0.2416		0.2149	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

¹ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

² Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

³ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁴ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+,' 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+,' 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+,' 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁵ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.20C Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	ADULT INVOLVEMENT							
	Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work		Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework		Parents Provided Help with Homework		Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	255	260	278	271	275	273	248	236
AGE GROUP								
12-13	132	125	141	133	140	135	119	115
14-15	133	132	139	136	139	132	125	119
16-17	119	129	124	131	124	130	115	124
GENDER								
Male	176	167	184	177	180	173	160	149
Female	157	161	167	166	165	169	157	154
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	223	229	244	230	245	238	219	203
White	193	187	210	188	213	195	194	163
Black or African American	95	91	94	92	94	93	83	80
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	16	19	17	*	17	*	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	78	67	66	67	68	67	61	60
Two or More Races	30	32	35	35	32	35	29	30
Hispanic or Latino	131	131	140	135	132	124	122	117
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	218	210	234	222	230	222	207	194
Small Metro	133	147	146	160	144	160	120	140
Nonmetro	88	101	92	103	98	105	80	87
Urbanized	66	69	74	72	76	73	62	61
Less Urbanized	66	76	66	74	70	78	58	65
Completely Rural	29	33	28	33	30	35	25	23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

NOTE: Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Adult Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.20D Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	ADULT INVOLVEMENT							
	Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work		Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework		Parents Provided Help with Homework		Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.40	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.48
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.69	0.63	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.87	0.81
14-15	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.73	0.65	0.76	0.82
16-17	0.74	0.79	0.72	0.80	0.78	0.85	0.85	0.87
GENDER								
Male	0.58	0.57	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.67	0.69
Female	0.59	0.59	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.68	0.66
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.43	0.48	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.55	0.55
White	0.53	0.56	0.52	0.55	0.51	0.51	0.66	0.64
Black or African American	0.89	1.06	0.95	0.99	1.10	1.02	1.19	1.19
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	4.82	3.04	3.19	*	3.67	*	4.08
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.77	1.96	2.65	2.35	2.66	2.41	2.83	2.53
Two or More Races	2.23	2.06	1.79	1.72	1.89	1.94	2.25	2.29
Hispanic or Latino	0.94	0.94	0.79	0.84	1.02	1.01	1.06	0.97
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.59	0.61	0.54	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.69	0.68
Small Metro	0.68	0.69	0.66	0.68	0.82	0.69	0.79	0.79
Nonmetro	1.03	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.81	1.16	1.18
Urbanized	1.76	1.57	1.52	1.43	1.51	1.27	1.79	1.78
Less Urbanized	1.50	1.39	1.44	1.47	1.46	1.21	1.72	1.64
Completely Rural	2.74	2.54	2.94	2.28	2.77	1.55	2.92	3.62

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

NOTE: Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Adult Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.20P Adults Always or Sometimes Took Part in Specific School-Related Behaviors in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	ADULT INVOLVEMENT							
	Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work		Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework		Parents Provided Help with Homework		Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.4106		0.8415		0.6743		0.6702	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.1659		0.9174		0.8815		0.7218	
14-15	0.5629		0.1007		0.4775		0.4475	
16-17	0.4642		0.0752		0.1658		0.7566	
GENDER								
Male	0.5720		0.9232		0.9899		0.9318	
Female	0.5641		0.8469		0.5305		0.4570	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3116		0.6740		0.1989		0.3589	
White	0.4803		0.5702		0.3857		0.2849	
Black or African American	0.0012		0.8195		0.7399		0.4928	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		0.6154		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.1136		0.9011		0.3166		0.6988	
Two or More Races	0.5242		0.6996		0.3640		0.9383	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9747		0.2255		0.0090		0.4704	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.3952		0.8342		0.3634		0.5584	
Small Metro	0.2835		0.8484		0.5948		0.4304	
Nonmetro	0.2034		0.4386		0.9908		0.2633	
Urbanized	0.8418		0.2072		0.7426		0.4673	
Less Urbanized	0.0688		0.7264		0.8126		0.3955	
Completely Rural	0.4983		0.2236		0.1009		0.7309	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

NOTE: Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes." Respondents with unknown Adult Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.21C Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE OF STUDENTS IN GRADE LEVEL							
	Smoke Cigarettes		Use Marijuana		Drink Alcoholic Beverages		Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	88	84	132	126	144	140	81	76
AGE GROUP								
12-13	28	23	32	22	31	27	17	11
14-15	54	49	72	69	80	74	44	41
16-17	63	59	99	95	109	106	66	61
GENDER								
Male	53	49	86	77	92	84	52	45
Female	69	67	94	91	104	101	61	59
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	76	69	114	107	125	119	70	64
White	63	58	93	89	107	104	57	53
Black or African American	38	31	53	51	51	47	33	27
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	4	7	7	*	*	*	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	13	17	20	27	27	30	16	17
Two or More Races	12	12	19	21	20	23	12	12
Hispanic or Latino	46	46	70	71	73	76	41	40
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	67	65	112	101	122	110	65	60
Small Metro	51	43	65	70	74	83	42	40
Nonmetro	35	32	39	41	48	50	27	29
Urbanized	21	23	27	25	37	31	19	19
Less Urbanized	27	23	27	30	34	38	18	20
Completely Rural	12	10	9	13	15	14	8	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or reported that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

NOTE: Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Respondents with unknown Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.21D Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE OF STUDENTS IN GRADE LEVEL							
	Smoke Cigarettes		Use Marijuana		Drink Alcoholic Beverages		Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.35	0.33	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.34	0.31
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.39	0.33	0.45	0.32	0.44	0.39	0.25	0.16
14-15	0.60	0.57	0.75	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.53	0.50
16-17	0.70	0.65	0.89	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.75	0.70
GENDER								
Male	0.42	0.40	0.64	0.57	0.66	0.62	0.44	0.39
Female	0.56	0.53	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.50	0.49
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.40	0.35	0.52	0.49	0.54	0.53	0.38	0.34
White	0.47	0.42	0.60	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.43	0.40
Black or African American	1.03	0.94	1.30	1.27	1.21	1.25	0.96	0.86
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.05	2.97	4.33	5.21	*	*	*	3.00
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.26	1.38	1.67	1.91	1.95	2.06	1.43	1.33
Two or More Races	1.57	1.51	2.33	2.12	2.36	2.26	1.62	1.56
Hispanic or Latino	0.80	0.78	1.05	1.06	1.11	1.10	0.75	0.71
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.47	0.48	0.68	0.62	0.69	0.65	0.47	0.43
Small Metro	0.64	0.54	0.83	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.61	0.53
Nonmetro	0.96	0.81	1.08	1.02	1.25	1.13	0.80	0.85
Urbanized	1.32	1.36	1.71	1.58	2.15	1.62	1.28	1.32
Less Urbanized	1.54	1.19	1.59	1.55	1.80	1.72	1.17	1.17
Completely Rural	2.74	2.67	2.58	3.65	3.10	3.74	2.20	2.41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or reported that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

NOTE: Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Respondents with unknown Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.21P Youths Perceived That All or Most Students in Grade Level Use Specific Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Demographic and Geographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Geographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE OF STUDENTS IN GRADE LEVEL							
	Smoke Cigarettes		Use Marijuana		Drink Alcoholic Beverages		Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0000		0.0224		0.0043		0.0213	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.0049		0.0083		0.1472		0.0049	
14-15	0.0029		0.5901		0.2854		0.8443	
16-17	0.0002		0.0434		0.0018		0.0374	
GENDER								
Male	0.0004		0.0015		0.0127		0.0714	
Female	0.0001		0.7663		0.0850		0.0988	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0000		0.0434		0.0091		0.0112	
White	0.0000		0.0204		0.0050		0.0312	
Black or African American	0.0249		0.0836		0.0661		0.0188	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0941		0.5058		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.9156		0.0852		0.4896		0.5634	
Two or More Races	0.8609		0.2774		0.2522		0.5579	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1243		0.2165		0.2493		0.7850	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.0107		0.0571		0.0498		0.0305	
Small Metro	0.0000		0.4793		0.4549		0.5197	
Nonmetro	0.0082		0.2546		0.0056		0.3612	
Urbanized	0.4047		0.3211		0.0788		0.5248	
Less Urbanized	0.0631		0.4402		0.0966		0.7438	
Completely Rural	0.0150		0.8546		0.1584		0.3222	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or reported that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

NOTE: Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Respondents with unknown Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 3.22C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceptions of Risk	Used Illicit Drugs ¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol ²
CIGARETTES				
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Great Risk	53	49	29	41
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	40	36	31	34
MARIJUANA				
Smoke Once a Month – Great Risk	14	8	7	14
Smoke Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	67	62	44	55
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	18	9	8	16
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	66	62	44	54
COCAINE				
Use Once a Month – Great Risk	51	46	32	42
Use Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	44	39	27	35
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	61	55	37	51
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	29	26	21	21
HEROIN				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	61	56	39	51
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	32	27	19	25
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	63	59	41	54
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	24	18	15	16
LSD				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	40	35	28	37
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	50	47	33	40
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	49	44	32	45
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	40	37	28	30
ALCOHOL				
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	38	34	25	30
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	56	51	34	46
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Great Risk	50	45	29	40
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	45	41	32	36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.22D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Risk of Harm Associated with Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Perceptions of Risk	Used Illicit Drugs ¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol ²
CIGARETTES				
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Great Risk	0.30	0.28	0.17	0.24
Smoke One or More Packs Per Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.50	0.46	0.41	0.44
MARIJUANA				
Smoke Once a Month – Great Risk	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.21
Smoke Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.35	0.33	0.24	0.30
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.17
Smoke Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.42	0.40	0.29	0.35
COCAINE				
Use Once a Month – Great Risk	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.30
Use Once a Month – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.40	0.36	0.25	0.32
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	0.30	0.27	0.18	0.25
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.60	0.54	0.44	0.44
HEROIN				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	0.36	0.33	0.24	0.31
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.38	0.33	0.23	0.30
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	0.30	0.28	0.20	0.26
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.57	0.44	0.38	0.39
LSD				
Try Once or Twice – Great Risk	0.33	0.29	0.23	0.30
Try Once or Twice – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.40	0.38	0.27	0.33
Use Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.27
Use Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.54	0.51	0.39	0.43
ALCOHOL				
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Great Risk	0.34	0.31	0.23	0.27
Have Five or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.37	0.35	0.24	0.32
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Great Risk	0.30	0.27	0.18	0.25
Have Four or Five Drinks Nearly Every Day – Moderate/Slight/No Risk	0.50	0.46	0.36	0.41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Risk data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.23C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Used Illicit Drugs ¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol ²
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	65	61	42	54
Cocaine	39	37	26	35
Crack	28	25	20	21
Heroin	24	21	20	20
LSD	39	37	27	33
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	22	14	14	15
Cocaine	54	49	34	44
Crack	63	57	39	52
Heroin	64	59	39	52
LSD	53	47	34	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.23D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Used Illicit Drugs ¹	Used Marijuana	Used Cigarettes	Binge Use of Alcohol ²
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	0.54	0.53	0.37	0.47
Cocaine	1.16	1.10	0.82	1.07
Crack	0.96	0.87	0.71	0.75
Heroin	1.08	0.98	0.91	0.93
LSD	1.25	1.20	0.92	1.11
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN				
Marijuana	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.11
Cocaine	0.25	0.23	0.16	0.21
Crack	0.29	0.26	0.18	0.24
Heroin	0.28	0.26	0.18	0.23
LSD	0.25	0.23	0.16	0.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.24C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	488	1,253	440	1,260	622	1,174	659	1,153
Cocaine	306	721	272	739	403	684	391	669
Crack	234	722	195	733	362	660	329	653
Heroin	231	663	194	674	329	606	301	619
LSD	211	571	192	577	263	551	272	536
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	159	1,266	126	1,274	412	1,164	411	1,176
Cocaine	384	1,642	347	1,657	592	1,541	645	1,520
Crack	426	1,676	387	1,693	621	1,589	692	1,548
Heroin	424	1,702	386	1,718	624	1,607	703	1,566
LSD	435	1,737	387	1,752	681	1,614	706	1,605

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.24D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.53	0.36	0.50	0.35	0.67	0.36	0.54	0.39
Cocaine	0.82	0.27	0.87	0.27	0.63	0.29	0.51	0.30
Crack	0.70	0.28	0.70	0.28	0.60	0.29	0.47	0.30
Heroin	0.69	0.26	0.69	0.26	0.55	0.27	0.43	0.29
LSD	0.64	0.23	0.69	0.23	0.48	0.25	0.40	0.26
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.53	0.36	0.50	0.35	0.67	0.36	0.54	0.39
Cocaine	0.82	0.27	0.87	0.27	0.63	0.29	0.51	0.30
Crack	0.70	0.28	0.70	0.28	0.60	0.29	0.47	0.30
Heroin	0.69	0.26	0.69	0.26	0.55	0.27	0.43	0.29
LSD	0.64	0.23	0.69	0.23	0.48	0.25	0.40	0.26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.25C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	65	167	61	170	42	176	54	174
Cocaine	39	79	37	80	26	85	35	82
Crack	28	76	25	78	20	79	21	80
Heroin	24	64	21	66	20	66	20	67
LSD	39	79	37	81	27	84	33	84
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	22	211	14	212	14	212	15	211
Cocaine	54	269	49	272	34	274	44	273
Crack	63	268	57	271	39	277	52	273
Heroin	64	275	59	277	39	283	52	279
LSD	53	265	47	268	34	269	43	268

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.25D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	1.04	0.54	0.82	0.54	1.51	0.53	1.16	0.53
Cocaine	1.61	0.33	1.82	0.33	2.37	0.34	2.26	0.33
Crack	1.34	0.32	1.45	0.32	2.10	0.31	1.58	0.32
Heroin	1.20	0.28	1.29	0.28	2.11	0.27	1.51	0.28
LSD	1.62	0.34	1.78	0.34	2.47	0.34	2.08	0.34
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	1.04	0.54	0.82	0.54	1.51	0.53	1.16	0.53
Cocaine	1.61	0.33	1.82	0.33	2.37	0.34	2.26	0.33
Crack	1.34	0.32	1.45	0.32	2.10	0.31	1.58	0.32
Heroin	1.20	0.28	1.29	0.28	2.11	0.27	1.51	0.28
LSD	1.62	0.34	1.78	0.34	2.47	0.34	2.08	0.34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.26C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	481	1,210	433	1,219	620	1,132	654	1,116
Cocaine	304	708	269	726	404	667	388	658
Crack	231	714	193	725	361	650	329	645
Heroin	229	656	192	667	326	595	300	612
LSD	207	557	188	562	261	535	267	523
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	157	1,216	125	1,224	411	1,108	411	1,130
Cocaine	379	1,559	341	1,575	590	1,456	643	1,441
Crack	420	1,592	379	1,610	618	1,503	691	1,470
Heroin	417	1,612	378	1,629	622	1,516	701	1,479
LSD	430	1,660	382	1,675	679	1,536	704	1,531

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.26D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.56	0.39	0.53	0.38	0.68	0.40	0.55	0.43
Cocaine	0.88	0.30	0.93	0.30	0.65	0.32	0.52	0.33
Crack	0.74	0.31	0.75	0.31	0.61	0.32	0.48	0.34
Heroin	0.73	0.29	0.74	0.28	0.55	0.29	0.44	0.32
LSD	0.68	0.25	0.73	0.25	0.49	0.27	0.40	0.29
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.56	0.39	0.53	0.38	0.68	0.40	0.55	0.43
Cocaine	0.88	0.30	0.93	0.30	0.65	0.32	0.52	0.33
Crack	0.74	0.31	0.75	0.31	0.61	0.32	0.48	0.34
Heroin	0.73	0.29	0.74	0.28	0.55	0.29	0.44	0.32
LSD	0.68	0.25	0.73	0.25	0.49	0.27	0.40	0.29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.27C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	193	312	181	324	172	355	263	263
Cocaine	120	142	110	151	104	165	153	119
Crack	73	119	69	123	73	124	88	104
Heroin	75	109	68	113	75	116	86	104
LSD	92	127	88	133	82	142	113	112
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	41	190	38	192	69	176	79	173
Cocaine	142	333	131	344	144	353	204	299
Crack	175	347	162	359	170	373	249	300
Heroin	173	355	161	369	164	382	250	308
LSD	152	341	142	349	154	367	226	302

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.27D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.50	0.58	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.56	0.56	0.63
Cocaine	1.09	0.47	1.11	0.48	0.99	0.53	0.84	0.52
Crack	0.83	0.41	0.87	0.41	0.84	0.42	0.61	0.45
Heroin	0.84	0.39	0.86	0.40	0.83	0.41	0.60	0.47
LSD	0.88	0.44	0.95	0.43	0.82	0.48	0.68	0.50
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.50	0.58	0.53	0.56	0.78	0.56	0.56	0.63
Cocaine	1.09	0.47	1.11	0.48	0.99	0.53	0.84	0.52
Crack	0.83	0.41	0.87	0.41	0.84	0.42	0.61	0.45
Heroin	0.84	0.39	0.86	0.40	0.83	0.41	0.60	0.47
LSD	0.88	0.44	0.95	0.43	0.82	0.48	0.68	0.50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.28C Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹ Past Month Use	Illicit Drugs ¹ No Past Month Use	Marijuana Past Month Use	Marijuana No Past Month Use	Cigarettes Past Month Use	Cigarettes No Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² Past Month Use	Binge Alcohol ² No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	430	1,161	385	1,168	582	1,083	613	1,065
Cocaine	267	686	237	701	376	635	355	637
Crack	213	703	177	713	345	631	315	633
Heroin	210	641	178	651	313	578	291	593
LSD	178	541	161	542	243	513	244	508
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	151	1,184	119	1,192	402	1,085	405	1,104
Cocaine	360	1,508	325	1,520	568	1,421	629	1,395
Crack	381	1,542	344	1,555	588	1,463	665	1,420
Heroin	380	1,556	344	1,566	590	1,472	671	1,426
LSD	404	1,605	358	1,617	649	1,494	684	1,477

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.28D Perceived Availability of Selected Illicit Drugs among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Substance Use Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Perceived Availability	Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Cigarettes		Binge Alcohol ²	
	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use	Past Month Use	No Past Month Use
FAIRLY OR VERY EASY TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.77	0.43	0.75	0.42	0.79	0.44	0.66	0.48
Cocaine	1.17	0.33	1.29	0.33	0.74	0.35	0.61	0.37
Crack	0.99	0.35	1.02	0.35	0.71	0.36	0.58	0.38
Heroin	0.98	0.32	1.03	0.32	0.64	0.33	0.54	0.36
LSD	0.88	0.28	0.97	0.28	0.55	0.30	0.46	0.32
FAIRLY OR VERY DIFFICULT, OR PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN								
Marijuana	0.77	0.43	0.75	0.42	0.79	0.44	0.66	0.48
Cocaine	1.17	0.33	1.29	0.33	0.74	0.35	0.61	0.37
Crack	0.99	0.35	1.02	0.35	0.71	0.36	0.58	0.38
Heroin	0.98	0.32	1.03	0.32	0.64	0.33	0.54	0.36
LSD	0.88	0.28	0.97	0.28	0.55	0.30	0.46	0.32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceived Availability data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.29C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Topics of Perception Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	62	27	57	24	36	24	52	18
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	45	49	38	47	29	32	40	37
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	48	46	41	44	30	31	43	34
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	59	33	55	29	36	24	48	26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.29D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Parents' Feelings about Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Topics of Perception Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Somewhat Disapprove/ Approve Nor Neither Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	0.26	1.62	0.24	1.47	0.16	1.42	0.22	1.14
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	0.21	1.22	0.18	1.18	0.14	0.86	0.19	0.98
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	0.22	1.41	0.19	1.40	0.14	1.04	0.20	1.11
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	0.25	1.39	0.24	1.25	0.16	1.01	0.21	1.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.30C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Topics of Perception or Feeling Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION AND FEELINGS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF CLOSE FRIENDS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	61	31	56	28	34	26	49	23
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	36	58	27	55	25	36	31	44
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	37	56	29	54	24	36	35	42
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	54	39	48	36	32	28	44	29
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	61	28	56	25	34	25	52	21
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	36	57	28	55	23	36	31	43
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	35	58	25	56	23	36	33	43
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	55	37	50	34	34	27	46	28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings or Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.30D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Youth's Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings and Youth's Feelings about Peers' Substance Use Behaviors: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Topics of Perception or Feeling Questions	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/YOUTH'S PERCEPTION AND FEELINGS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Strongly/ Somewhat Disapprove	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove
YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF CLOSE FRIENDS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	0.26	1.36	0.24	1.28	0.15	1.20	0.21	1.06
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	0.18	1.01	0.14	0.99	0.13	0.68	0.16	0.81
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	0.18	1.02	0.14	1.01	0.12	0.73	0.17	0.82
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	0.24	1.34	0.22	1.25	0.15	1.00	0.20	1.05
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...								
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	0.25	1.60	0.24	1.45	0.15	1.44	0.22	1.26
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	0.18	0.97	0.14	0.96	0.12	0.66	0.16	0.79
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	0.18	1.00	0.13	0.99	0.12	0.67	0.17	0.80
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	0.24	1.42	0.22	1.33	0.15	1.08	0.20	1.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Close Friends' Feelings or Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.31C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Prevention Programs/Messages and Delinquency	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/EXPOSURE AND BEHAVIOR STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior
PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND EXPOSURE TO PREVENTION MESSAGES IN PAST YEAR								
Participated in Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group	30	60	25	57	19	38	23	50
Participated in Violence Prevention Program	20	64	16	60	17	39	16	53
Participated in Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	16	66	15	61	12	41	13	54
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	20	64	17	59	15	40	14	53
Participated in Program to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	13	66	11	61	11	42	11	55
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	57	34	51	31	33	27	47	26
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	51	44	46	40	31	27	41	35
DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN PAST YEAR³								
Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work	35	56	32	51	24	35	27	48
Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight	32	60	28	55	21	37	24	49
Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	22	65	19	60	14	41	14	54
Carried a Handgun	20	65	18	60	17	39	19	51
Sold Illegal Drugs	26	61	25	55	18	38	20	51
Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	23	64	20	59	15	40	14	54

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Programs and Messages Exposure or Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.31D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Youth's Participation in Prevention or Substance Use Programs and Exposure to Substance Use Prevention Messages and Youth's Delinquency in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Prevention Programs/Messages and Delinquency	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/EXPOSURE AND BEHAVIOR STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior	Had Exposure or Behavior	Did Not Have Exposure or Behavior
PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND EXPOSURE TO PREVENTION MESSAGES IN PAST YEAR								
Participated in Problem-Solving, Communication Skills, or Self-Esteem Group	0.49	0.31	0.41	0.30	0.31	0.21	0.39	0.27
Participated in Violence Prevention Program	0.66	0.28	0.54	0.26	0.57	0.18	0.55	0.24
Participated in Pregnancy or Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program	0.93	0.27	0.87	0.25	0.69	0.18	0.76	0.23
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	0.68	0.28	0.61	0.26	0.52	0.18	0.51	0.24
Participated in Program to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	1.37	0.27	1.17	0.25	1.17	0.17	1.15	0.22
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	0.30	0.48	0.28	0.45	0.18	0.39	0.26	0.39
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	0.35	0.40	0.32	0.37	0.23	0.25	0.29	0.33
DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN PAST YEAR³								
Got into a Serious Fight at School or Work	0.85	0.26	0.77	0.24	0.60	0.17	0.66	0.22
Took Part in a Group-Against-Group Fight	1.13	0.26	1.02	0.24	0.78	0.17	0.91	0.22
Attacked Someone with the Intent to Seriously Hurt Them	1.94	0.26	1.69	0.24	1.43	0.17	1.37	0.22
Carried a Handgun	1.56	0.26	1.44	0.24	1.44	0.16	1.54	0.21
Sold Illegal Drugs	2.97	0.24	3.10	0.22	3.00	0.15	3.16	0.21
Stole or Tried to Steal Anything Worth More Than \$50	2.76	0.25	2.58	0.24	2.25	0.16	2.10	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Prevention Programs and Messages Exposure or Delinquent Behavior data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were asked how many times they participated in a delinquent behavior in the past year and were categorized as having participated if they indicated taking part in the particular behavior at least one time.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.32C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Risk and Protective Factors/Religious Beliefs/ Parental Involvement	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/RISK FACTOR, BELIEF, AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement
RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS								
Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year	40	53	36	48	23	37	30	45
Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month	43	51	41	45	29	32	37	41
Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ³	63	20	58	17	41	12	52	17
Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ⁴	29	61	24	56	15	40	22	51
YOUTH RELIGIOUS BELIEFS⁵								
Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life	47	49	42	45	29	30	38	38
Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life	41	52	35	49	25	34	34	42
It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	25	61	21	57	14	40	20	52
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR⁶								
Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House	61	29	54	28	39	16	49	25
Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV	34	60	28	57	23	37	27	49
Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job	60	34	53	31	38	21	50	22
Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	60	32	55	29	38	22	50	23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, or Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

⁴ Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

⁵ Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

⁶ Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.32D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Measures of Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, and Past Year Parental Involvement: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Risk and Protective Factors/Religious Beliefs/ Parental Involvement	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/RISK FACTOR, BELIEF, AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Had Factor, Belief, or Involvement	Did Not Have Factor, Belief, or Involvement
RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS								
Youth Argued with at Least One Parent 10 or More Times in the Past Year	0.82	0.26	0.75	0.24	0.50	0.18	0.65	0.22
Youth Was Approached by Someone Selling Drugs in the Past Month	1.35	0.22	1.28	0.20	0.98	0.14	1.21	0.18
Youth Had Someone to Talk to about Problems ³	0.26	1.64	0.24	1.40	0.17	1.02	0.22	1.40
Youth Attended 25 or More Religious Services in the Past Year ⁴	0.43	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.33	0.28
YOUTH RELIGIOUS BELIEFS⁵								
Religious Beliefs Are a Very Important Part of Youth's Life	0.27	0.64	0.24	0.59	0.17	0.41	0.22	0.52
Religious Beliefs Influence Youth's Decision Making in Life	0.26	0.54	0.23	0.52	0.16	0.38	0.22	0.46
It Is Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	0.34	0.34	0.28	0.33	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.30
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR⁶								
Parents Made Youth Do Chores around the House	0.27	0.94	0.24	0.92	0.18	0.58	0.22	0.85
Parents Limited Amount of Time Youth Watched TV	0.32	0.39	0.26	0.37	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.33
Parents Let Youth Know He or She Had Done a Good Job	0.26	0.95	0.24	0.87	0.17	0.62	0.23	0.67
Parents Let Youth Know They Were Proud of Something He or She Had Done	0.27	0.94	0.25	0.85	0.17	0.67	0.22	0.69

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Risk and Protective Factors, Religious Beliefs, or Parental Involvement data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Respondents were able to select multiple categories of persons that they would talk to about a serious problem, including the choice of "nobody." Respondents who reported both a person that they would talk to and that they had nobody to talk to were excluded from the analysis.

⁴ Special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, or other special events, were not included in the number of times youth attended religious services.

⁵ Response categories for the questions on Religious Beliefs include "Strongly disagree," "Disagree," "Agree," and "Strongly agree." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Agree" or "Strongly agree."

⁶ Response categories for the Parental Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.33C Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Scholastic Environment	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/SCHOLASTIC CHARACTERISTIC STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic
STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS IN PAST YEAR³								
Participated in One or Fewer Activities ⁴	30	60	29	54	21	36	20	50
Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ⁵	55	37	49	34	32	24	42	32
Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ⁶	51	40	47	37	32	26	41	34
Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁷	20	63	18	57	15	37	16	53
ADULT INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR^{3,8}								
Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work	51	40	46	37	33	25	42	34
Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework	50	40	45	38	32	25	42	34
Parents Provided Help with Homework	52	41	46	39	33	23	43	33
Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	51	41	46	38	34	25	42	33
SUBSTANCE USE IN GRADE LEVEL⁹								
Students in Youth's Grade Smoke Cigarettes	33	57	29	52	26	33	25	46
Students in Youth's Grade Use Marijuana	53	37	51	30	33	26	43	31
Students in Youth's Grade Drink Alcoholic Beverages	51	40	48	35	31	25	48	23
Students in Youth's Grade Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	33	55	30	51	23	33	31	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics, Adult Involvement, or Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

⁴ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

⁵ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

⁶ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁷ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+', 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+', 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+', 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁸ Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

⁹ Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were not considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 3.33D Past Month Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Were Enrolled in School in Past Year, by Measures of Scholastic Environment: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Scholastic Environment	SUBSTANCE USE IN THE PAST MONTH/SCHOLASTIC CHARACTERISTIC STATUS							
	Used Illicit Drugs ¹		Used Marijuana		Used Cigarettes		Binge Use of Alcohol ²	
	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic	Had Scholastic Characteristic	Did Not Have Scholastic Characteristic
STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS IN PAST YEAR³								
Participated in One or Fewer Activities ⁴	0.91	0.28	0.88	0.25	0.64	0.17	0.62	0.24
Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Were Seen or Heard in School ⁵	0.31	0.53	0.28	0.50	0.19	0.37	0.24	0.48
Youth Liked a Lot or Kind of Liked Going to School ⁶	0.26	0.78	0.24	0.72	0.17	0.52	0.21	0.69
Grade Average for Last Completed Period Was "D" or Lower ⁷	1.77	0.28	1.68	0.26	1.45	0.17	1.58	0.24
ADULT INVOLVEMENT IN PAST YEAR^{3,8}								
Teacher Let Youth Know He or She Was Doing a Good Job with School Work	0.27	0.68	0.25	0.65	0.18	0.44	0.22	0.60
Parents Checked That Youth Did Homework	0.25	0.81	0.23	0.79	0.16	0.54	0.21	0.72
Parents Provided Help with Homework	0.27	0.79	0.24	0.75	0.17	0.48	0.22	0.64
Parents Limited Time Youth Went Out with Friends on a School Night	0.32	0.52	0.29	0.48	0.22	0.31	0.26	0.42
SUBSTANCE USE IN GRADE LEVEL⁹								
Students in Youth's Grade Smoke Cigarettes	1.10	0.27	0.99	0.25	0.86	0.17	0.85	0.23
Students in Youth's Grade Use Marijuana	0.82	0.22	0.79	0.18	0.52	0.16	0.68	0.18
Students in Youth's Grade Drink Alcoholic Beverages	0.70	0.25	0.66	0.22	0.43	0.16	0.66	0.15
Students in Youth's Grade Get Drunk at Least Once a Week	1.30	0.27	1.16	0.25	0.92	0.16	1.19	0.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Student Characteristics, Adult Involvement, or Substance Use in Grade Level data were excluded from the respective analyses.

NOTE: Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Due to methodological changes, this estimate is not comparable with estimates from 2014 and prior years. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

³ Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

⁴ The number of activities participated in is based on four questions: participation in school-based activities, community-based activities, church or faith-based activities, and other activities. For each question, the response categories include "None," "One," "Two," and "3 or more." Respondents were excluded from the analysis if they had unknown data for at least three of the questions and if their known responses did not place them in the recoded "Two or more" category.

⁵ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

⁶ Response categories for the School Satisfaction question include "You liked going to school a lot," "You kind of liked going to school," "You didn't like going to school very much," and "You hated going to school." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "You liked going to school a lot" or "You kind of liked going to school."

⁷ Response categories for the Grade Average question include "An 'A+', 'A,' or 'A-minus' average"; "A 'B+', 'B,' or 'B-minus' average"; "A 'C+', 'C,' or 'C-minus' average"; "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average"; and "My school does not give these grades." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "A 'D' or less than a 'D' average." Respondents reporting that their school does not give these grades were excluded from the analysis.

⁸ Response categories for the Adult Involvement questions include "Always," "Sometimes," "Seldom," and "Never." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "Always" or "Sometimes."

⁹ Response categories for the Substance Use in Grade Level questions include "All of them," "Most of them," "A few of them," and "None of them." The estimates in this table correspond to persons reporting "All of them" or "Most of them." Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were not considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 4.1B Past Year Initiation of Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use, and Past Year Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,600	2,582	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	7.2	6.9
AGE GROUP								
12-25	2,216	2,210	3.7	3.7	5.6	5.5	15.4	15.4
12-17	1,169	1,197	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.3	37.2	40.1
12-13	83	82	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	*	*
14-15	460	489	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.2	49.7	51.3
16-17	625	626	7.5	7.4	9.7	9.3	30.1	33.0
18 or Older	1,431	1,385	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	4.3	4.0
18-25	1,048	1,013	3.0	2.9	6.0	5.7	9.3	8.9
18-20	701	664	5.4	5.2	9.1	8.7	16.0	15.0
21-25	347	349	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0
26 or Older	383	372	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.6
GENDER								
Male	1,208	1,167	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.7	5.8	5.3
Female	1,392	1,415	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	9.2	9.0
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	529	560	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	32.4 ^a	37.8
Female 12-17	639	637	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.8	42.6	42.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.2B Past Year Initiation of Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Cigarette Use, and Past Year Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	1,956	1,782	0.7	0.7	1.7 ^a	1.5	3.2	2.9
AGE GROUP								
12-25	1,872	1,701	3.1	2.9	4.7 ^a	4.2	13.2	13.3
12-17	823	723	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.2	40.7	40.5
12-13	109 ^a	67	1.4 ^a	0.9	1.4 ^a	0.9	65.0 ^a	47.5
14-15	251	237	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0	43.0	47.5
16-17	463	419	5.5	5.0	6.8	5.9	36.4	36.6
18 or Older	1,133	1,059	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.8
18-25	1,050	978	3.0	2.8	6.0	5.4	8.6	8.9
18-20	762	725	5.9	5.7	9.3	8.7	19.0	20.7
21-25	287	253	1.3	1.2	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.4
26 or Older	84	81	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
GENDER								
Male	961	936	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.8
Female	995 ^a	847	0.7 ^a	0.6	1.5 ^a	1.3	3.5	3.1
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	369	384	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	36.0	39.8
Female 12-17	454 ^b	339	3.7 ^b	2.8	4.1 ^b	3.0	45.5	41.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.3B Past Year Initiation of Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Alcohol Use, and Past Year Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	4,761	4,639	1.8	1.7	8.6	8.0	2.7	2.7
AGE GROUP								
12-25	4,561	4,484	7.6	7.5	16.0	15.4	14.2	14.4
12-17	2,358	2,293	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.2	41.7	42.6
12-13	201	226	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	50.9	58.0
14-15	912	921	10.6	10.7	12.5	12.5	51.4	53.7
16-17	1,245	1,146	14.8	13.5	22.9 ^a	20.3	35.7	34.9
18 or Older	2,403	2,346	1.0	1.0	6.8	6.3	1.4	1.4
18-25	2,203	2,191	6.3	6.3	26.4	25.3	8.4	8.5
18-20	1,355	1,310	10.4	10.3	25.1	24.5	17.0	17.1
21-25	848	881	3.9	4.0	28.6	26.6	4.6	4.9
26 or Older	200	156	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
GENDER								
Male	2,324	2,139	1.8	1.6	10.0 ^b	8.5	2.6	2.4
Female	2,437	2,500	1.8	1.8	7.5	7.6	2.8	2.9
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	1,122	1,016	8.8	8.0	11.0 ^a	9.7	40.3	41.7
Female 12-17	1,235	1,277	10.1	10.5	12.4	12.8	43.1	43.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.4B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	2,600	2,582	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	7.2	6.9
Cocaine	968	1,085	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	20.1	21.4
Crack	37 ^a	88	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0 ^a	0.0	4.5 ^a	10.0
Heroin	135	170	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.3	18.0
Hallucinogens	1,160	1,178	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	24.7	24.0
LSD	664 ^a	844	0.2 ^a	0.3	0.3 ^a	0.3	43.2	44.5
PCP	42	43	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	839	757	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	32.8	30.5
Inhalants	600	526	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	34.1	31.7
Methamphetamine	225	192	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.2	13.8
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	2,126	2,139	0.8	0.8	nr	nr	17.1	18.6
Tranquilizers	1,437	1,374	0.5	0.5	nr	nr	23.7	22.7
Stimulants	1,260	1,374	0.5	0.5	nr	nr	24.0	24.3
Sedatives	425	294	0.2	0.1	nr	nr	28.2 ^a	19.2
CIGARETTES	1,956	1,782	0.7	0.7	1.7 ^a	1.5	3.2	2.9
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	622	620	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	1,335	1,157	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	10.7	9.8
CIGARS	2,569	2,359	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	10.5	10.4
ALCOHOL	4,761	4,639	1.8	1.7	8.6	8.0	2.7	2.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.5B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, Persons Aged 12 to 17 At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	1,169	1,197	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.3	37.2	40.1
Cocaine	112	107	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	*	*
Crack	*	6	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
Heroin	11	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
Hallucinogens	340	319	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	65.1	69.9
LSD	206	160	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	82.0	78.5
PCP	34 ^a	12	0.1 ^a	0.0	0.1 ^a	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	168	143	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	83.5	80.9
Inhalants	349 ^a	262	1.4 ^a	1.1	1.5 ^b	1.1	51.1	47.3
Methamphetamine	24	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	415	423	1.7	1.7	nr	nr	42.8	48.0
Tranquilizers	210	228	0.8	0.9	nr	nr	53.2	52.5
Stimulants	276	244	1.1	1.0	nr	nr	56.2	57.1
Sedatives	46	55	0.2	0.2	nr	nr	*	*
CIGARETTES	823	723	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.2	40.7	40.5
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	119	105	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	460 ^b	353	1.8 ^b	1.4	1.9 ^b	1.5	52.3	46.9
CIGARS	671	575	2.7	2.3	2.8 ^a	2.4	52.8	52.2
ALCOHOL	2,358	2,293	9.5	9.2	11.7	11.2	41.7	42.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.6B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Persons Aged 18 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	1,431	1,385	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	4.3	4.0
Cocaine	856	978	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	18.3	19.8
Crack	37 ^a	82	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0 ^a	0.0	4.5 ^a	9.5
Heroin	124	162	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.4	17.4
Hallucinogens	819	860	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	19.7	19.3
LSD	458 ^b	684	0.2 ^b	0.3	0.2 ^b	0.3	35.7	40.4
PCP	*	31	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	671	614	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	28.5	26.6
Inhalants	250	264	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.3	23.9
Methamphetamine	201	176	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.0	13.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	1,710	1,716	0.7	0.7	nr	nr	14.9	16.1
Tranquilizers	1,227	1,146	0.5	0.5	nr	nr	21.7	20.4
Stimulants	984	1,130	0.4	0.5	nr	nr	20.7	21.6
Sedatives	379	239	0.2	0.1	nr	nr	26.9 ^a	16.7
CIGARETTES	1,133	1,059	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.8
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	503	514	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	875	804	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.5	7.3
CIGARS	1,898	1,784	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	8.2	8.2
ALCOHOL	2,403	2,346	1.0	1.0	6.8	6.3	1.4	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.7B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25, Persons Aged 18 to 25 At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	1,048	1,013	3.0	2.9	6.0	5.7	9.3	8.9
Cocaine	663	766	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	35.3	39.9
Crack	37	48	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Heroin	57	82	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	26.2	*
Hallucinogens	670	725	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	27.3	30.4
LSD	387 ^b	567	1.1 ^b	1.6	1.2 ^b	1.8	39.5 ^a	48.8
PCP	8	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	531	460	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	37.3	37.6
Inhalants	188	184	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	38.7	38.0
Methamphetamine	91	79	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	27.5	29.9
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	596	585	1.7	1.7	nr	nr	20.0	23.9
Tranquilizers	489 ^a	617	1.4 ^a	1.8	nr	nr	26.1 ^b	33.4
Stimulants	600	617	1.7	1.8	nr	nr	23.6	23.9
Sedatives	86	75	0.2	0.2	nr	nr	32.3	*
CIGARETTES	1,050	978	3.0	2.8	6.0	5.4	8.6	8.9
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	403	363	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	517	452	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	16.4	16.3
CIGARS	1,281	1,226	3.7	3.5	5.4	5.2	18.8	19.7
ALCOHOL	2,203	2,191	6.3	6.3	26.4	25.3	8.4	8.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.8B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older, Persons Aged 26 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	383	372	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.6
Cocaine	193	213	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	7.1
Crack	*	34	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	4.4
Heroin	68	80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	11.4
Hallucinogens	150	134	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.7	6.5
LSD	71	117	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
PCP	*	22	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	141	154	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.0	14.2
Inhalants	62	80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	12.9
Methamphetamine	110	97	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.2	8.9
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	1,114	1,130	0.5	0.5	nr	nr	13.1	13.8
Tranquilizers	738 ^a	530	0.4 ^a	0.3	nr	nr	19.5 ^a	14.0
Stimulants	384	513	0.2	0.2	nr	nr	17.3	19.4
Sedatives	293	164	0.1	0.1	nr	nr	25.7 ^a	13.9
CIGARETTES	84	81	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	100	152	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	358	352	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	4.2
CIGARS	617	558	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.8	3.6
ALCOHOL	200	156	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.9A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	2,600	2,582	1,208	1,167	1,392	1,415
Cocaine	968	1,085	511	595	457	490
Crack	37 ^a	88	24	38	13 ^a	50
Heroin	135	170	83	80	52	91
Hallucinogens	1,160	1,178	685	685	475	493
LSD	664 ^a	844	395 ^a	540	269	303
PCP	42	43	22	30	20	13
Ecstasy	839	757	530	416	309	341
Inhalants	600	526	304	284	296	242
Methamphetamine	225	192	118	104	108	88
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	2,126	2,139	916	1,019	1,210	1,120
Tranquilizers	1,437	1,374	633	623	803	750
Stimulants	1,260	1,374	631	660	629	714
Sedatives	425	294	155	148	270 ^a	146
CIGARETTES	1,956	1,782	961	936	995 ^a	847
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	622	620	315	341	307	278
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	1,335	1,157	856	767	480	390
CIGARS	2,569	2,359	1,450	1,382	1,119	977
ALCOHOL	4,761	4,639	2,324	2,139	2,437	2,500

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.10A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 18, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	1,304	1,320	598	595	706	725
Cocaine	161	147	93	70	68	77
Crack	0	6	0	*	*	6
Heroin	12	8	7	4	*	*
Hallucinogens	420	376	244	229	176	148
LSD	243	212	130	134	113	79
PCP	37	16	21	5	16	10
Ecstasy	216	177	129	103	86	74
Inhalants	364 ^a	287	144	129	220 ^a	158
Methamphetamine	31	16	17	7	14	10
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	477	480	244	235	234	245
Tranquilizers	255	304	*	*	*	154
Stimulants	315	304	*	*	164	*
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*
CIGARETTES	907	843	409	451	498 ^a	391
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	153	138	78	81	75	57
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	480	402	352	279	127	123
CIGARS	783	687	477	457	307 ^a	230
ALCOHOL	2,621	2,583	1,269	1,136	1,352	1,447

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.11A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 21, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	1,929	1,941	906	895	1,023	1,046
Cocaine	504	546	256	304	248	242
Crack	13	30	7	14	6	17
Heroin	23	45	15	20	7	25
Hallucinogens	820	796	498	480	323	316
LSD	464	510	262	328	203	182
PCP	40	16	21	5	19	10
Ecstasy	483	393	292	224	192	170
Inhalants	460	376	200	181	260 ^a	195
Methamphetamine	57	66	36	26	21	40
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	729	746	367	397	362	349
Tranquilizers	487	594	246	281	240	313
Stimulants	643	632	294	350	349	282
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*
CIGARETTES	1,660	1,493	831	794	830 ^a	699
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	387	377	197	233	191	144
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	810	694	614 ^a	496	196	198
CIGARS	1,563	1,471	1,009	948	554	524
ALCOHOL	3,797	3,675	1,876	1,717	1,921	1,958

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.12A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	2,480	2,521	1,163	1,167	1,317	1,355
Cocaine	953	1,085	511	595	442	490
Crack	37 ^a	88	24	38	13 ^a	50
Heroin	135	162	83	80	52	82
Hallucinogens	1,160	1,161	685	685	475	476
LSD	664 ^a	844	395 ^a	540	269	303
PCP	42	24	22	12	20	13
Ecstasy	820	757	511	416	309	341
Inhalants	593	526	304	284	289	242
Methamphetamine	208	160	101	72	108	88
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	1,751	1,618	760	745	991	873
Tranquilizers	1,196	1,222	547	559	649	663
Stimulants	1,182	1,312	617	660	565	653
Sedatives	294	243	109	127	185	116
CIGARETTES	1,956	1,782	961	936	995 ^a	847
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	617	620	310	341	307	278
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	1,267 ^b	991	835 ^a	669	432 ^a	322
CIGARS	2,393	2,167	1,377	1,296	1,016	871
ALCOHOL	4,714	4,576	2,313	2,139	2,401	2,437

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.13B Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	19.0	19.3	18.9	19.2	19.0	19.4
Cocaine	21.5	21.8	21.3	21.8	21.6	21.8
Crack	21.3 ^a	25.0	21.7	26.0	20.5	24.3
Heroin	25.4	25.5	26.2	26.1	24.1	24.9
Hallucinogens	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.7
LSD	19.6	20.6	20.0	20.6	18.9 ^a	20.5
PCP	15.3	19.6	14.7	*	15.9	*
Ecstasy	20.7	21.4	21.0	21.6	20.3	21.2
Inhalants	17.4	18.2	19.4	19.0	15.3 ^a	17.3
Methamphetamine	25.8	24.6	25.5	26.2	26.0	23.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	25.8	24.4	24.1	24.1	27.0 ^a	24.7
Tranquilizers	25.9 ^a	23.9	24.9	23.1	26.7 ^a	24.6
Stimulants	22.3 ^a	24.3	22.9	23.4	21.6 ^b	25.3
Sedatives	28.3	24.8	24.3	25.5	30.6 ^b	24.0
CIGARETTES	17.9	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.9	18.2
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	20.9	22.0	20.4	21.0	21.3	23.3
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	21.3	20.4	19.7	19.4	24.4	22.4
CIGARS	20.9	20.9	19.8	20.2	22.6	22.1
ALCOHOL	17.6	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.1D Past Year Initiation of Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use, and Past Year Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	95	99	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.26	0.26
AGE GROUP								
12-25	74	77	0.12	0.13	0.19	0.19	0.50	0.51
12-17	50	50	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.22	1.32	1.33
12-13	13	16	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.20	*	*
14-15	33	32	0.37	0.36	0.40	0.39	2.46	2.37
16-17	38	38	0.44	0.44	0.57	0.55	1.54	1.61
18 or Older	82	83	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.24
18-25	57	58	0.16	0.17	0.32	0.33	0.49	0.49
18-20	49	50	0.35	0.36	0.59	0.61	1.02	0.97
21-25	33	36	0.15	0.16	0.32	0.34	0.46	0.50
26 or Older	55	53	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.23
GENDER								
Male	70	67	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.33	0.30
Female	70	70	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.45	0.44
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	34	38	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.33	1.77	1.93
Female 12-17	37	34	0.31	0.28	0.34	0.31	2.01	1.92

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.1P Past Year Initiation of Marijuana Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use, and Past Year Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.8016		0.8016		0.7960		0.3593	
AGE GROUP								
12-25	0.9550		0.9550		0.7905		0.9493	
12-17	0.6893		0.6893		0.8405		0.1204	
12-13	0.9465		0.9465		0.9323		*	
14-15	0.4862		0.4862		0.4938		0.6347	
16-17	0.9322		0.9322		0.6137		0.1939	
18 or Older	0.6230		0.6230		0.6327		0.3037	
18-25	0.7528		0.7528		0.5909		0.5260	
18-20	0.7283		0.7283		0.6314		0.4782	
21-25	0.9395		0.9395		0.9279		0.9472	
26 or Older	0.8425		0.8425		0.8582		0.6227	
GENDER								
Male	0.6148		0.6148		0.4779		0.3507	
Female	0.8830		0.8830		0.7441		0.7313	
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	0.5481		0.5481		0.6760		0.0402	
Female 12-17	0.9549		0.9549		0.8934		0.9698	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.2D Past Year Initiation of Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Cigarette Use, and Past Year Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	77	77	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.13
AGE GROUP								
12-25	73	74	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.49	0.55
12-17	43	42	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.18	1.70	1.75
12-13	16	12	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.15	5.55	6.03
14-15	24	22	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.28	3.06	3.46
16-17	32	33	0.37	0.38	0.45	0.46	1.98	2.20
18 or Older	64	66	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.11
18-25	58	61	0.17	0.18	0.34	0.33	0.46	0.54
18-20	51	55	0.37	0.40	0.59	0.60	1.12	1.33
21-25	29	28	0.13	0.13	0.31	0.28	0.35	0.37
26 or Older	20	20	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
GENDER								
Male	54	55	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.17
Female	54	53	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.19
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	28	31	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.27	2.28	2.45
Female 12-17	33	27	0.27	0.22	0.29	0.24	2.45	2.52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.2P Past Year Initiation of Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Cigarette Use, and Past Year Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0771		0.0771		0.0298		0.1452	
AGE GROUP								
12-25	0.1127		0.1127		0.0338		0.7821	
12-17	0.0903		0.0903		0.0621		0.9293	
12-13	0.0307		0.0307		0.0300		0.0295	
14-15	0.6847		0.6847		0.6332		0.3382	
16-17	0.2921		0.2921		0.1740		0.9555	
18 or Older	0.3708		0.3708		0.2262		0.4635	
18-25	0.4723		0.4723		0.1875		0.6387	
18-20	0.7570		0.7570		0.4629		0.3197	
21-25	0.4206		0.4206		0.2226		0.8375	
26 or Older	0.9194		0.9194		0.8702		0.8985	
GENDER								
Male	0.6820		0.6820		0.3074		0.8033	
Female	0.0362		0.0362		0.0342		0.0698	
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	0.7221		0.7221		0.8264		0.2482	
Female 12-17	0.0066		0.0066		0.0046		0.2440	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.3D Past Year Initiation of Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Alcohol Use, and Past Year Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	126	126	0.05	0.05	0.24	0.22	0.07	0.07
AGE GROUP								
12-25	108	113	0.18	0.19	0.36	0.37	0.34	0.36
12-17	75	71	0.30	0.29	0.37	0.35	1.06	1.04
12-13	22	22	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.29	3.85	3.81
14-15	50	45	0.53	0.51	0.62	0.59	1.86	1.87
16-17	57	53	0.62	0.57	0.91	0.82	1.31	1.26
18 or Older	96	103	0.04	0.04	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.06
18-25	78	86	0.22	0.25	0.82	0.88	0.30	0.34
18-20	68	72	0.49	0.53	1.08	1.14	0.77	0.84
21-25	51	56	0.23	0.25	1.50	1.43	0.27	0.30
26 or Older	48	44	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.15	0.03	0.03
GENDER								
Male	91	81	0.07	0.06	0.39	0.33	0.10	0.09
Female	90	94	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.29	0.10	0.11
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	52	47	0.41	0.37	0.50	0.44	1.50	1.57
Female 12-17	54	51	0.44	0.42	0.54	0.50	1.48	1.39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.3P Past Year Initiation of Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Alcohol Use, and Past Year Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.3942		0.3942		0.0949		0.6185	
AGE GROUP								
12-25	0.7403		0.7403		0.2633		0.7332	
12-17	0.5274		0.5274		0.3367		0.5555	
12-13	0.3789		0.3789		0.3820		0.1661	
14-15	0.8419		0.8419		0.9487		0.3888	
16-17	0.1225		0.1225		0.0321		0.6409	
18 or Older	0.5975		0.5975		0.1870		0.7570	
18-25	0.9369		0.9369		0.3969		0.7191	
18-20	0.8558		0.8558		0.7158		0.9763	
21-25	0.6204		0.6204		0.3131		0.4857	
26 or Older	0.4722		0.4722		0.3888		0.4930	
GENDER								
Male	0.0978		0.0978		0.0032		0.1791	
Female	0.7176		0.7176		0.7769		0.5770	
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	0.1329		0.1329		0.0472		0.5139	
Female 12-17	0.5936		0.5936		0.5648		0.9221	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance for the first time in the past year.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance in their lifetime or who used the substance for the first time in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.4D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	95	99	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.26	0.26
Cocaine	68	73	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	1.30	1.34
Crack	9	19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.22	2.19
Heroin	24	29	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.82	2.99
Hallucinogens	69	70	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	1.29	1.37
LSD	45	62	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	2.35	2.48
PCP	11	20	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	*	*
Ecstasy	62	55	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.97	1.97
Inhalants	44	43	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.33	2.29
Methamphetamine	37	32	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.14	2.14
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	115	119	0.04	0.04	nr	nr	0.85	0.94
Tranquilizers	94	77	0.04	0.03	nr	nr	1.42	1.17
Stimulants	80	89	0.03	0.03	nr	nr	1.29	1.34
Sedatives	63	42	0.02	0.02	nr	nr	3.35	2.62
CIGARETTES	77	77	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.13
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	45	54	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	75	86	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.58	0.69
CIGARS	110	103	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.44	0.43
ALCOHOL	126	126	0.05	0.05	0.24	0.22	0.07	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.4P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, Persons Aged 12 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Marijuana	0.8016		0.8016		0.7960		0.3593	
Cocaine	0.2598		0.2598		0.2639		0.4726	
Crack	0.0167		0.0167		0.0168		0.0270	
Heroin	0.3774		0.3774		0.3790		0.6944	
Hallucinogens	0.9089		0.9089		0.8961		0.7152	
LSD	0.0232		0.0232		0.0226		0.7119	
PCP	0.9819		0.9819		0.9814		*	
Ecstasy	0.2795		0.2795		0.2808		0.4211	
Inhalants	0.2055		0.2055		0.1873		0.4648	
Methamphetamine	0.4831		0.4831		0.4830		0.8221	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Pain Relievers ⁵	1.0000		1.0000		nr		0.2212	
Tranquilizers	0.5312		0.5312		nr		0.5444	
Stimulants	0.3557		0.3557		nr		0.8597	
Sedatives	0.0837		0.0837		nr		0.0370	
CIGARETTES	0.0771		0.0771		0.0298		0.1452	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	0.9270		0.9270		0.8570		--	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	0.0936		0.0936		0.0911		0.3203	
CIGARS	0.1227		0.1227		0.0745		0.7739	
ALCOHOL	0.3942		0.3942		0.0949		0.6185	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.5D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, Persons Aged 12 to 17 At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	50	50	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.22	1.32	1.33
Cocaine	16	16	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	*	*
Crack	*	3	*	0.01	*	0.01	*	*
Heroin	4	3	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	*	*
Hallucinogens	31	26	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.11	3.35	3.20
LSD	24	18	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.07	3.86	3.73
PCP	11	4	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	*	*
Ecstasy	22	19	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	3.94	4.09
Inhalants	27	23	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10	2.94	3.15
Methamphetamine	8	5	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	*	*
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	32	30	0.13	0.12	nr	nr	2.46	2.46
Tranquilizers	23	22	0.09	0.09	nr	nr	4.13	3.72
Stimulants	27	28	0.11	0.11	nr	nr	3.53	3.95
Sedatives	11	11	0.04	0.05	nr	nr	*	*
CIGARETTES	43	42	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.18	1.70	1.75
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	15	14	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	29	28	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	2.42	2.58
CIGARS	37	34	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	2.14	2.12
ALCOHOL	75	71	0.30	0.29	0.37	0.35	1.06	1.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.5P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17, Persons Aged 12 to 17 At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Marijuana	0.6893		0.6893		0.8405		0.1204	
Cocaine	0.8073		0.8073		0.8087		*	
Crack	*		*		*		*	
Heroin	0.5684		0.5684		0.5684		*	
Hallucinogens	0.6026		0.6026		0.5885		0.3237	
LSD	0.1396		0.1396		0.1399		0.4951	
PCP	0.0465		0.0465		0.0465		*	
Ecstasy	0.4145		0.4145		0.4093		0.6416	
Inhalants	0.0109		0.0109		0.0097		0.3690	
Methamphetamine	0.3675		0.3675		0.3678		*	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.8537		0.8537		nr		0.1447	
Tranquilizers	0.5716		0.5716		nr		0.8928	
Stimulants	0.4215		0.4215		nr		0.8649	
Sedatives	0.5683		0.5683		nr		*	
CIGARETTES	0.0903		0.0903		0.0621		0.9293	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	0.5027		0.5027		0.4890		--	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	0.0092		0.0092		0.0081		0.1313	
CIGARS	0.0573		0.0573		0.0480		0.8522	
ALCOHOL	0.5274		0.5274		0.3367		0.5555	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.6D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Persons Aged 18 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	82	83	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.24
Cocaine	67	71	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	1.31	1.34
Crack	9	19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.23	2.18
Heroin	24	29	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.86	3.01
Hallucinogens	63	62	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	1.33	1.34
LSD	41	58	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	2.51	2.63
PCP	*	19	*	0.01	*	0.01	*	*
Ecstasy	58	51	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	2.04	1.98
Inhalants	34	37	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	2.96	2.95
Methamphetamine	36	32	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	2.13	2.16
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	112	115	0.05	0.05	nr	nr	0.90	1.00
Tranquilizers	91	75	0.04	0.03	nr	nr	1.47	1.23
Stimulants	76	85	0.03	0.03	nr	nr	1.36	1.42
Sedatives	62	41	0.03	0.02	nr	nr	3.55	2.69
CIGARETTES	64	66	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.11
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	43	52	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	69	81	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.57	0.70
CIGARS	101	99	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.43	0.43
ALCOHOL	96	103	0.04	0.04	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.6P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Persons Aged 18 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Marijuana	0.6230		0.6230		0.6327		0.3037	
Cocaine	0.2261		0.2261		0.2305		0.4209	
Crack	0.0308		0.0308		0.0310		0.0446	
Heroin	0.3297		0.3297		0.3312		0.6367	
Hallucinogens	0.6816		0.6816		0.6687		0.8624	
LSD	0.0020		0.0020		0.0020		0.1963	
PCP	*		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.4033		0.4033		0.4057		0.5215	
Inhalants	0.8063		0.8063		0.8303		0.8796	
Methamphetamine	0.5878		0.5878		0.5874		0.7510	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.9659		0.9659		nr		0.3463	
Tranquilizers	0.4222		0.4222		nr		0.4717	
Stimulants	0.2105		0.2105		nr		0.6244	
Sedatives	0.0588		0.0588		nr		0.0228	
CIGARETTES	0.3708		0.3708		0.2262		0.4635	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	0.9043		0.9043		0.9722		--	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	0.4580		0.4580		0.4521		0.7769	
CIGARS	0.3532		0.3532		0.2535		0.9774	
ALCOHOL	0.5975		0.5975		0.1870		0.7570	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.7D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25, Persons Aged 18 to 25 At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	57	58	0.16	0.17	0.32	0.33	0.49	0.49
Cocaine	52	57	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	2.07	2.15
Crack	9	14	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	*	*
Heroin	12	19	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	5.17	*
Hallucinogens	54	53	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	1.75	1.79
LSD	35	48	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.15	2.75	2.91
PCP	4	6	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	*	*
Ecstasy	45	42	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	2.39	2.65
Inhalants	25	26	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	3.95	4.34
Methamphetamine	21	15	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	5.30	4.80
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	43	50	0.12	0.15	nr	nr	1.31	1.78
Tranquilizers	40	45	0.11	0.13	nr	nr	1.86	2.04
Stimulants	48	49	0.14	0.14	nr	nr	1.57	1.60
Sedatives	16	18	0.04	0.05	nr	nr	4.76	*
CIGARETTES	58	61	0.17	0.18	0.34	0.33	0.46	0.54
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	34	37	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	43	39	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.13	1.25	1.32
CIGARS	67	68	0.19	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.91	0.98
ALCOHOL	78	86	0.22	0.25	0.82	0.88	0.30	0.34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.7P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25, Persons Aged 18 to 25 At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Marijuana	0.7528		0.7528		0.5909		0.5260	
Cocaine	0.1417		0.1417		0.1622		0.1208	
Crack	0.4924		0.4924		0.4988		*	
Heroin	0.2712		0.2712		0.2746		*	
Hallucinogens	0.3803		0.3803		0.4867		0.2041	
LSD	0.0015		0.0015		0.0015		0.0183	
PCP	0.8994		0.8994		0.9003		*	
Ecstasy	0.2729		0.2729		0.2253		0.9314	
Inhalants	0.9531		0.9531		0.9479		0.9103	
Methamphetamine	0.6820		0.6820		0.6626		0.7347	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.9391		0.9391		nr		0.0784	
Tranquilizers	0.0227		0.0227		nr		0.0048	
Stimulants	0.7299		0.7299		nr		0.8996	
Sedatives	0.6864		0.6864		nr		*	
CIGARETTES	0.4723		0.4723		0.1875		0.6387	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	0.4651		0.4651		0.3215		--	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	0.2985		0.2985		0.2428		0.9715	
CIGARS	0.6432		0.6432		0.4811		0.5078	
ALCOHOL	0.9369		0.9369		0.3969		0.7191	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.8D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older, Persons Aged 26 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	55	53	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.23
Cocaine	39	39	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.37	1.26
Crack	*	13	*	0.01	*	0.01	*	1.60
Heroin	20	21	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.30	2.94
Hallucinogens	29	30	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	1.63	1.50
LSD	20	32	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	*	*
PCP	*	19	*	0.01	*	0.01	*	*
Ecstasy	31	27	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	2.98	2.40
Inhalants	20	25	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.30	3.78
Methamphetamine	29	28	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.12	2.42
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ⁵	101	102	0.05	0.05	nr	nr	1.11	1.16
Tranquilizers	82	59	0.04	0.03	nr	nr	2.00	1.49
Stimulants	57	65	0.03	0.03	nr	nr	2.29	2.18
Sedatives	61	37	0.03	0.02	nr	nr	4.29	3.00
CIGARETTES	20	20	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	24	35	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	--	--
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	53	72	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.61	0.83
CIGARS	75	72	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.45	0.45
ALCOHOL	48	44	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.15	0.03	0.03

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.8P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older, Persons Aged 26 or Older At Risk for Initiation of Substance Use, and Past Year Substance Users Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Number of Past Year Initiates (1,000s)		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Total Population		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Persons At Risk for Initiation ¹		Percentage of Past Year Initiates Among Past Year Users ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Marijuana	0.8425		0.8425		0.8582		0.6227	
Cocaine	0.7466		0.7466		0.7474		0.9364	
Crack	*		*		*		*	
Heroin	0.6786		0.6786		0.6795		0.9814	
Hallucinogens	0.6887		0.6887		0.7012		0.3233	
LSD	0.2375		0.2375		0.2369		*	
PCP	*		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.7631		0.7631		0.7544		0.8248	
Inhalants	0.5838		0.5838		0.5940		0.6368	
Methamphetamine	0.7227		0.7227		0.7248		0.8381	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	nr		nr		nr		nr	
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.9718		0.9718		nr		0.6486	
Tranquilizers	0.0244		0.0244		nr		0.0204	
Stimulants	0.1467		0.1467		nr		0.4987	
Sedatives	0.0701		0.0701		nr		0.0279	
CIGARETTES	0.9194		0.9194		0.8702		0.8985	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁶	0.2283		0.2283		0.2368		--	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁷	0.9138		0.9138		0.9169		0.9819	
CIGARS	0.5352		0.5352		0.4772		0.7919	
ALCOHOL	0.4722		0.4722		0.3888		0.4930	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Persons at Risk for Initiation for a specific substance include those who did not use the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) in their lifetime or who used the substance (other than prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of persons at risk for initiation for the specific and overall prescription psychotherapeutics categories and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

² Past Year Users for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) in the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁶ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁷ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.9C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	95	99	70	67	70	70
Cocaine	68	73	48	52	44	49
Crack	9	19	7	13	6	15
Heroin	24	29	20	21	12	22
Hallucinogens	69	70	56	53	38	43
LSD	45	62	35	51	28	33
PCP	11	20	8	19	8	6
Ecstasy	62	55	54	43	29	35
Inhalants	44	43	35	35	27	27
Methamphetamine	37	32	28	28	23	17
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	115	119	68	83	85	81
Tranquilizers	94	77	63	56	70	56
Stimulants	80	89	54	58	54	68
Sedatives	63	42	39	35	51	25
CIGARETTES	77	77	54	55	54	53
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	45	54	31	41	32	36
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	75	86	57	74	49	46
CIGARS	110	103	80	80	75	65
ALCOHOL	126	126	91	81	90	94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year.

Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.10C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 18, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	56	55	39	40	41	38
Cocaine	21	20	15	15	14	14
Crack	0	3	0	*	*	3
Heroin	5	3	3	2	*	*
Hallucinogens	36	29	26	24	22	17
LSD	26	22	18	18	18	13
PCP	11	6	8	3	7	5
Ecstasy	26	22	19	18	16	12
Inhalants	29	25	18	18	22	19
Methamphetamine	9	5	7	4	6	4
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	34	32	25	24	23	23
Tranquilizers	25	29	*	*	*	20
Stimulants	29	32	*	*	21	*
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*
CIGARETTES	46	46	30	34	36	31
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	18	18	13	15	12	10
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	31	31	27	27	18	17
CIGARS	42	40	34	35	26	21
ALCOHOL	86	82	62	52	60	60

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.11C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Initiated Use Prior to Age 21, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	73	75	53	54	53	52
Cocaine	46	48	32	37	29	30
Crack	5	11	3	8	4	8
Heroin	7	12	6	9	3	8
Hallucinogens	55	51	45	41	29	31
LSD	36	43	27	36	24	22
PCP	11	6	8	3	8	5
Ecstasy	40	37	33	29	21	22
Inhalants	35	31	25	24	25	22
Methamphetamine	11	13	9	8	7	10
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	44	46	33	36	29	29
Tranquilizers	37	44	29	30	24	31
Stimulants	45	49	29	40	32	31
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*
CIGARETTES	71	70	50	49	47	48
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	31	34	22	30	22	18
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	47	45	41	40	24	23
CIGARS	69	74	56	61	39	37
ALCOHOL	107	107	76	73	76	75

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.12C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	86	92	63	66	62	62
Cocaine	66	73	48	52	42	49
Crack	9	19	7	13	6	15
Heroin	24	28	20	21	12	19
Hallucinogens	68	68	56	52	38	40
LSD	45	62	35	51	28	33
PCP	11	7	8	5	8	6
Ecstasy	57	55	47	42	29	35
Inhalants	43	44	34	35	26	27
Methamphetamine	33	22	22	15	23	17
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	85	84	54	57	68	58
Tranquilizers	74	64	51	46	53	48
Stimulants	72	81	52	58	44	58
Sedatives	38	33	20	27	33	19
CIGARETTES	77	77	54	54	53	53
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	44	54	31	41	32	35
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	66	59	53	50	40	35
CIGARS	99	90	72	71	65	53
ALCOHOL	122	120	89	81	84	84

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year.

Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.13D Standard Errors of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Marijuana	0.27	0.34	0.36	0.48	0.40	0.47
Cocaine	0.38	0.38	0.45	0.50	0.62	0.56
Crack	0.57	1.54	0.63	2.67	1.02	1.76
Heroin	0.97	1.11	1.30	2.03	1.31	1.19
Hallucinogens	0.32	0.25	0.44	0.35	0.46	0.35
LSD	0.44	0.38	0.64	0.48	0.52	0.49
PCP	0.68	1.93	0.58	*	1.23	*
Ecstasy	0.37	0.39	0.50	0.57	0.50	0.47
Inhalants	0.58	0.57	0.98	0.76	0.34	0.74
Methamphetamine	1.36	1.00	2.38	1.62	1.40	1.24
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	0.58	0.52	0.87	0.89	0.74	0.63
Tranquilizers	0.63	0.55	0.97	0.92	0.77	0.69
Stimulants	0.52	0.67	0.79	0.78	0.61	1.03
Sedatives	1.50	1.14	1.47	1.80	1.92	1.31
CIGARETTES	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.26	0.28
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.50	0.74	0.62	0.83	0.76	1.25
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	0.50	0.61	0.48	0.59	1.02	1.34
CIGARS	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.44	0.61	0.59
ALCOHOL	0.13	0.12	0.22	0.21	0.14	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 4.13P P Values from Tests of Differences of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49, by Gender: 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nr		nr		nr	
Marijuana	0.4119		0.6314		0.5063	
Cocaine	0.5134		0.4716		0.8154	
Crack	0.0393		0.1444		0.1224	
Heroin	0.9471		0.9644		0.6400	
Hallucinogens	0.9601		0.9345		0.8456	
LSD	0.0863		0.4604		0.0289	
PCP	0.0526		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.1967		0.4145		0.2053	
Inhalants	0.3308		0.7643		0.0182	
Methamphetamine	0.4684		0.8186		0.1432	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nr		nr		nr	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0740		0.9609		0.0157	
Tranquilizers	0.0236		0.1829		0.0476	
Stimulants	0.0158		0.6978		0.0023	
Sedatives	0.0811		0.5946		0.0068	
CIGARETTES	0.8429		0.6661		0.5414	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.1976		0.5749		0.1830	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	0.2560		0.7801		0.2254	
CIGARS	0.9987		0.4952		0.6250	
ALCOHOL	0.3276		0.5928		0.3723	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.1A Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

	Total		ALCOHOL USE DISORDER STATUS							
			No Alcohol Use Disorder		Alcohol Use Disorder					
					Alcohol Dependence or Abuse		Dependence		Abuse	
Illicit Drug Use Disorder Status ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	267,694	269,430	251,959 ^b	254,373	15,736	15,057	7,769	7,928	7,966 ^a	7,128
NO ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	259,957 ^b	262,049	246,885 ^b	249,318	13,073	12,731	6,377	6,510	6,696	6,222
ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	7,737	7,381	5,074	5,055	2,663	2,326	1,393	1,419	1,270 ^b	907
Dependence	5,741	5,298	3,714	3,646	2,027 ^a	1,653	1,207	1,113	820 ^b	540
Abuse	1,996	2,083	1,360	1,409	636	673	186 ^a	306	450	367

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.1B Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

	Total		ALCOHOL USE DISORDER STATUS							
			No Alcohol Use Disorder		Alcohol Use Disorder					
					Alcohol Dependence or Abuse		Dependence		Abuse	
Illicit Drug Use Disorder Status ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	94.1	94.4	5.9	5.6	2.9	2.9	3.0 ^a	2.6
NO ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	97.1	97.3	92.2	92.5	4.9	4.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5 ^b	0.3
Dependence	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.8 ^a	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3 ^b	0.2
Abuse	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.2A Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	7,737	7,381	855	789	6,883	6,592	2,530	2,428	4,352	4,164
Marijuana	4,007	3,992	651	584	3,356	3,408	1,796	1,743	1,560	1,665
Cocaine	896	867	31	29	865	837	229	215	637	623
Heroin	591	626	6	1	585	625	155	152	430	473
Hallucinogens	267	343	66	65	201	278	117	171	84	107
Inhalants	121	110	56	54	65	55	15	13	51	42
Methamphetamine	872	684	22	10	850	674	156	135	694	539
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	2,742	2,541	216	226	2,526	2,315	687 ^a	544	1,840	1,771
Pain Relievers	2,038	1,753	122	152	1,916	1,601	427 ^b	291	1,489	1,310
Tranquilizers	688	618	77	86	610	532	234	188	376	343
Stimulants	426	540	38	56	388	485	159	170	229	315
Sedatives	154	205	26	32	128	173	22	30	106	143
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	2,375	2,144	127	153	2,248	1,991	515 ^a	392	1,733	1,599
ALCOHOL	15,736	15,057	623 ^b	488	15,113	14,569	3,821	3,684	11,291	10,885
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	2,663	2,326	245	213	2,418	2,113	1,024	876	1,394	1,237
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	20,810	20,112	1,233 ^a	1,064	19,577	19,048	5,327	5,236	14,250	13,812

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.2B Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	7.2	7.0	2.1	2.0
Marijuana	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.4	5.1	5.0	0.8	0.8
Cocaine	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.0 ^a	1.6	0.9	0.8
Pain Relievers	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8 ^a	0.7	1.2 ^b	0.8	0.7	0.6
Tranquilizers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Stimulants	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Sedatives	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5 ^a	1.1	0.8	0.8
ALCOHOL	5.9	5.6	2.5 ^b	2.0	6.2	6.0	10.9	10.7	5.4	5.2
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.9	2.5	0.7	0.6
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	7.8	7.5	5.0 ^a	4.3	8.1	7.8	15.3	15.1	6.9	6.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.3A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	7,737	7,381	15,736	15,057	20,810	20,112
12-17	855	789	623 ^b	488	1,233 ^a	1,064
12	23	35	2	1	25	36
13	36	36	23	15	44	50
14	86	100	52	45	110	122
15	183	159	111	96	244	207
16	278 ^a	209	187	142	396 ^b	277
17	248	249	248	189	414	372
18 or Older	6,883	6,592	15,113	14,569	19,577	19,048
18-25	2,530	2,428	3,821	3,684	5,327	5,236
18	284	340	296	295	489	512
19	332	305	433	377	634	559
20	336	348	416	374	637	632
21	385	356	525	532	731	750
22	295	275	570	574	733	746
23	305	337	570	530	760	731
24	297	248	512	511	682	657
25	296	220	499	491	662	647
26 or Older	4,352	4,164	11,291	10,885	14,250	13,812
26-29	833	852	1,776	1,625	2,338	2,215
30-34	840	772	1,807	1,837	2,398	2,383
35-39	585	621	1,564	1,388	1,911	1,851
40-44	463	389	1,228	1,077	1,566	1,345
45-49	518	397	1,145	1,245	1,497	1,521
50-54	446	381	1,465	1,153	1,743	1,420
55-59	369	474	966	1,189	1,229	1,487
60-64	160	168	675	616	790	727
65 or Older	139	109	666	754	777	863

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.3B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	2.9	2.7	5.9	5.6	7.8	7.5
12-17	3.4	3.2	2.5 ^b	2.0	5.0 ^a	4.3
12	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0
13	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.2
14	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.6	2.9
15	4.2	3.6	2.6	2.2	5.6	4.7
16	6.6 ^a	4.9	4.4	3.3	9.4 ^b	6.5
17	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.5	9.9	8.9
18 or Older	2.8	2.7	6.2	6.0	8.1	7.8
18-25	7.2	7.0	10.9	10.7	15.3	15.1
18	6.2	7.4	6.5	6.4	10.7	11.2
19	7.8	7.8	10.2	9.6	14.9	14.2
20	8.0	8.3	10.0	8.9	15.3	15.0
21	9.3	8.2	12.7	12.3	17.7	17.3
22	6.9	6.4	13.4	13.5	17.2	17.5
23	6.8	7.5	12.7	11.8	17.0	16.3
24	6.6	5.7	11.4	11.8	15.2	15.2
25	6.5	4.9	11.0	11.0	14.5	14.5
26 or Older	2.1	2.0	5.4	5.2	6.9	6.6
26-29	4.9	4.9	10.4	9.3	13.6	12.7
30-34	4.0	3.6	8.5	8.6	11.3	11.1
35-39	3.0	3.0	8.0	6.8	9.8	9.0
40-44	2.3	2.0	6.1	5.5	7.8	6.9
45-49	2.5	2.0	5.5	6.2	7.2	7.5
50-54	1.9	1.7	6.4	5.3	7.6	6.5
55-59	1.8	2.2	4.6	5.4	5.8	6.8
60-64	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.2	4.2	3.8
65 or Older	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.4A Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	7,737	7,381	855	789	6,883	6,592	2,530	2,428	4,352	4,164
GENDER										
Male	4,985	4,535	431	405	4,555	4,130	1,596	1,527	2,959	2,603
Female	2,752	2,846	424	384	2,328	2,462	934	902	1,394	1,560
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,447	6,251	605	593	5,842	5,658	2,024	1,972	3,818	3,686
White	4,840	4,674	436	422	4,404	4,253	1,470	1,423	2,934	2,829
Black or African American	1,115	1,093	95	98	1,020	995	348	376	672	619
American Indian or Alaska Native	59	62	4	8	55	55	19	27	36	27
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	32	21	*	*	21	18	*	*	7	10
Asian	173	168	20	28	153	140	84	47	69	93
Two or More Races	227	233	39	34	189	199	88	90	101	108
Hispanic or Latino	1,291	1,130	250	196	1,041	934	506	456	535	477
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1,239	1,101	431	402	808	699
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	2,031	1,829	781	769	1,251	1,060
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	2,644	2,416	1,131	1,061	1,514	1,354
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	968 ^a	1,247	188	197	780 ^a	1,050
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	3,038	2,838	1,022	916	2,016	1,922
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1,198	1,172	677	722	521	449
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	821	887	324	367	497	520
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1,826	1,696	508	423	1,318	1,273

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.4B Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	7.2	7.0	2.1	2.0
GENDER										
Male	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.5	9.1	8.8	3.0	2.6
Female	2.0	2.1	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.9	5.4	5.2	1.3	1.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	7.4	7.3	2.2	2.1
White	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	7.7	7.5	2.1	2.0
Black or African American	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.4	6.9	7.7	2.8	2.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.1	4.1	2.6	5.1	4.3	3.9	9.1	10.8	3.4	2.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.5	1.8	*	*	3.4	1.6	*	*	1.5	1.0
Asian	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.1	4.2	2.2	0.6	0.8
Two or More Races	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.9	5.0	10.3	11.7	3.3	3.3
Hispanic or Latino	3.0	2.5	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.4	6.8	6.1	1.8	1.5
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	3.6	3.4	8.0	8.4	2.8	2.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	3.3	3.0	7.2	7.4	2.5	2.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	3.6	3.2	8.0	7.2	2.5	2.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.3	1.7	4.2	4.1	1.1	1.5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	2.6	2.4	7.0	6.3	1.9	1.8
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3.7	3.7	7.6	8.0	2.2	2.0
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	7.2	8.0	9.3	11.1	6.3	6.7
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	2.3	2.1	6.4	5.5	1.8	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.5A Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	15,736	15,057	623 ^b	488	15,113	14,569	3,821	3,684	11,291	10,885
GENDER										
Male	10,104	9,398	298 ^b	191	9,807	9,207	2,158	2,021	7,648	7,186
Female	5,631	5,659	325	297	5,306	5,362	1,663	1,663	3,643	3,699
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,946	12,775	479 ^b	351	12,466	12,424	2,997	2,972	9,470	9,453
White	10,438	10,005	374 ^a	285	10,064	9,720	2,326	2,375	7,738	7,345
Black or African American	1,573	1,798	50	33	1,522	1,766	376	345	1,147	1,421
American Indian or Alaska Native	139	141	4	5	135	136	34	*	101	103
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	39	42	*	*	31	41	12	*	19	*
Asian	466	433	16	11	451	422	138	124	313	298
Two or More Races	291	356	28	16	263	340	111	90	152	250
Hispanic or Latino	2,790 ^b	2,282	143	137	2,646 ^b	2,144	824	712	1,822 ^a	1,433
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,100	1,852	507 ^a	391	1,594	1,461
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	3,480	3,267	1,019	870	2,462	2,398
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	5,149	4,790	1,694	1,760	3,455	3,029
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,383	4,659	602	663	3,781	3,997
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	8,513	8,446	1,750	1,764	6,763	6,682
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	2,420	2,249	999	1,055	1,421	1,194
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,165	974	382	346	783	628
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3,015	2,900	690 ^b	519	2,325	2,381

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.5B Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	5.9	5.6	2.5 ^b	2.0	6.2	6.0	10.9	10.7	5.4	5.2
GENDER										
Male	7.8	7.2	2.3 ^b	1.5	8.4	7.8	12.3	11.6	7.7	7.1
Female	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.4	4.2	4.2	9.6	9.7	3.4	3.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.8	5.7	2.5 ^b	1.8	6.1	6.0	10.9	11.0	5.3	5.3
White	6.1	5.9	2.8 ^a	2.1	6.4	6.2	12.1	12.6	5.6	5.3
Black or African American	4.9	5.6	1.5	1.0	5.3	6.1	7.5	7.1	4.9	5.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.7	9.2	2.5	3.5	10.6	9.8	16.1	*	9.5	9.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.4	3.5	*	*	5.1	3.8	7.5	*	4.3	*
Asian	3.2	3.0	1.2	0.9	3.3	3.2	6.8	5.8	2.7	2.7
Two or More Races	6.2	7.4	3.5	2.0	6.8	8.5	13.0	11.6	5.1	7.7
Hispanic or Latino	6.4 ^b	5.1	2.5	2.3	7.0 ^b	5.6	11.1	9.5	6.0 ^a	4.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	6.1	5.7	9.4	8.2	5.5	5.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	5.7	5.3	9.4	8.4	4.8	4.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	7.0	6.3	11.9	12.0	5.8 ^a	4.9
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.0	6.2	13.4	13.8	5.5	5.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	7.2	7.0	12.0	12.2	6.5	6.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	7.5	7.0	11.2	11.6	6.0	5.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	10.2	8.8	10.9	10.5	9.9	8.1
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	3.8	3.6	8.7 ^a	6.7	3.2	3.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.6A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	20,810	20,112	1,233 ^a	1,064	19,577	19,048	5,327	5,236	14,250	13,812
GENDER										
Male	13,275 ^a	12,402	611 ^a	509	12,664	11,893	3,149	3,008	9,515	8,885
Female	7,535	7,710	622	555	6,913	7,155	2,178	2,228	4,735	4,927
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	17,240	17,104	905	799	16,334	16,305	4,242	4,234	12,092	12,071
White	13,713	13,360	677	585	13,036	12,776	3,233	3,249	9,803	9,526
Black or African American	2,304	2,457	127	119	2,178	2,337	618	626	1,560	1,712
American Indian or Alaska Native	167	180	6	10	161	170	43	*	118	117
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	59	58	*	*	46	54	21	*	26	44
Asian	565	532	32	36	533	496	177	150	356	347
Two or More Races	431	516	51	44	380	472	151	146	229	325
Hispanic or Latino	3,570 ^b	3,008	327	265	3,243 ^a	2,743	1,085	1,002	2,158 ^a	1,741
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	2,937	2,566	773 ^a	646	2,164	1,920
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,849	4,591	1,527	1,424	3,322	3,167
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	6,845	6,392	2,332	2,409	4,513	3,982
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	4,945	5,499	694	756	4,251	4,743
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	10,454	10,374	2,357	2,346	8,097	8,028
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	3,129	2,977	1,405	1,488	1,724	1,490
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1,694	1,538	583	585	1,111	953
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	4,300	4,159	982 ^a	817	3,318	3,341

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.6B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	7.8	7.5	5.0 ^a	4.3	8.1	7.8	15.3	15.1	6.9	6.6
GENDER										
Male	10.2 ^a	9.5	4.8 ^a	4.0	10.8	10.1	18.0	17.3	9.6	8.8
Female	5.5	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.5	5.7	12.5	12.9	4.4	4.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.7	7.6	4.7	4.2	8.0	7.9	15.5	15.6	6.8	6.7
White	8.0	7.8	5.1	4.4	8.3	8.1	16.8	17.2	7.1	6.9
Black or African American	7.2	7.6	3.7	3.5	7.6	8.1	12.3	12.8	6.6	7.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.6	11.7	3.5	7.0	12.7	12.2	20.3	*	11.1	10.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8.2	4.8	*	*	7.7	5.0	13.0	*	5.8	4.7
Asian	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.7	4.0	3.7	8.7	7.0	3.1	3.1
Two or More Races	9.2	10.7	6.5	5.4	9.8	11.8	17.7	19.0	7.6	10.0
Hispanic or Latino	8.2 ^b	6.8	5.7	4.5	8.6 ^b	7.1	14.6	13.4	7.1 ^a	5.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	8.5	8.0	14.3	13.5	7.5	7.0
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	7.9	7.5	14.1	13.8	6.5	6.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	9.3 ^a	8.4	16.4	16.5	7.5 ^a	6.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	6.8	7.3	15.4	15.7	6.2	6.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	8.8	8.6	16.2	16.2	7.8	7.6
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	9.6	9.3	15.8	16.4	7.3	6.5
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	14.8	13.9	16.7	17.7	14.0	12.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	5.4	5.1	12.4	10.6	4.6	4.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.7A Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	7,737	7,381	855	789	6,883	6,592	2,530	2,428	4,352	4,164
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,374	1,392	108	101	1,266	1,292	469	526	797	766
Midwest	1,475	1,299	191	166	1,284	1,132	501 ^a	401	783	731
South	2,747	2,474	303	259	2,443	2,214	907	852	1,536	1,362
West	2,141	2,216	252	262	1,889	1,954	653	649	1,236	1,305
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	4,339	4,320	472	451	3,868	3,869	1,409	1,416	2,459	2,453
Small Metro	2,343	2,208	273	237	2,070	1,970	792	727	1,277	1,243
Nonmetro	1,055	853	110	100	945	752	329	285	616	467
Urbanized	489 ^a	320	47	47	442 ^b	273	170	121	271 ^a	152
Less Urbanized	466	440	51	44	415	397	128	131	287	265
Completely Rural	101	92	12	9	89	83	*	33	58	51
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,085	1,829	186	157	1,899	1,672	721	644	1,178	1,028
100-199%	1,755	1,911	244	202	1,511	1,709	539	525	972	1,184
200% or More	3,871	3,591	425	430	3,446	3,161	1,245	1,210	2,202	1,951
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3,648	3,547	470	412	3,178	3,136	1,441	1,428	1,737	1,708
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,105	2,287	325	337	1,780	1,950	505	579	1,275	1,370
Other ⁵	982	868	43	34	939	834	164	163	775	671
No Coverage	1,527 ^a	1,203	48	45	1,479 ^a	1,158	473 ^b	330	1,006	829

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.7B Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	7.2	7.0	2.1	2.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	7.7	8.7	2.1	2.0
Midwest	2.6	2.3	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.2	6.8 ^a	5.4	1.8	1.7
South	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.4	7.0	6.6	2.0	1.7
West	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.4	7.8	7.8	2.5	2.6
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	7.3	7.4	2.1	2.1
Small Metro	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	7.2	6.6	2.0	2.0
Nonmetro	2.9 ^a	2.2	3.4	2.9	2.8 ^a	2.2	7.4	6.5	2.1 ^a	1.5
Urbanized	3.2 ^b	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.2 ^b	2.0	8.3	6.3	2.3 ^a	1.3
Less Urbanized	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	6.6	6.4	2.1	1.7
Completely Rural	2.2	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	*	9.1	1.5	1.7
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	4.9	4.5	3.3	2.9	5.2	4.7	7.6	7.2	4.3	3.9
100-199%	3.2	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.5	6.4	6.7	2.4	2.9
200% or More	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.0	7.6	7.1	1.6	1.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.9	7.1	6.8	1.2	1.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	4.9	5.2	3.6	3.7	5.3	5.6	6.9	7.9	4.8	5.0
Other ⁵	1.5	1.3	3.7	2.8	1.4	1.3	5.6	5.7	1.2	1.1
No Coverage	5.7	4.9	4.2	4.2	5.8	5.0	8.5	7.1	5.0	4.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.8A Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	15,736	15,057	623 ^b	488	15,113	14,569	3,821	3,684	11,291	10,885
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2,973	2,877	110	77	2,863	2,800	776	729	2,087	2,070
Midwest	3,309	3,360	131	115	3,178	3,245	881	798	2,297	2,447
South	5,314	5,008	231 ^a	163	5,083	4,845	1,224	1,233	3,859	3,612
West	4,140	3,812	151	133	3,989	3,679	940	924	3,049	2,756
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	9,283	8,701	339 ^a	253	8,944	8,448	2,120	2,105	6,825	6,343
Small Metro	4,642	4,588	184	172	4,459	4,416	1,249	1,186	3,209	3,230
Nonmetro	1,811	1,768	101 ^a	63	1,710	1,705	452	392	1,258	1,313
Urbanized	848	786	42	26	805	760	226	168	579	592
Less Urbanized	829	833	45	28	784	805	197	192	587	613
Completely Rural	134	149	13	9	121	141	29	33	92	108
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,683	2,631	125	83	2,558	2,548	1,006 ^a	843	1,552	1,705
100-199%	2,929	2,782	127	126	2,802	2,655	794	721	2,008	1,934
200% or More	10,039	9,541	371 ^a	279	9,668	9,262	1,936	2,017	7,732	7,246
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	9,809	9,758	391 ^b	276	9,418	9,481	2,369	2,537	7,049	6,944
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,425	2,427	200	177	2,225	2,249	532	524	1,693	1,725
Other ⁵	2,212	2,062	26	18	2,187	2,044	326	251	1,860	1,793
No Coverage	2,485 ^a	2,025	29	31	2,456 ^a	1,994	695 ^b	459	1,761	1,535

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.8B Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	5.9	5.6	2.5 ^b	2.0	6.2	6.0	10.9	10.7	5.4	5.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	6.2	6.0	2.7	1.9	6.6	6.4	12.7	12.1	5.6	5.5
Midwest	5.8	5.9	2.4	2.2	6.2	6.3	11.9	10.8	5.2	5.6
South	5.3	4.9	2.4 ^a	1.7	5.6	5.3	9.4	9.6	5.0	4.6
West	6.6	6.0	2.5	2.2	7.0	6.4	11.2	11.1	6.3	5.6
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	6.2	5.8	2.4 ^a	1.8	6.6	6.2	10.9	11.0	5.9	5.4
Small Metro	5.7	5.7	2.4	2.3	6.0	6.0	11.3	10.7	5.1	5.2
Nonmetro	4.9	4.6	3.1 ^b	1.8	5.1	4.9	10.2	9.0	4.3	4.3
Urbanized	5.6	5.1	3.0	1.9	5.9	5.5	11.0	8.7	5.0	4.9
Less Urbanized	4.9	4.3	3.1 ^a	1.7	5.0	4.6	10.1	9.3	4.3	3.9
Completely Rural	2.9	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.9	4.2	6.5	9.1	2.4	3.6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	6.3	6.5	2.2	1.5	7.0	7.2	10.6	9.4	5.7	6.5
100-199%	5.4	5.1	2.2	2.2	5.7	5.4	9.5	9.2	5.0	4.7
200% or More	5.9	5.5	2.7 ^a	2.0	6.2	5.8	11.8	11.8	5.5	5.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	5.6	5.4	2.7 ^b	1.9	5.8	5.8	11.7	12.1	5.0	4.8
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	5.7	5.5	2.2	1.9	6.6	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.3
Other ⁵	3.3	3.0	2.2	1.5	3.3	3.1	11.1	8.7	3.0	2.8
No Coverage	9.3	8.3	2.5	2.9	9.6	8.6	12.4 ^a	9.9	8.8	8.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.9A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	20,810	20,112	1,233 ^a	1,064	19,577	19,048	5,327	5,236	14,250	13,812
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3,874	3,817	183	151	3,691	3,666	1,051	1,059	2,640	2,607
Midwest	4,356	4,287	272	241	4,084	4,046	1,199	1,085	2,885	2,961
South	7,137	6,664	434	353	6,703	6,312	1,794	1,803	4,909	4,508
West	5,442	5,344	344	319	5,098	5,024	1,283	1,289	3,816	3,735
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	12,094	11,611	685	592	11,409	11,019	2,972	2,992	8,437	8,028
Small Metro	6,195	6,112	373	330	5,822	5,783	1,705	1,654	4,118	4,128
Nonmetro	2,521	2,388	175	142	2,346	2,246	651	590	1,695	1,656
Urbanized	1,149	1,027	75	66	1,074	962	319	249	755	713
Less Urbanized	1,162	1,152	80	61	1,082	1,091	275	290	807	801
Completely Rural	210	210	20	16	190	193	*	50	133	143
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	4,093	3,910	266	205	3,828	3,705	1,436	1,284	2,391	2,421
100-199%	4,152	4,030	307	271	3,845	3,758	1,125	1,048	2,720	2,711
200% or More	12,467	12,031	660	588	11,807	11,443	2,668	2,762	9,139	8,681
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	12,207	12,125	722 ^b	569	11,485	11,556	3,217	3,416	8,268	8,140
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	3,861	4,106	445	445	3,416	3,661	841	923	2,574	2,738
Other ⁵	2,857	2,655	51	41	2,806	2,614	426	377	2,380	2,237
No Coverage	3,457 ^b	2,812	57	57	3,399 ^b	2,755	981 ^b	665	2,418	2,090

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.9B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	7.8	7.5	5.0 ^a	4.3	8.1	7.8	15.3	15.1	6.9	6.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	8.1	8.0	4.4	3.7	8.4	8.4	17.2	17.5	7.0	6.9
Midwest	7.7	7.6	5.1	4.5	8.0	7.9	16.2	14.7	6.6	6.7
South	7.1	6.6	4.6	3.7	7.4	6.9	13.8	14.1	6.3	5.7
West	8.6	8.4	5.8	5.4	8.9	8.7	15.2	15.5	7.8	7.6
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	8.1	7.7	4.9	4.2	8.4	8.1	15.3	15.6	7.3	6.9
Small Metro	7.6	7.6	4.9	4.4	7.9	7.9	15.4	15.0	6.5	6.6
Nonmetro	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.2	7.0	6.4	14.6	13.5	5.8	5.4
Urbanized	7.6	6.7	5.3	4.6	7.8	6.9	15.5	12.9	6.5	5.9
Less Urbanized	6.8	6.0	5.5	3.6	6.9	6.2	14.1	14.0	5.9	5.1
Completely Rural	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.7	*	14.0	3.5	4.7
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	9.7	9.6	4.7	3.8	10.4	10.5	15.1	14.3	8.8	9.2
100-199%	7.6	7.3	5.4	4.8	7.9	7.6	13.5	13.4	6.7	6.5
200% or More	7.3	7.0	4.9	4.2	7.5	7.2	16.3	16.2	6.5	6.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	6.9	6.8	5.0 ^b	3.9	7.1	7.0	15.9	16.3	5.8	5.7
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	9.0	9.3	4.9	4.9	10.1	10.5	11.5	12.6	9.7	9.9
Other ⁵	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.4	4.3	3.9	14.5	13.1	3.8	3.5
No Coverage	12.9	11.5	5.0	5.3	13.2	11.8	17.6 ^a	14.3	12.0	11.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.10A Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	2,288	2,181	2,245	2,301	1,191	1,146	3,679	3,755
12-17	141	121	94	93	70	72	198	180
12	3	2	3	0	3	0	3	2
13	6	2	6	3	6	1	6	3
14	4	5	4	5	4	1	8	11
15	30	33	15	18	13	15	33	49
16	48	39	28	29	17	27	77	51
17	50	40	38	37	26	26	71	63
18 or Older	2,147	2,061	2,152	2,207	1,121	1,074	3,481	3,575
18-25	469	418	387	347	249	205	669	624
18	33	52	23 ^a	57	20	39	41	80
19	50	47	36	37	27	21	63	77
20	40	42	40	29	23	16	70	60
21	61	63	60	44	28	26	94	89
22	43	50	34	47	16	26	65	77
23	76	42	54	31	40	16	100	62
24	82	71	81	52	54	32	113	97
25	84	51	59	51	41	29	122	83
26 or Older	1,678	1,643	1,764	1,860	872	869	2,812	2,950
26-29	215	272	183	283	117	148	288 ^a	445
30-34	376	362	255	303	117	152	557	563
35-39	250	254	290	243	138	146	427	399
40-44	195	204	174	255	105	115	294	371
45-49	232	145	267	198	129	74	427	296
50-54	157	117	256	161	135	38	317	259
55-59	103	131	130	160	38	98	206	254
60-64	67	86	102	102	33	69	139	123
65 or Older	83	73	107	155	60	29	158	240

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.10B Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
12-17	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
13	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
15	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.1
16	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.2
17	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.5
18 or Older	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.5
18-25	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.8
18	0.7	1.1	0.5 ^a	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.7
19	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.5	2.0
20	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.4
21	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.3	2.1
22	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.8
23	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	2.2	1.4
24	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.7	2.5	2.2
25	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.9
26 or Older	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
26-29	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.7 ^a	2.6
30-34	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.6
35-39	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.9
40-44	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.9
45-49	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.5
50-54	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.4	1.2
55-59	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.2
60-64	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
65 or Older	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.11A Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2,288	2,181	141	121	2,147	2,061	469	418	1,678	1,643
GENDER										
Male	1,479	1,391	79	78	1,400	1,312	314	260	1,086	1,052
Female	809	791	62	42	747	748	154	158	592	591
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,951	1,816	105	96	1,845	1,720	389	363	1,456	1,357
White	1,474	1,382	74	64	1,399	1,318	309	262	1,091	1,056
Black or African American	339	318	16	17	322	301	47	55	275	246
American Indian or Alaska Native	24	16	1	0	23	15	3	8	20	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	3	*	*	14	3	*	*	*	3
Asian	36	27	2	4	34	23	13	14	21	9
Two or More Races	64	70	11	10	53	60	12	25	41	35
Hispanic or Latino	337	365	36	24	302	340	79	55	222	286
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	402	499	99	92	303	407
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	821	743	178	177	643	566
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	729	614	179	137	550	478
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	195	205	13	12	182	193
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	934	770	212	155	722	616
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	291	347	80	92	210	255
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	211	262	77	64	134	199
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	712	681	100	107	612	574

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.11B Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8
GENDER										
Male	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0
Female	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.8
White	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8
Black or African American	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.3	3.0	1.9	0.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.1	0.3	*	*	2.4	0.3	*	*	*	0.3
Asian	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Two or More Races	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.2	1.4	1.1
Hispanic or Latino	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.5
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.5
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.12A Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2,245	2,301	94	93	2,152	2,207	387	347	1,764	1,860
GENDER										
Male	1,514	1,494	42	45	1,473	1,449	261	231	1,212	1,219
Female	731	806	52	48	679	758	127	117	552	641
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,910	1,835	76	82	1,834	1,753	329	299	1,505	1,454
White	1,487	1,338	63	59	1,424	1,279	273	221	1,150	1,058
Black or African American	273	362	4	12	269	350	34	44	235	305
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	26	1	*	29	26	5	5	24	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	4	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	4
Asian	39	30	*	4	39	26	8	13	31	13
Two or More Races	70	74	7	7	63	68	7	16	56	52
Hispanic or Latino	335	466	18	12	317	455	59	48	259	406
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	376	450	71	81	306	369
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	676	579	133	120	543	459
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	685	652	152	128	533	524
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	414	527	31	19	382	509
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	983	928	187	161	796	766
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	274	287	83	70	191	218
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	238	207	51	46	187	161
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	657	785	67	70	590	715

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.12B Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
GENDER										
Male	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Female	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8
White	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8
Black or African American	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.1	1.7	0.5	*	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.7	0.4	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	0.5
Asian	0.3	0.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1
Two or More Races	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.9	1.6
Hispanic or Latino	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.1
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.13A Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,191	1,146	70	72	1,121	1,074	249	205	872	869
GENDER										
Male	859	797	28	37	830	759	174	130	657	629
Female	332	349	42	34	291	315	75	75	216	240
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	996	949	52	64	943	886	205	180	739	706
White	759	653	44	47	716	606	169	123	547	483
Black or African American	179	233	4	12	175	221	24	38	152	183
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	10	0	*	10	10	3	3	8	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	3	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	3
Asian	10	18	*	*	10	18	*	12	10	6
Two or More Races	24	32	3	4	21	27	7	4	14	23
Hispanic or Latino	195	196	18	8	178	188	44	25	134	163
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	247	289	54	51	194	238
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	398	363	90	92	308	271
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	365	279	96	60	269	219
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	111	143	9	2	102	141
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	500	415	121	79	379	336
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	158	138	45	41	112	97
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	122	122	37	31	85	92
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	342	399	45	54	296	345

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.13B Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
GENDER										
Male	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
White	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
Black or African American	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.7	0.3	*	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.7	0.3	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.3
Asian	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.6	0.1	0.1
Two or More Races	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Hispanic or Latino	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.14A Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	3,679	3,755	198	180	3,481	3,575	669	624	2,812	2,950
GENDER										
Male	2,368	2,376	115	109	2,253	2,267	444	410	1,809	1,857
Female	1,311	1,378	83	71	1,228	1,307	225	215	1,003	1,093
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,133	3,069	151	139	2,982	2,930	564	525	2,418	2,406
White	2,435	2,316	111	88	2,324	2,229	457	383	1,867	1,846
Black or African American	455	516	18	26	436	490	64	80	372	410
American Indian or Alaska Native	43	36	1	0	42	35	5	10	37	25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	67	42	4	10	63	31	21	15	43	16
Two or More Races	117	137	15	13	102	124	12 ^a	37	91	87
Hispanic or Latino	546	685	46	41	499	644	106	99	394	545
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	628	710	137	140	492	570
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,190	1,126	238	236	952	891
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1,129	1,120	259	220	871	899
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	533	618	36	28	498	590
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1,546	1,401	304	266	1,242	1,135
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	455	528	134	130	321	398
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	342	416	100	95	243	320
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1,138	1,230	132	133	1,006	1,097

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.14B Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4
GENDER										
Male	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8
Female	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.3
White	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.3
Black or African American	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.0	2.3	0.9	0.3	3.3	2.5	2.2	4.1	3.5	2.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.2	*	*	*	2.4	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1
Two or More Races	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.6	3.1	1.4 ^a	4.8	3.0	2.7
Hispanic or Latino	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.1
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.1
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.15A Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	2,288	2,181	2,245	2,301	1,191	1,146	3,679	3,755
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	459	417	429	458	206	189	768	743
Midwest	375	500	403	478	169 ^a	282	659	743
South	880	796	780	723	461	415	1,315	1,294
West	574	468	633	641	355	259	937	975
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	1,089	1,222	1,161	1,312	565	626	1,873	2,095
Small Metro	894 ^b	604	786	706	479	362	1,328	1,129
Nonmetro	305	355	298	283	147	157	478	530
Urbanized	125	139	125	111	46	54	213	210
Less Urbanized	148	194	148	159	84	99	224	288
Completely Rural	32	22	25	13	17	4	41	32
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	723	743	680	706	407	404	1,068	1,184
100-199%	560	549	478	545	276	312	831	874
200% or More	1,003	889	1,081	1,048	507	430	1,768	1,695
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	745	725	969	1,055	379	416	1,501	1,475
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	971	1,022	717	795	464	470	1,343	1,497
Other ⁷	386	275	436	361	213	165	717	601
No Coverage	386	362	424	364	242	232	597	575

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.15B Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6
Midwest	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3 ^a	0.5	1.2	1.3
South	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.3
West	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.5
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.4
Small Metro	1.1 ^b	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.4
Nonmetro	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.4
Urbanized	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.4
Less Urbanized	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.5
Completely Rural	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.9
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.9
100-199%	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6
200% or More	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.0
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.4
Other ⁷	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.9
No Coverage	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.16A Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	3,679	3,755	198	180	3,481	3,575	669	624	2,812	2,950
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	1,191	1,146	70	72	1,121	1,074	249	205	872	869
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	1,094	1,032	71	46	1,023	986	220	213	803	773
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	1,038	1,155	24	21	1,014	1,134	139	142	875	991

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.16B Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	32.4	30.5	35.4	39.9	32.2	30.0	37.2	32.8	31.0	29.5
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	29.7	27.5	35.9	25.8	29.4	27.6	32.9	34.1	28.6	26.2
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	28.2	30.8	12.1	11.9	29.1	31.7	20.7	22.8	31.1	33.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.17A Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	3,679	3,755	198	180	3,481	3,575	669	624	2,812	2,950
Marijuana	1,027 ^b	747	101	85	926 ^a	663	266	200	660 ^a	463
Cocaine	615	516	15	16	600	500	142 ^b	51	457	450
Heroin	639	636	7	0	633	636	133	109	499	527
Hallucinogens	270	261	17	15	253	245	95 ^a	46	158	200
Inhalants	169	189	10	11	158	178	65 ^a	26	94	152
Methamphetamine	443	404	8	8	436	396	88	72	348	324
Pain Relievers	822	718	25	26	797	692	165 ^a	105	632	587
Tranquilizers	293	248	19	*	274	216	89	60	185	156
Stimulants	139	126	16	8	122	118	46	27	76	91
Sedatives	116	151	7	6	109	144	28	33	81	111
Alcohol	2,003	2,045	80	66	1,923	1,980	338	295	1,585	1,684

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.17B Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marijuana	27.9 ^b	19.9	51.3	47.0	26.6 ^b	18.5	39.7	32.0	23.5 ^b	15.7
Cocaine	16.7	13.7	7.7	8.7	17.2	14.0	21.3 ^b	8.1	16.3	15.2
Heroin	17.4	17.0	3.3	0.2	18.2	17.8	19.9	17.4	17.8	17.9
Hallucinogens	7.3	6.9	8.9	8.4	7.3	6.9	14.2 ^a	7.3	5.6	6.8
Inhalants	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.9	4.5	5.0	9.7 ^a	4.2	3.3	5.1
Methamphetamine	12.1	10.8	3.9	4.2	12.5	11.1	13.2	11.5	12.4	11.0
Pain Relievers	22.4	19.1	12.8	14.3	22.9	19.4	24.6	16.9	22.5	19.9
Tranquilizers	8.0	6.6	9.7	*	7.9	6.1	13.3	9.6	6.6	5.3
Stimulants	3.8	3.4	8.3	4.4	3.5	3.3	6.9	4.3	2.7	3.1
Sedatives	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.0	4.1	5.3	2.9	3.8
Alcohol	54.4	54.5	40.5	36.5	55.2	55.4	50.5	47.3	56.4	57.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.18A Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	2,288	2,181	141	121	2,147	2,061	469	418	1,678	1,643
Hospital - Inpatient	445	359	36	*	409	323	100	58	309	265
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	637	497	33	*	604	469	139	88	465	381
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	1,097	940	41	*	1,056	907	218	163	838	744
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	665	691	39	*	625	653	156	143	470	510
Emergency Room	216	232	14	*	201	201	45	46	156	155
Private Doctor's Office	419	501	*	*	403	482	91	92	312	390
Self-Help Group	1,152	929	33	23	1,119	905	248 ^a	169	871	737
Prison/Jail	192	156	10	6	182	150	41	24	142	126

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.18B Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital - Inpatient	19.5	16.5	25.6	*	19.0	15.7	21.2	13.9	18.4	16.1
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	27.8	22.8	23.3	*	28.1	22.8	29.7	21.1	27.7	23.2
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	48.0	43.1	29.0	*	49.2	44.0	46.5	39.1	50.0	45.3
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	29.1	31.7	28.0	*	29.1	31.7	33.2	34.2	28.0	31.0
Emergency Room	9.4	10.6	10.0	*	9.4	9.8	9.6	11.1	9.3	9.4
Private Doctor's Office	18.3	23.0	*	*	18.8	23.4	19.5	22.1	18.6	23.7
Self-Help Group	50.3	42.6	23.1	19.4	52.1	43.9	52.9 ^a	40.4	51.9	44.8
Prison/Jail	8.4	7.1	6.9	4.9	8.5	7.3	8.7	5.7	8.5	7.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.19A Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	2,245	2,301	*	*	2,152	2,207	387	347	1,764	1,860
Hospital - Inpatient	452	524	*	*	439	496	70	63	369	432
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	631	589	*	*	614	559	94	66	521	494
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	751	744	*	*	728	709	134	117	594	592
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	598	540	*	*	578	512	108	97	470	415
Emergency Room	253	303	*	*	253	281	59	62	194	219
Private Doctor's Office	309	417	*	*	304	396	49	61	255	335
Self-Help Group	1,291	1,211	*	*	1,269	1,180	191	154	1,078	1,026
Prison/Jail	157	150	*	*	148	130	34	27	114	103

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.19B Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital - Inpatient	20.1	22.8	*	*	20.4	22.4	18.1	18.2	20.9	23.2
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	28.1	25.6	*	*	28.6	25.3	24.2	18.9	29.5	26.5
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	33.5	32.3	*	*	33.8	32.1	34.6	33.6	33.7	31.8
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	26.6	23.5	*	*	26.9	23.2	27.9	27.9	26.6	22.3
Emergency Room	11.3	13.2	*	*	11.8	12.7	15.1	18.0	11.0	11.8
Private Doctor's Office	13.8	18.1	*	*	14.1	17.9	12.5	17.7	14.5	18.0
Self-Help Group	57.5	52.6	*	*	59.0	53.5	49.2	44.3	61.1	55.2
Prison/Jail	7.0	6.5	*	*	6.9	5.9	8.8	7.6	6.5	5.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.20A Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	3,679	3,755	198	180	3,481	3,575	669	624	2,812	2,950
Hospital - Inpatient	702	732	43	55	659	677	144	118	515	559
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	974	918	38	47	936	871	185	147	751	725
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	1,524	1,446	49	56	1,475	1,389	269	226	1,206	1,163
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	1,093	1,054	49	54	1,044	1,000	219	197	825	803
Emergency Room	453	530	14 ^b	45	439	486	108	110	331	376
Private Doctor's Office	686	883	21	34	665	849	127	147	538	701
Self-Help Group	1,948	1,808	39	47	1,910	1,761	342	263	1,568	1,498
Prison/Jail	288	252	20	21	268	230	58	42	210	188

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.20B Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital - Inpatient	19.1	19.5	21.6	30.5	18.9	18.9	21.5	18.8	18.3	19.0
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	26.5	24.5	19.2	25.9	26.9	24.4	27.6	23.5	26.7	24.6
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	41.4	38.5	24.9	31.3	42.4	38.9	40.2	36.2	42.9	39.4
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	29.7	28.1	24.8	30.3	30.0	28.0	32.8	31.5	29.3	27.2
Emergency Room	12.3	14.1	7.2 ^b	24.7	12.6	13.6	16.1	17.6	11.8	12.8
Private Doctor's Office	18.7 ^a	23.5	10.8	19.1	19.1	23.7	19.0	23.6	19.1	23.8
Self-Help Group	53.0	48.2	19.6	26.2	54.9	49.3	51.0	42.1	55.8	50.8
Prison/Jail	7.8	6.7	10.0	11.8	7.7	6.4	8.7	6.7	7.5	6.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.21A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	1,541	1,406	1,352	1,208	614	490	2,346	2,229
12-17	63	64	37	48	22	28	80	89
12	*	1	1	*	*	*	2	1
13	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
14	2	0	2	1	2	*	2	2
15	16	18	6	10	4	9	18	19
16	22	22	16	14	11	11	28	27
17	24	22	12	21	6	8	31	38
18 or Older	1,478	1,343	1,315	1,160	592	462	2,266	2,140
18-25	296	259	210	175	113	84	417	383
18	16	13	13	21	7	6	24	41
19	29	31	17	10	14	7	37	41
20	22	20	13	10	9	1	29	36
21	36	36	35	31	9	17	66	50
22	42	31	24	25	14	10	52	48
23	50	29	31	17	16 ^a	3	68	43
24	54	60	48	36	26	23	80	73
25	46	39	28	24	18	16	61	51
26 or Older	1,182	1,084	1,105	985	479	378	1,849	1,756
26-29	152	172	79	149	47	56	187	277
30-34	297	288	143	155	68	88	375	356
35-39	188	175	170	153	67	78	302	259
40-44	93	127	109	111	44	36	165	219
45-49	191	102	194 ^a	97	85	34	300 ^a	169
50-54	127	81	205	105	98	37	248	149
55-59	63	53	97	57	32	15	133	97
60-64	40	36	72	61	32	27	80	89
65 or Older	30	51	36	98	7	7	58	142

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.21B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8
12-17	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
12	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
13	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
15	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
16	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6
17	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9
18 or Older	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9
18-25	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.1
18	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9
19	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.1
20	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9
21	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.2
22	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.1
23	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4 ^a	0.1	1.5	1.0
24	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.7
25	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1
26 or Older	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8
26-29	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.6
30-34	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.7
35-39	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.3
40-44	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1
45-49	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.4 ^a	0.8
50-54	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7
55-59	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
60-64	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
65 or Older	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.22A Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,541	1,406	63	64	1,478	1,343	296	259	1,182	1,084
GENDER										
Male	1,017	860	33	36	984	824	196	149	788	675
Female	524	546	31	27	494	519	100	110	394	409
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,289	1,178	55	49	1,233	1,129	238	231	996	897
White	952	948	38	40	914	908	191	190	723	718
Black or African American	235	179	9	5	225	173	22	21	204	152
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	14	1	0	19	14	*	8	17	6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	3	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	3
Asian	22	10	2	0	20	10	9	7	10	3
Two or More Races	48	24	4	3	44	21	10	6	33	14
Hispanic or Latino	252	229	8	15	244	214	58	27	186	187
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	265	331	64	47	202	285
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	585	500	116	107	469	393
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	497	426	112	95	386	331
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	130	85	5	10	125	75
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	617	461	131	91	486	370
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	191	235	51	59	140	176
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	166	182	56	42	110	140
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	504	464	58	66	446	398

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.22B Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
GENDER										
Male	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Female	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
White	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Black or African American	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.0	*	3.0	1.6	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.7	0.3	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.3
Asian	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Two or More Races	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.4
Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.23A Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,352	1,208	37	48	1,315	1,160	210	175	1,105	985
GENDER										
Male	920	803	22	26	898	777	139	122	759	656
Female	432	405	15	22	417	382	71	53	345	329
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,163	999	35	45	1,128	954	173	157	954	797
White	842	726	26	33	816	693	151	127	666	566
Black or African American	220	224	3	9	217	215	19	18	198	197
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	19	1	*	21	19	2	2	19	16
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	22	1	*	*	22	1	1	1	21	*
Two or More Races	47	28	4	3	43	25	1 ^a	9	42	16
Hispanic or Latino	189	209	2	3	187	205	37	17	150	188
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	221	237	44	43	177	193
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	462	344	75	66	387	278
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	355	376	71	65	284	310
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	277	203	21 ^b	0	257	203
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	562	410	97	71	465	339
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	134	133	45	34	89	99
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	182	121	36	35	146	86
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	438	496	32	34	405	461

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.23B Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
GENDER										
Male	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Female	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
White	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
Black or African American	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.5	1.2	0.5	*	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2
Asian	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	*
Two or More Races	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.1 ^a	1.2	1.4	0.5
Hispanic or Latino	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.3	0.5 ^b	0.0	0.4	0.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.1
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.24A Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	614	490	22	28	592	462	113	84	479	378
GENDER										
Male	458	345	11	10	446	335	82	49	365	287
Female	156	145	11	18	146	127	31	35	115	92
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	507	411	20	27	487	385	87	76	399	309
White	369	290	14	25	355	266	80	63	275	202
Black or African American	113	110	3	1	109	109	6	11	103	98
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	8	0	*	6	8	*	1	5	6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	9	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	8	1
Hispanic or Latino	107	79	2	2	105	77	25	8	80	70
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	118	133	24	16	94	117
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	218	171	39	41	179	130
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	193	121	47	26	146	95
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	63	37	3	*	60	37
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	274	159	52	33	222	127
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	64	56	30	20	34	37
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	77	49	16	11	61	38
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	177	198	15	20	162	178

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.24B Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
GENDER										
Male	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
White	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Black or African American	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5	0.5	0.3	*	0.5	0.5	*	0.6	0.4	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	0.2
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	0.2 ^a	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Hispanic or Latino	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.25A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	2,346	2,229	80	89	2,266	2,140	417	383	1,849	1,756
GENDER										
Male	1,528	1,378	44	54	1,484	1,324	266	247	1,218	1,077
Female	818	851	36	35	782	816	151	136	631	680
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,006	1,847	72	72	1,934	1,774	344	343	1,591	1,432
White	1,473	1,435	50	50	1,423	1,385	281	268	1,141	1,117
Black or African American	355	312	9	13	346	298	34	36	311	262
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	25	1	0	34	25	2	9	32	16
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	3	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	3
Asian	44	18	2	0	42	18	11	15	31	3
Two or More Races	86	53	8	8	78	45	11	15	67	29
Hispanic or Latino	340	382	8	17	331	365	73	41	258	325
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	394	457	87	81	307	375
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	853	712	168	148	686	564
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	672	695	138	142	534	554
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	346	276	24	13	322	264
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	938	736	188	141	750	595
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	267	328	68	88	199	241
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	278	280	79	67	200	213
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	782	796	82	88	701	707

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.25B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
GENDER										
Male	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
Female	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8
White	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8
Black or African American	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	2.7	1.8	1.2	3.4	3.0	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.7	0.3	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.3
Asian	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0
Two or More Races	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.2	0.9
Hispanic or Latino	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.0
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.8 ^a	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.7
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.26A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	1,541	1,406	1,352	1,208	614	490	2,346	2,229
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	332	320	242	273	95	89	508	512
Midwest	211 ^a	343	255	302	79	129	403	533
South	627	486	503	366	265	195	880	692
West	371	258	352	267	175 ^a	79	555	492
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	743	837	740	665	320	309	1,199	1,238
Small Metro	578 ^b	340	424	378	218 ^a	110	807	661
Nonmetro	220	230	188	165	76	71	340	330
Urbanized	75	96	82	70	15	27	142	139
Less Urbanized	118	120	90	86	48	41	166	171
Completely Rural	28	14	17	8	12	3	33	20
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	505	526	444	428	209	198	764	792
100-199%	373	358	268	277	144	140	513	527
200% or More	662	523	638	502	260	152	1,068	909
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	424	406	511	466	161	168	785	741
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	705	755	515	496	271	220	976	1,070
Other ⁷	263	151	295	217	123	46	446	341
No Coverage	269	234	233	185	113	117	408	318

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.26B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1
Midwest	0.4 ^a	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9
South	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7
West	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3 ^a	0.1	0.9	0.8
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8
Small Metro	0.7 ^b	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3 ^a	0.1	1.0	0.8
Nonmetro	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9
Urbanized	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9
Less Urbanized	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9
Completely Rural	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.9
100-199%	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0
200% or More	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2 ^a	0.1	0.6	0.5
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.4
Other ⁷	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5
No Coverage	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.27A Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	2,346	2,229	*	*	2,266	2,140	417	383	1,849	1,756
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	614	490	*	*	592	462	113	84	479	378
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	872	853	*	*	837	821	170	169	667	652
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	672	651	*	*	658	637	73	72	585	565

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.27B Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	26.2	22.0	*	*	26.1	21.6	27.0	21.9	25.9	21.5
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	37.2	38.3	*	*	36.9	38.4	40.8	44.2	36.1	37.1
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	28.7	29.2	*	*	29.1	29.8	17.6	18.9	31.6	32.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.28A Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	1,657	1,566	*	*	1,600	1,507	328	299	1,272	1,207
Marijuana	532 ^a	375	*	*	498 ^a	337	154	134	344 ^a	203
Cocaine	369	248	*	*	359	241	85 ^a	41	274	200
Heroin	398	365	*	*	391	364	92	79	299	286
Hallucinogens	148	109	*	*	134	102	*	37	74	64
Inhalants	70	88	*	*	65	83	33	15	32	69
Methamphetamine	243	210	*	*	240	205	*	47	195	158
Pain Relievers	470	374	*	*	452	361	111	63	341	298
Tranquilizers	185	134	*	*	171	114	61	46	110	68
Stimulants	80	60	*	*	67	54	25	22	43	32
Sedatives	73	64	*	*	65	58	15	22	50	37
Alcohol	942	849	*	*	911	815	174	152	736	662

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.28B Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marijuana	32.1 ^a	23.9	*	*	31.1 ^a	22.3	46.9	44.7	27.0 ^a	16.8
Cocaine	22.3	15.8	*	*	22.4	16.0	25.9 ^a	13.7	21.5	16.5
Heroin	24.0	23.3	*	*	24.5	24.2	28.2	26.3	23.5	23.7
Hallucinogens	8.9	6.9	*	*	8.3	6.7	*	12.4	5.9	5.3
Inhalants	4.2	5.6	*	*	4.1	5.5	10.0	4.9	2.5	5.7
Methamphetamine	14.7	13.4	*	*	15.0	13.6	*	15.8	15.4	13.1
Pain Relievers	28.3	23.9	*	*	28.3	24.0	34.0	21.2	26.8	24.7
Tranquilizers	11.2	8.5	*	*	10.7	7.6	18.6	15.4	8.7	5.6
Stimulants	4.8	3.8	*	*	4.2	3.6	7.6	7.5	3.4	2.7
Sedatives	4.4	4.1	*	*	4.1	3.9	4.7	7.2	3.9	3.0
Alcohol	56.8	54.2	*	*	56.9	54.1	53.2	50.9	57.9	54.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.29A Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	1,541	1,406	*	*	1,478	1,343	296	259	1,182	1,084
Hospital - Inpatient	445	359	*	*	409	323	100	58	309	265
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	637	497	*	*	604	469	139	88	465	381
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	1,097	940	*	*	1,056	907	218	163	838	744
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	665	691	*	*	625	653	156	143	470	510
Emergency Room ²	214	217	*	*	200	193	44	40	156	153
Private Doctor's Office ²	282	349	*	*	275	338	67	60	208	278
Self-Help Group ²	884 ^a	680	*	*	861	665	185 ^a	120	676	545
Prison/Jail ²	151	113	*	*	141	109	23	20	118	89

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.29B Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital - Inpatient	28.9	25.5	*	*	27.7	24.1	33.6	22.5	26.2	24.4
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	41.3	35.3	*	*	40.9	35.0	47.0	34.1	39.3	35.2
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	71.2	66.8	*	*	71.5	67.6	73.7	63.1	70.9	68.6
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	43.1	49.1	*	*	42.3	48.6	52.6	55.2	39.7	47.0
Emergency Room ²	13.9	15.5	*	*	13.5	14.4	14.8	15.5	13.2	14.1
Private Doctor's Office ²	18.3	24.8	*	*	18.6	25.2	22.6	23.1	17.6	25.7
Self-Help Group ²	57.4	48.4	*	*	58.2	49.5	62.4 ^a	46.4	57.2	50.3
Prison/Jail ²	9.8	8.0	*	*	9.5	8.1	7.9	7.6	10.0	8.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.30A Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	1,352	1,208	*	*	1,315	1,160	210	175	1,105	985
Hospital - Inpatient	452	524	*	*	439	496	70	*	369	432
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	631	589	*	*	614	559	94	*	521	494
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	751	744	*	*	728	709	134	*	594	592
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	598	540	*	*	578	512	108	*	470	415
Emergency Room ²	231	271	*	*	231	249	*	*	185	201
Private Doctor's Office ²	191	211	*	*	190	197	29	*	161	153
Self-Help Group ²	846	675	*	*	835	651	119	*	716	576
Prison/Jail ²	128	119	*	*	123	100	28	21	95	79

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.30B Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital - Inpatient	33.4	43.4	*	*	33.4	42.7	33.3	*	33.4	43.9
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	46.6	48.8	*	*	46.7	48.2	44.6	*	47.1	50.1
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	55.6	61.6	*	*	55.4	61.1	63.9	*	53.8	60.1
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	44.2	44.7	*	*	43.9	44.1	51.4	*	42.5	42.1
Emergency Room ²	17.1	22.4	*	*	17.6	21.5	*	*	16.8	20.4
Private Doctor's Office ²	14.1	17.5	*	*	14.4	17.0	13.9	*	14.6	15.5
Self-Help Group ²	62.6	55.9	*	*	63.5	56.2	56.8	*	64.8	58.5
Prison/Jail ²	9.5	9.8	*	*	9.4	8.6	13.3	11.8	8.6	8.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.31A Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	2,346	2,229	*	*	2,266	2,140	417	383	1,849	1,756
Hospital - Inpatient	702	732	*	*	659	677	144	118	515	559
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	974	918	*	*	936	871	185	147	751	725
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	1,524	1,446	*	*	1,475	1,389	269	226	1,206	1,163
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	1,093	1,054	*	*	1,044	1,000	219	197	825	803
Emergency Room ²	429	489	*	*	415	450	93	89	322	361
Private Doctor's Office ²	445	540	*	*	438	515	84	93	354	423
Self-Help Group ²	1,389	1,183	*	*	1,362	1,144	239	173	1,123	971
Prison/Jail ²	221	202	*	*	208	182	38	35	170	148

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.31B Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital - Inpatient	29.9	32.8	*	*	29.1	31.6	34.5	30.7	27.9	31.9
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	41.5	41.2	*	*	41.3	40.7	44.4	38.3	40.6	41.3
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	65.0	64.9	*	*	65.1	64.9	64.6	58.9	65.2	66.2
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	46.6	47.3	*	*	46.1	46.7	52.7	51.3	44.6	45.7
Emergency Room ²	18.3	21.9	*	*	18.3	21.0	22.4	23.2	17.4	20.6
Private Doctor's Office ²	19.0	24.2	*	*	19.3	24.1	20.1	24.1	19.2	24.1
Self-Help Group ²	59.2	53.1	*	*	60.1	53.5	57.3	45.3	60.7	55.3
Prison/Jail ²	9.4	9.1	*	*	9.2	8.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.32A Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	1,076	982	*	*	1,030	944	233	195	797	749
Private Health Insurance	438	499	*	*	412	473	125	105	288	368
Medicare	316	339	*	*	299	316	64	*	236	261
Medicaid	350	420	*	*	333	400	*	*	264	341
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	291	278	*	*	286	266	44	21	242	244
Own Savings or Earnings	373	385	*	*	365	377	98	80	267	297
Family Members	298	259	*	*	273	239	118	*	155	173
Courts	62	122	*	*	56	120	7	*	49	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	30	47	*	*	30	45	*	*	23	40
Employer	17	*	*	*	17	*	*	2	16	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.32B Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Health Insurance	40.7	50.8	*	*	40.0	50.1	53.5	53.8	36.1	49.2
Medicare	29.4	34.6	*	*	29.0	33.5	27.3	*	29.6	34.8
Medicaid	32.5	42.8	*	*	32.3	42.4	*	*	33.1	45.5
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	27.1	28.3	*	*	27.8	28.2	18.8	11.0	30.4	32.6
Own Savings or Earnings	34.6	39.2	*	*	35.4	39.9	42.2	40.8	33.5	39.7
Family Members	27.7	26.3	*	*	26.5	25.4	50.7	*	19.4	23.1
Courts	5.8 ^a	12.4	*	*	5.5 ^a	12.7	3.0	*	6.2	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	2.8	4.8	*	*	3.0	4.8	*	*	2.9	5.3
Employer	1.6	*	*	*	1.7	*	*	1.1	2.0	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.33A Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	930	800	*	*	903	772	*	*	740	638
Private Health Insurance	363	373	*	*	351	362	*	*	262	308
Medicare	211	251	*	*	203	245	*	*	169	213
Medicaid	221	281	*	*	211	277	*	*	170	239
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	212	214	*	*	211	212	*	*	*	201
Own Savings or Earnings	288	284	*	*	278	279	*	*	213	238
Family Members	153	160	*	*	136	145	*	*	60	*
Courts	74	94	*	*	68	94	*	*	56	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	88	45	*	*	83	44	*	*	*	40
Employer	21	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	16	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.33B Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0
Private Health Insurance	39.0	46.6	*	*	38.9	46.9	*	*	35.5	48.2
Medicare	22.7	31.4	*	*	22.5	31.7	*	*	22.8	33.4
Medicaid	23.8	35.1	*	*	23.3 ^a	35.8	*	*	23.0 ^a	37.5
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	22.8	26.8	*	*	23.4	27.5	*	*	*	31.5
Own Savings or Earnings	31.0	35.5	*	*	30.8	36.2	*	*	28.8	37.3
Family Members	16.5	20.0	*	*	15.1	18.7	*	*	8.1	*
Courts	8.0	11.8	*	*	7.5	12.1	*	*	7.5	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	9.5	5.6	*	*	9.2	5.7	*	*	*	6.3
Employer	2.3	*	*	*	2.0	*	*	*	2.2	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.34A Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	1,657	1,566	*	*	1,600	1,507	328	299	1,272	1,207
Private Health Insurance	699	830	*	*	668	796	175	166	493	629
Medicare	502	596	*	*	480	569	93	82	387	487
Medicaid	529	692	*	*	502	667	92	89	410	579
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	434	448	*	*	426	433	66	38	360	394
Own Savings or Earnings	648	647	*	*	632	631	137	115	495	517
Family Members	409	382	*	*	369	355	164	123	206	232
Courts	118	158	*	*	107	155	23	38	84	117
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	107	84	*	*	102	79	14	9	88	70
Employer	36	73	*	*	33	72	5	11	28	61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.34B Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Health Insurance	42.2 ^a	53.0	*	*	41.8 ^a	52.8	53.4	55.5	38.8 ^a	52.1
Medicare	30.3	38.1	*	*	30.0	37.8	28.3	27.6	30.4	40.3
Medicaid	32.0 ^b	44.2	*	*	31.4 ^b	44.3	28.0	29.6	32.3 ^b	47.9
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	26.2	28.6	*	*	26.6	28.7	20.1	12.8	28.3	32.7
Own Savings or Earnings	39.1	41.3	*	*	39.5	41.9	41.7	38.3	38.9	42.8
Family Members	24.7	24.4	*	*	23.1	23.5	49.9	40.9	16.2	19.2
Courts	7.1	10.1	*	*	6.7	10.3	7.0	12.7	6.6	9.7
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	6.4	5.3	*	*	6.4	5.3	4.2	3.0	6.9	5.8
Employer	2.2	4.7	*	*	2.1	4.7	1.6	3.6	2.2	5.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

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NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.35A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder ¹	Illicit Drugs ² (2015)	Illicit Drugs ² (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS²	850	676	437	344	321	209	997	869
Marijuana	200	205	123	139	101	91	226	292
Cocaine	159	144	132	74	105	60	206	158
Heroin	242	235	97	54	80	51	260	253
Hallucinogens	*	23	*	24	7	12	*	*
Inhalants	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Methamphetamine	221	122	89	59	83	56	233	140
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ⁴	431	353	242	212	153	122	527	480
Pain Relievers	371	307	206	138	138	100	445	367
Tranquilizers	142	108	72	91	58	48	155	166
Stimulants	40	55	24	52	16	41	50	69
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	491	453	220	159	146	120	573	513
ALCOHOL	401	279	685	683	252	199	873	800
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL²	276	192	258	216	175	148	378	287
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	975 ^a	764	864	811	398 ^a	261	1,492	1,382
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER¹	566	643	488	397	216	230	854	847

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.35B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder ¹	Illicit Drugs ² (2015)	Illicit Drugs ² (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS²	11.0	9.2	5.6	4.7	4.2	2.8	12.9	11.8
Marijuana	5.0	5.1	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.3	5.6	7.3
Cocaine	17.7	16.7	14.7	8.5	11.7	6.9	22.9	18.3
Heroin	40.9	37.5	16.5	8.6	13.6	8.2	44.1	40.3
Hallucinogens	*	6.7	*	6.9	2.8	3.5	*	*
Inhalants	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Methamphetamine	25.4	17.8	10.2	8.6	9.5	8.2	26.7	20.5
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ⁴	15.7	13.9	8.8	8.3	5.6	4.8	19.2	18.9
Pain Relievers	18.2	17.5	10.1	7.9	6.8	5.7	21.8	20.9
Tranquilizers	20.6	17.4	10.4	14.8	8.5	7.8	22.6	26.9
Stimulants	9.4	10.2	5.7	9.6	3.8	7.6	11.6	12.8
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	20.7	21.1	9.3	7.4	6.1	5.6	24.1	23.9
ALCOHOL	2.5	1.9	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.3	5.5	5.3
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL²	10.4	8.2	9.7	9.3	6.6	6.4	14.2	12.3
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.0	1.9	1.3	7.2	6.9
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER¹	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.36A Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	3,679	3,755	198	180	3,481	3,575	669	624	2,812	2,950
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	1,191	1,146	70	72	1,121	1,074	249	205	872	869
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	1,094	1,032	71	46	1,023	986	220	213	803	773
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	1,038	1,155	24	21	1,014	1,134	139	142	875	991
SPECIALTY FACILITY										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	2,346	2,229	80	89	2,266	2,140	417	383	1,849	1,756
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	614	490	22	28	592	462	113	84	479	378
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	872	853	35	32	837	821	170	169	667	652
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	672	651	14	14	658	637	73	72	585	565

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.36B Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
SPECIALTY FACILITY										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.37A Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY¹										
Illicit Drugs ²	388	374	21	9	367	365	68	84	298	280
Alcohol	274	223	11	7	263	216	57	45	206	172
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	558	503	23	15	535	488	112	114	423	374
NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY³										
Illicit Drugs ²	599	577	73	42	526	535	122	97	404	438
Alcohol	748	884	46	34	702	851	132	119	570	732
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	1,008	1,101	84	54	924	1,047	189	168	736	879
BOTH SPECIALTY AND NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY^{1,3}										
Illicit Drugs ²	1,069	925	34	43	1,035	883	206	165	830	717
Alcohol	995	879	21	27	974	852	124	103	849	749
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	1,779	1,719	53	74	1,726	1,645	304	264	1,422	1,381
UNKNOWN FACILITY TYPE⁴	334	432	38	37	296	395	64	78	232	317
NO SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT⁵	264,016 ^b	265,676	24,696	24,717	239,320 ^b	240,959	34,238 ^b	33,946	205,082 ^b	207,013

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

⁴ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

⁵ No Substance Use Treatment includes respondents who either did not receive substance use treatment for any substance in the past year or have unknown substance use treatment information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.37B Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY¹										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Alcohol	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY³										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Alcohol	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
BOTH SPECIALTY AND NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY^{1,3}										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Alcohol	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
UNKNOWN FACILITY TYPE⁴	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
NO SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT⁵	98.6	98.6	99.2	99.3	98.6	98.5	98.1	98.2	98.6	98.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

⁴ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

⁵ No Substance Use Treatment includes respondents who either did not receive substance use treatment for any substance in the past year or have unknown substance use treatment information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.38A Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	388	374	21	9	367	365	68	84	298	280
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	599	577	*	*	526	535	122	97	404	438
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	1,069	925	34	*	1,035	883	206	165	830	717
Unknown Facility Type ³	232	305	13	*	219	278	73	72	146	207

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

² Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received illicit drug treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.38B Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	16.9	17.1	14.9	7.4	17.1	17.7	14.6	20.2	17.8	17.1
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	26.2	26.5	*	*	24.5	26.0	26.0	23.2	24.1	26.7
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	46.7	42.4	23.8	*	48.2	42.8	43.9	39.5	49.4	43.7
Unknown Facility Type ³	10.2	14.0	9.6	*	10.2	13.5	15.6	17.1	8.7	12.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

² Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received illicit drug treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.39A Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	274	223	*	*	263	216	57	45	206	172
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	748	884	*	*	702	851	132	119	570	732
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	995	879	*	*	974	852	124	103	849	749
Unknown Facility Type ³	229	314	*	*	214	289	75	82	139	207

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

² Received Alcohol Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received alcohol treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.39B Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	12.2	9.7	*	*	12.2	9.8	14.7	12.8	11.7	9.2
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	33.3	38.4	*	*	32.6	38.5	34.0	34.1	32.3	39.4
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	44.3	38.2	*	*	45.3	38.6	32.1	29.5	48.1	40.3
Unknown Facility Type ³	10.2	13.6	*	*	9.9	13.1	19.2	23.5	7.9	11.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

² Received Alcohol Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received alcohol treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.40A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	558	503	23	15	535	488	112	114	423	374
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	1,008	1,101	84	54	924	1,047	189	168	736	879
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	1,779	1,719	53	74	1,726	1,645	304	264	1,422	1,381
Unknown Facility Type ³	334	432	38	*	296	395	64	78	232	317

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug or alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.40B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	15.2	13.4	11.5	8.2	15.4	13.7	16.8	18.2	15.0	12.7
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	27.4	29.3	42.6	30.2	26.6	29.3	28.2	26.9	26.2	29.8
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	48.4	45.8	26.9 ^a	41.0	49.6	46.0	45.5	42.3	50.6	46.8
Unknown Facility Type ³	9.1	11.5	19.0	*	8.5	11.0	9.6	12.6	8.2	10.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug or alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.41A Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	No Substance Use Disorder (2015)	No Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Substance Use Disorder (2015)	Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Type of Substance Use Disorder					
							Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2015)	Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2016)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION												
Illicit Drugs	2,288	2,181	924	990	1,364	1,191	1,162	983	563	535	361	327
Alcohol	2,245	2,301	885	930	1,360	1,370	656	589	1,061	1,109	357	327
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	1,191	1,146	463	493	728	652	559	470	437	450	269	268
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	3,679	3,755	1,508	1,632	2,171	2,123	1,382	1,229	1,296	1,308	507	415
SPECIALTY FACILITY												
Illicit Drugs	1,541	1,406	566	643	975 ^a	764	850	676	401	279	276	192
Alcohol	1,352	1,208	488	397	864	811	437	344	685	683	258	216
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	614	490	216	230	398 ^a	261	321	209	252	199	175	148
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	2,346	2,229	854	847	1,492	1,382	997	869	873	800	378	287

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.41B Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	No Substance Use Disorder (2015)	No Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Substance Use Disorder (2015)	Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Type of Substance Use Disorder					
							Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2015)	Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2016)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION												
Illicit Drugs	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	6.6	5.9	15.0	13.3	3.6	3.6	13.6	14.1
Alcohol	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	6.5	6.8	8.5	8.0	6.7	7.4	13.4	14.1
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.5	3.2	7.2	6.4	2.8	3.0	10.1	11.5
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	10.4	10.6	17.9	16.7	8.2	8.7	19.0	17.8
SPECIALTY FACILITY												
Illicit Drugs	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	4.7	3.8	11.0	9.2	2.5	1.9	10.4	8.2
Alcohol	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.2	4.0	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	9.7	9.3
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.3	4.2	2.8	1.6	1.3	6.6	6.4
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	7.2	6.9	12.9	11.8	5.5	5.3	14.2	12.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.42A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	8,428	8,111	1,541	1,406	6,887	6,705	18.3	17.3	81.7	82.7
12-17	884	807	63	64	820	743	7.2	7.9	92.8	92.1
12	24	37	*	1	23	35	*	*	*	*
13	36	36	*	*	36	36	*	*	*	*
14	86	100	2	0	84	100	*	*	*	*
15	190	162	16	18	174	144	8.3	11.2	91.7	88.8
16	290 ^a	219	22	22	268 ^a	197	7.6	10.1	92.4	89.9
17	259	253	24	22	235	231	9.2	8.6	90.8	91.4
18 or Older	7,545	7,304	1,478	1,343	6,067	5,961	19.6	18.4	80.4	81.6
18-25	2,631	2,520	296	259	2,335	2,261	11.2	10.3	88.8	89.7
18	290	343	16	13	274	330	5.5	3.7	94.5	96.3
19	344	308	29	31	315	276	8.5	10.2	91.5	89.8
20	341	356	22	20	319	336	6.4	5.6	93.6	94.4
21	388	361	36	36	352	325	9.4	9.9	90.6	90.1
22	307	302	42	31	265	271	13.7	10.3	86.3	89.7
23	330	349	50	29	280	320	15.2	8.4	84.8	91.6
24	310	268	54	60	255	208	17.6	22.3	82.4	77.7
25	322 ^a	233	46	39	275 ^a	194	14.4	16.6	85.6	83.4
26 or Older	4,914	4,784	1,182	1,084	3,732	3,700	24.1	22.7	75.9	77.3
26-29	900	919	152	172	748	748	16.9	18.7	83.1	81.3
30-34	993	934	297	288	696	646	29.9	30.8	70.1	69.2
35-39	636	747	188	175	448	572	29.5	23.4	70.5	76.6
40-44	502	432	93	127	409	305	18.6	*	81.4	*
45-49	595	451	191	102	404	349	32.1	22.7	67.9	77.3
50-54	534	445	127	81	407	364	*	*	*	*
55-59	407	506	63	53	344	453	*	*	*	*
60-64	184	189	40	36	145	153	*	*	*	*
65 or Older	161	160	30	51	131	109	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.42B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.5	18.3	17.3	81.7	82.7
12-17	3.5	3.2	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.0	7.2	7.9	92.8	92.1
12	0.6	1.0	*	0.0	0.6	0.9	*	*	*	*
13	0.9	0.9	*	*	0.9	0.9	*	*	*	*
14	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.4	*	*	*	*
15	4.4	3.7	0.4	0.4	4.0	3.2	8.3	11.2	91.7	88.8
16	6.9 ^a	5.1	0.5	0.5	6.3 ^a	4.6	7.6	10.1	92.4	89.9
17	6.2	6.1	0.6	0.5	5.6	5.5	9.2	8.6	90.8	91.4
18 or Older	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.4	19.6	18.4	80.4	81.6
18-25	7.5	7.3	0.8	0.7	6.7	6.5	11.2	10.3	88.8	89.7
18	6.4	7.5	0.3	0.3	6.0	7.2	5.5	3.7	94.5	96.3
19	8.1	7.8	0.7	0.8	7.4	7.0	8.5	10.2	91.5	89.8
20	8.2	8.4	0.5	0.5	7.6	8.0	6.4	5.6	93.6	94.4
21	9.4	8.4	0.9	0.8	8.5	7.5	9.4	9.9	90.6	90.1
22	7.2	7.1	1.0	0.7	6.2	6.4	13.7	10.3	86.3	89.7
23	7.4	7.8	1.1	0.7	6.2	7.1	15.2	8.4	84.8	91.6
24	6.9	6.2	1.2	1.4	5.7	4.8	17.6	22.3	82.4	77.7
25	7.1 ^a	5.2	1.0	0.9	6.0 ^a	4.4	14.4	16.6	85.6	83.4
26 or Older	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.8	24.1	22.7	75.9	77.3
26-29	5.3	5.3	0.9	1.0	4.4	4.3	16.9	18.7	83.1	81.3
30-34	4.7	4.4	1.4	1.3	3.3	3.0	29.9	30.8	70.1	69.2
35-39	3.3	3.6	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.8	29.5	23.4	70.5	76.6
40-44	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.6	18.6	*	81.4	*
45-49	2.9	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.7	32.1	22.7	67.9	77.3
50-54	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.7	*	*	*	*
55-59	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.2	1.6	2.1	*	*	*	*
60-64	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	*	*	*	*
65 or Older	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.43A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	8,428	8,111	1,541	1,406	6,887	6,705	18.3	17.3	81.7	82.7
AGE GROUP										
12-17	884	807	63	64	820	743	7.2	7.9	92.8	92.1
18 or Older	7,545	7,304	1,478	1,343	6,067	5,961	19.6	18.4	80.4	81.6
18-25	2,631	2,520	296	259	2,335	2,261	11.2	10.3	88.8	89.7
26 or Older	4,914	4,784	1,182	1,084	3,732	3,700	24.1	22.7	75.9	77.3
GENDER										
Male	5,436	5,045	1,017	860	4,419	4,185	18.7	17.1	81.3	82.9
Female	2,993	3,066	524	546	2,468	2,520	17.5	17.8	82.5	82.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,991	6,823	1,289	1,178	5,703	5,645	18.4	17.3	81.6	82.7
White	5,215	5,103	952	948	4,263	4,155	18.3	18.6	81.7	81.4
Black or African American	1,233	1,208	235	179	998	1,030	19.1	14.8	80.9	85.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	68	70	19	14	48	55	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	41	21	13	3	28	18	*	*	*	*
Asian	193	173	22	10	171	163	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	242	248	48	24	194	224	*	9.6	*	90.4
Hispanic or Latino	1,437	1,288	252	229	1,185	1,059	17.6	17.8	82.4	82.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.43B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.5	18.3	17.3	81.7	82.7
AGE GROUP										
12-17	3.5	3.2	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.0	7.2	7.9	92.8	92.1
18 or Older	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.4	19.6	18.4	80.4	81.6
18-25	7.5	7.3	0.8	0.7	6.7	6.5	11.2	10.3	88.8	89.7
26 or Older	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.8	24.1	22.7	75.9	77.3
GENDER										
Male	4.2	3.9	0.8	0.7	3.4	3.2	18.7	17.1	81.3	82.9
Female	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.8	17.5	17.8	82.5	82.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.5	18.4	17.3	81.6	82.7
White	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.4	18.3	18.6	81.7	81.4
Black or African American	3.8	3.7	0.7	0.6	3.1	3.2	19.1	14.8	80.9	85.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.7	4.5	1.4	0.9	3.4	3.6	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.6 ^a	1.8	1.7	0.3	3.9	1.5	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	5.2	5.1	1.0	0.5	4.2	4.6	*	9.6	*	90.4
Hispanic or Latino	3.3	2.9	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.4	17.6	17.8	82.4	82.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.44A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	7,545	7,304	1,478	1,343	6,067	5,961	19.6	18.4	80.4	81.6
GENDER										
Male	4,992	4,629	984	824	4,008	3,806	19.7	17.8	80.3	82.2
Female	2,552	2,674	494	519	2,059	2,156	19.3	19.4	80.7	80.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,364	6,219	1,233	1,129	5,131	5,090	19.4	18.1	80.6	81.9
White	4,766	4,674	914	908	3,851	3,766	19.2	19.4	80.8	80.6
Black or African American	1,132	1,107	225	173	907	934	19.9	15.6	80.1	84.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	63	62	19	14	44	48	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	29	18	*	3	17	15	*	*	*	*
Asian	173	145	20	10	153	135	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	202	213	44	21	158	192	*	9.7	*	90.3
Hispanic or Latino	1,181	1,085	244	214	936	871	20.7	19.7	79.3	80.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	1,340	1,338	265	331	1,075	1,007	19.8	24.7	80.2	75.3
High School Graduate	2,361	2,091	585	500	1,776	1,591	24.8	23.9	75.2	76.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	2,834	2,599	497	426	2,337	2,172	17.5	16.4	82.5	83.6
College Graduate	1,010	1,276	130	85	880 ^a	1,191	12.8	6.7	87.2	93.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3,348	3,084	617	461	2,731	2,622	18.4	15.0	81.6	85.0
Part-Time	1,271	1,307	191	235	1,080	1,072	15.0	18.0	85.0	82.0
Unemployed	888	955	166	182	722	773	18.7	19.1	81.3	80.9
Other ¹	2,037	1,958	504	464	1,534	1,494	24.7	23.7	75.3	76.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.44B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.4	19.6	18.4	80.4	81.6
GENDER										
Male	4.3	3.9	0.8	0.7	3.4	3.2	19.7	17.8	80.3	82.2
Female	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	19.3	19.4	80.7	80.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.5	19.4	18.1	80.6	81.9
White	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.4	19.2	19.4	80.8	80.6
Black or African American	4.0	3.8	0.8	0.6	3.2	3.2	19.9	15.6	80.1	84.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.0	4.4	1.5	1.0	3.5	3.4	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.8	1.6	*	0.3	2.9	1.4	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	5.2	5.3	1.1	0.5	4.1	4.8	*	9.7	*	90.3
Hispanic or Latino	3.1	2.8	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.3	20.7	19.7	79.3	80.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	3.9	4.2	0.8	1.0	3.1	3.1	19.8	24.7	80.2	75.3
High School Graduate	3.8	3.4	1.0	0.8	2.9	2.6	24.8	23.9	75.2	76.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	3.8	3.4	0.7	0.6	3.2	2.9	17.5	16.4	82.5	83.6
College Graduate	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.2 ^a	1.6	12.8	6.7	87.2	93.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.2	18.4	15.0	81.6	85.0
Part-Time	3.9	4.1	0.6	0.7	3.3	3.3	15.0	18.0	85.0	82.0
Unemployed	7.8	8.6	1.5	1.6	6.3	7.0	18.7	19.1	81.3	80.9
Other ¹	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.8	24.7	23.7	75.3	76.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.45A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment
							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	8,428	8,111	1,541	1,406	6,887	6,705	18.3	17.3	81.7	82.7
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,521	1,524	332	320	1,189	1,204	21.8	21.0	78.2	79.0
Midwest	1,577	1,475	211 ^a	343	1,366	1,132	13.4 ^b	23.3	86.6 ^b	76.7
South	3,008	2,740	627	486	2,381	2,254	20.8	17.7	79.2	82.3
West	2,322	2,373	371	258	1,951	2,115	16.0	10.9	84.0	89.1
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	4,679	4,762	743	837	3,936	3,925	15.9	17.6	84.1	82.4
Small Metro	2,607	2,390	578 ^b	340	2,029	2,050	22.2 ^b	14.2	77.8 ^b	85.8
Nonmetro	1,142	959	220	230	922	730	19.3	23.9	80.7	76.1
Urbanized	509 ^a	368	75	96	434 ^b	272	14.7	26.1	85.3	73.9
Less Urbanized	523	492	118	120	405	373	22.5	24.3	77.5	75.7
Completely Rural	111	99	28	14	83	85	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,293	2,135	505	526	1,788	1,609	22.0	24.6	78.0	75.4
100-199%	1,950	2,093	373	358	1,577	1,735	19.1	17.1	80.9	82.9
200% or More	4,159	3,834	662	523	3,496	3,311	15.9	13.6	84.1	86.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3,784	3,765	424	406	3,361	3,359	11.2	10.8	88.8	89.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,465	2,666	705	755	1,759	1,911	28.6	28.3	71.4	71.7
Other ⁵	1,120	944	263	151	858	794	23.5	15.9	76.5	84.1
No Coverage	1,650 ^a	1,342	269	234	1,380 ^a	1,108	16.3	17.5	83.7	82.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18-22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.45B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.5	18.3	17.3	81.7	82.7
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3.2	3.2	0.7	0.7	2.5	2.5	21.8	21.0	78.2	79.0
Midwest	2.8	2.6	0.4 ^a	0.6	2.4 ^a	2.0	13.4 ^b	23.3	86.6 ^b	76.7
South	3.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.2	20.8	17.7	79.2	82.3
West	3.7	3.7	0.6	0.4	3.1	3.3	16.0	10.9	84.0	89.1
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3.1	3.2	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.6	15.9	17.6	84.1	82.4
Small Metro	3.2	3.0	0.7 ^b	0.4	2.5	2.5	22.2 ^b	14.2	77.8 ^b	85.8
Nonmetro	3.1 ^a	2.5	0.6	0.6	2.5 ^a	1.9	19.3	23.9	80.7	76.1
Urbanized	3.4 ^a	2.4	0.5	0.6	2.9 ^b	1.8	14.7	26.1	85.3	73.9
Less Urbanized	3.1	2.5	0.7	0.6	2.4	1.9	22.5	24.3	77.5	75.7
Completely Rural	2.4	2.7	0.6	0.4	1.8	2.3	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	5.4	5.2	1.2	1.3	4.2	4.0	22.0	24.6	78.0	75.4
100-199%	3.6	3.8	0.7	0.7	2.9	3.2	19.1	17.1	80.9	82.9
200% or More	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.9	15.9	13.6	84.1	86.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.9	11.2	10.8	88.8	89.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	5.7	6.1	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.3	28.6	28.3	71.4	71.7
Other ⁵	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.2	23.5	15.9	76.5	84.1
No Coverage	6.2	5.5	1.0	1.0	5.2	4.5	16.3	17.5	83.7	82.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18-22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.46A Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	6,887	6,705	518	427	197	223	321	203	6,369	6,278
AGE GROUP										
12-17	820	743	12	26	4	12	8	14	809	717
18 or Older	6,067	5,961	507	400	194	212	313 ^a	189	5,560	5,561
18-25	2,335	2,261	87	77	52	29	35	48	2,248	2,184
26 or Older	3,732	3,700	420	323	141	183	278 ^a	140	3,312	3,377
GENDER										
Male	4,419	4,185	360	242	140	140	220 ^a	102	4,059	3,942
Female	2,468	2,520	158	184	57	83	101	101	2,310	2,336

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.46B Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	7.5	6.4	2.9	3.3	4.7	3.0	92.5	93.6
AGE GROUP										
12-17	100.0	100.0	1.4 ^a	3.5	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.9	98.6 ^a	96.5
18 or Older	100.0	100.0	8.4	6.7	3.2	3.6	5.2 ^a	3.2	91.6	93.3
18-25	100.0	100.0	3.7	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	96.3	96.6
26 or Older	100.0	100.0	11.2	8.7	3.8	4.9	7.5 ^a	3.8	88.8	91.3
GENDER										
Male	100.0	100.0	8.2	5.8	3.2	3.4	5.0 ^a	2.4	91.8	94.2
Female	100.0	100.0	6.4	7.3	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.0	93.6	92.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.47A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	16,402	15,581	1,352	1,208	15,050	14,374	8.2	7.8	91.8	92.2
AGE GROUP										
12-17	643 ^b	512	37	48	605 ^b	464	5.8	9.4	94.2	90.6
18 or Older	15,760	15,070	1,315	1,160	14,445	13,910	8.3	7.7	91.7	92.3
18-25	3,909	3,750	210	175	3,699	3,575	5.4	4.7	94.6	95.3
26 or Older	11,851	11,320	1,105	985	10,747	10,335	9.3	8.7	90.7	91.3
GENDER										
Male	10,538	9,762	920	803	9,618	8,958	8.7	8.2	91.3	91.8
Female	5,864	5,820	432	405	5,432	5,415	7.4	7.0	92.6	93.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	13,503	13,218	1,163	999	12,340	12,219	8.6	7.6	91.4	92.4
White	10,801	10,321	842	726	9,959	9,596	7.8	7.0	92.2	93.0
Black or African American	1,709	1,908	220	224	1,489	1,683	12.9	11.8	87.1	88.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	145	152	22	19	123	133	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	47	42	*	2	38	40	*	*	*	*
Asian	476	433	22	1	454	432	*	0.2	*	99.8
Two or More Races	325	362	47	28	278	334	*	7.6	*	92.4
Hispanic or Latino	2,899 ^b	2,363	189	209	2,710 ^b	2,154	6.5	8.8	93.5	91.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.47B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	6.1	5.8	0.5	0.4	5.6	5.3	8.2	7.8	91.8	92.2
AGE GROUP										
12-17	2.6 ^b	2.1	0.2	0.2	2.4 ^b	1.9	5.8	9.4	94.2	90.6
18 or Older	6.5	6.2	0.5	0.5	5.9	5.7	8.3	7.7	91.7	92.3
18-25	11.2	10.8	0.6	0.5	10.6	10.3	5.4	4.7	94.6	95.3
26 or Older	5.7	5.4	0.5	0.5	5.2	4.9	9.3	8.7	90.7	91.3
GENDER										
Male	8.1 ^a	7.5	0.7	0.6	7.4	6.9	8.7	8.2	91.3	91.8
Female	4.3	4.2	0.3	0.3	3.9	3.9	7.4	7.0	92.6	93.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.0	5.9	0.5	0.4	5.5	5.4	8.6	7.6	91.4	92.4
White	6.3	6.0	0.5	0.4	5.8	5.6	7.8	7.0	92.2	93.0
Black or African American	5.3	5.9	0.7	0.7	4.6	5.2	12.9	11.8	87.1	88.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.1	9.9	1.5	1.2	8.6	8.7	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6.5	3.5	*	0.1	5.3	3.4	*	*	*	*
Asian	3.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	3.1	3.0	*	0.2	*	99.8
Two or More Races	7.0	7.5	1.0	0.6	6.0	6.9	*	7.6	*	92.4
Hispanic or Latino	6.7 ^b	5.3	0.4	0.5	6.2 ^b	4.9	6.5	8.8	93.5	91.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.48A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	15,760	15,070	1,315	1,160	14,445	13,910	8.3	7.7	91.7	92.3
GENDER										
Male	10,230	9,558	898	777	9,332	8,780	8.8	8.1	91.2	91.9
Female	5,530	5,512	417	382	5,113	5,130	7.5	6.9	92.5	93.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	13,006	12,846	1,128	954	11,879	11,892	8.7	7.4	91.3	92.6
White	10,414	10,024	816	693	9,597	9,331	7.8	6.9	92.2	93.1
Black or African American	1,656	1,867	217	215	1,439	1,652	13.1	11.5	86.9	88.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	140	147	21	19	119	128	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	39	41	*	2	31	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	461	422	22	1	438	421	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	297	345	43	25	254	320	*	7.2	*	92.8
Hispanic or Latino	2,754 ^b	2,224	187	205	2,567 ^b	2,018	6.8	9.2	93.2	90.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	2,218	1,958	221	237	1,997	1,721	9.9	12.1	90.1	87.9
High School Graduate	3,759	3,430	462	344	3,297	3,086	12.3	10.0	87.7	90.0
Some College/Associate's Degree	5,302	4,955	355	376	4,947	4,579	6.7	7.6	93.3	92.4
College Graduate	4,481	4,726	277	203	4,204	4,523	6.2	4.3	93.8	95.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	8,765	8,618	562	410	8,203	8,208	6.4	4.8	93.6	95.2
Part-Time	2,487	2,323	134	133	2,353	2,190	5.4	5.7	94.6	94.3
Unemployed	1,254	1,013	182	121	1,072	892	14.5	11.9	85.5	88.1
Other ¹	3,255	3,116	438	496	2,817	2,620	13.4	15.9	86.6	84.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.48B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	6.5	6.2	0.5	0.5	5.9	5.7	8.3	7.7	91.7	92.3
GENDER										
Male	8.7	8.1	0.8	0.7	8.0	7.4	8.8	8.1	91.2	91.9
Female	4.4	4.4	0.3	0.3	4.1	4.1	7.5	6.9	92.5	93.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.3	6.2	0.6	0.5	5.8	5.8	8.7	7.4	91.3	92.6
White	6.6	6.4	0.5	0.4	6.1	5.9	7.8	6.9	92.2	93.1
Black or African American	5.8	6.5	0.8	0.7	5.0	5.7	13.1	11.5	86.9	88.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.0	10.6	1.7	1.4	9.4	9.2	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6.4	3.8	*	0.2	5.1	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	3.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	3.3	3.2	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	7.7	8.6	1.1	0.6	6.6	8.0	*	7.2	*	92.8
Hispanic or Latino	7.3 ^b	5.8	0.5	0.5	6.8 ^b	5.2	6.8	9.2	93.2	90.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	6.5	6.1	0.6	0.7	5.8	5.3	9.9	12.1	90.1	87.9
High School Graduate	6.1	5.6	0.7	0.6	5.4	5.1	12.3	10.0	87.7	90.0
Some College/Associate's Degree	7.2	6.5	0.5	0.5	6.7	6.0	6.7	7.6	93.3	92.4
College Graduate	6.2	6.3	0.4	0.3	5.8	6.0	6.2	4.3	93.8	95.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	7.4	7.2	0.5	0.3	6.9	6.8	6.4	4.8	93.6	95.2
Part-Time	7.7	7.2	0.4	0.4	7.3	6.8	5.4	5.7	94.6	94.3
Unemployed	11.0	9.1	1.6	1.1	9.4	8.0	14.5	11.9	85.5	88.1
Other ¹	4.0	3.8	0.5	0.6	3.5	3.2	13.4	15.9	86.6	84.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.49A Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	15,050	14,374	439	465	136	202	302	263	14,612	13,909
AGE GROUP										
12-17	605 ^b	464	4	8	2	3	2	5	601 ^b	456
18 or Older	14,445	13,910	435	457	135	199	300	258	14,010	13,453
18-25	3,699	3,575	74	72	25	19	49	53	3,624	3,503
26 or Older	10,747	10,335	360	385	110	180	251	205	10,386	9,950
GENDER										
Male	9,618	8,958	320	292	94	132	226	159	9,298	8,667
Female	5,432	5,415	118	173	42	70	76	103	5,314	5,242

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but have not received treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.49B Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	2.9	3.2	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	97.1	96.8
AGE GROUP										
12-17	100.0	100.0	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	99.3	98.3
18 or Older	100.0	100.0	3.0	3.3	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	97.0	96.7
18-25	100.0	100.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.5	98.0	98.0
26 or Older	100.0	100.0	3.4	3.7	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	96.6	96.3
GENDER										
Male	100.0	100.0	3.3	3.3	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.8	96.7	96.7
Female	100.0	100.0	2.2	3.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.9	97.8	96.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but have not received treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.50A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	21,664	20,959	2,346	2,229	19,318	18,730	10.8	10.6	89.2	89.4
AGE GROUP										
12-17	1,266 ^a	1,085	80	89	1,186 ^b	996	6.3	8.2	93.7	91.8
18 or Older	20,398	19,874	2,266	2,140	18,133	17,734	11.1	10.8	88.9	89.2
18-25	5,422	5,343	417	383	5,005	4,959	7.7	7.2	92.3	92.8
26 or Older	14,976	14,531	1,849	1,756	13,127	12,775	12.3	12.1	87.7	87.9
GENDER										
Male	13,782	12,969	1,528	1,378	12,255	11,591	11.1	10.6	88.9	89.4
Female	7,882	7,989	818	851	7,063	7,139	10.4	10.6	89.6	89.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	17,931	17,770	2,006	1,847	15,925	15,923	11.2	10.4	88.8	89.6
White	14,156	13,878	1,473	1,435	12,683	12,443	10.4	10.3	89.6	89.7
Black or African American	2,465	2,574	355	312	2,110	2,262	14.4	12.1	85.6	87.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	178	188	35	25	142	163	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	68	58	13	3	55	55	*	*	*	*
Asian	594	535	44	18	550	517	7.4	3.4	92.6	96.6
Two or More Races	471	537	86	53	385	484	*	9.9	*	90.1
Hispanic or Latino	3,733 ^a	3,189	340	382	3,393 ^b	2,807	9.1	12.0	90.9	88.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.50B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	8.1	7.8	0.9	0.8	7.2	7.0	10.8	10.6	89.2	89.4
AGE GROUP										
12-17	5.1 ^a	4.4	0.3	0.4	4.8 ^b	4.0	6.3	8.2	93.7	91.8
18 or Older	8.4	8.1	0.9	0.9	7.5	7.3	11.1	10.8	88.9	89.2
18-25	15.5	15.5	1.2	1.1	14.3	14.3	7.7	7.2	92.3	92.8
26 or Older	7.2	6.9	0.9	0.8	6.3	6.1	12.3	12.1	87.7	87.9
GENDER										
Male	10.6 ^a	9.9	1.2	1.1	9.4	8.9	11.1	10.6	88.9	89.4
Female	5.7	5.8	0.6	0.6	5.1	5.1	10.4	10.6	89.6	89.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.0	7.9	0.9	0.8	7.1	7.1	11.2	10.4	88.8	89.6
White	8.3	8.1	0.9	0.8	7.4	7.3	10.4	10.3	89.6	89.7
Black or African American	7.7	8.0	1.1	1.0	6.6	7.0	14.4	12.1	85.6	87.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.4	12.3	2.5	1.7	9.9	10.6	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9.4	4.8	1.7	0.3	7.6	4.6	*	*	*	*
Asian	4.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	3.7	3.5	7.4	3.4	92.6	96.6
Two or More Races	10.1	11.1	1.8	1.1	8.3	10.0	*	9.9	*	90.1
Hispanic or Latino	8.6 ^b	7.2	0.8	0.9	7.8 ^b	6.3	9.1	12.0	90.9	88.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.51A Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	20,398	19,874	2,266	2,140	18,133	17,734	11.1	10.8	88.9	89.2
GENDER										
Male	13,156	12,446	1,484	1,324	11,672	11,122	11.3	10.6	88.7	89.4
Female	7,242	7,428	782	816	6,460	6,612	10.8	11.0	89.2	89.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	17,000	16,958	1,934	1,774	15,066	15,183	11.4	10.5	88.6	89.5
White	13,460	13,287	1,423	1,385	12,038	11,901	10.6	10.4	89.4	89.6
Black or African American	2,333	2,451	346	298	1,987	2,152	14.8	12.2	85.2	87.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	172	178	34	25	137	153	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	54	54	*	3	43	51	*	*	*	*
Asian	563	499	42	18	520	481	7.5	3.6	92.5	96.4
Two or More Races	418	490	78	45	340	446	*	9.1	*	90.9
Hispanic or Latino	3,398 ^a	2,916	331	365	3,067 ^b	2,551	9.8	12.5	90.2	87.5
EDUCATION										
< High School	3,067	2,809	394	457	2,673	2,353	12.9	16.3	87.1	83.7
High School Graduate	5,230	4,865	853	712	4,376	4,153	16.3	14.6	83.7	85.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	7,052	6,649	672	695	6,380	5,954	9.5	10.5	90.5	89.5
College Graduate	5,050	5,551	346	276	4,704	5,275	6.9	5.0	93.1	95.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	10,798	10,658	938	736	9,860	9,922	8.7	6.9	91.3	93.1
Part-Time	3,211	3,131	267	328	2,945	2,803	8.3	10.5	91.7	89.5
Unemployed	1,775	1,624	278	280	1,497	1,345	15.7	17.2	84.3	82.8
Other ¹	4,613	4,460	782	796	3,831	3,665	17.0	17.8	83.0	82.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.1B Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	8.4	8.1	0.9	0.9	7.5	7.3	11.1	10.8	88.9	89.2
GENDER										
Male	11.2	10.6	1.3	1.1	10.0	9.4	11.3	10.6	88.7	89.4
Female	5.8	5.9	0.6	0.6	5.1	5.2	10.8	11.0	89.2	89.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.3	8.2	0.9	0.9	7.3	7.4	11.4	10.5	88.6	89.5
White	8.6	8.4	0.9	0.9	7.7	7.6	10.6	10.4	89.4	89.6
Black or African American	8.2	8.5	1.2	1.0	6.9	7.5	14.8	12.2	85.2	87.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.5	12.8	2.7	1.8	10.8	11.0	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9.0	5.0	*	0.3	7.1	4.7	*	*	*	*
Asian	4.2	3.8	0.3	0.1	3.9	3.6	7.5	3.6	92.5	96.4
Two or More Races	10.8	12.2	2.0	1.1	8.8	11.1	*	9.1	*	90.9
Hispanic or Latino	9.0 ^a	7.6	0.9	0.9	8.1 ^b	6.6	9.8	12.5	90.2	87.5
EDUCATION										
< High School	8.9	8.7	1.1	1.4	7.8	7.3	12.9	16.3	87.1	83.7
High School Graduate	8.5	8.0	1.4	1.2	7.1	6.8	16.3	14.6	83.7	85.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	9.5	8.8	0.9	0.9	8.6	7.9	9.5	10.5	90.5	89.5
College Graduate	6.9	7.4	0.5	0.4	6.5	7.0	6.9	5.0	93.1	95.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	9.1	8.9	0.8 ^a	0.6	8.3	8.2	8.7	6.9	91.3	93.1
Part-Time	9.9	9.8	0.8	1.0	9.1	8.7	8.3	10.5	91.7	89.5
Unemployed	15.5	14.6	2.4	2.5	13.1	12.1	15.7	17.2	84.3	82.8
Other ¹	5.7	5.5	1.0	1.0	4.8	4.5	17.0	17.8	83.0	82.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.52A Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	19,318	18,730	880	836	313	363	567	474	18,439	17,894
AGE GROUP										
12-17	1,186 ^b	996	17	30	4	12	13	18	1,169 ^b	965
18 or Older	18,133	17,734	863	806	309	351	554	455	17,270	16,928
18-25	5,005	4,959	138	145	71	46	67	98	4,868	4,815
26 or Older	13,127	12,775	725	662	237	305	487	357	12,402	12,113
GENDER										
Male	12,255	11,591	571	498	220	222	351	276	11,684	11,093
Female	7,063	7,139	309	339	93	141	216	198	6,754	6,800

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.52B Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	4.6	4.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.5	95.4	95.5
AGE GROUP										
12-17	100.0	100.0	1.4	3.0	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	98.6	97.0
18 or Older	100.0	100.0	4.8	4.5	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.6	95.2	95.5
18-25	100.0	100.0	2.7	2.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.0	97.3	97.1
26 or Older	100.0	100.0	5.5	5.2	1.8	2.4	3.7	2.8	94.5	94.8
GENDER										
Male	100.0	100.0	4.7	4.3	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.4	95.3	95.7
Female	100.0	100.0	4.4	4.7	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.8	95.6	95.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.53A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	836
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	221
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	96
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	61
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	119
Not Ready to Stop Using	315
No Openings in a Program	26
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	155
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	111
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	96
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	31
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	74
Treatment Would Not Help	18
Did Not Have Time	40
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	39
Some Other Reason	12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 5.53B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Percentages, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	26.4
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	11.5
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	7.2
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	14.2
Not Ready to Stop Using	37.7
No Openings in a Program	3.1
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	18.6
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	13.2
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	11.5
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	3.7
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	8.9
Treatment Would Not Help	2.1
Did Not Have Time	4.8
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	4.6
Some Other Reason	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 5.54A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment ¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	806
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	217
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	92
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	61
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	116
Not Ready to Stop Using	307
No Openings in a Program	26
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	154
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	109
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	96
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	26
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	74
Treatment Would Not Help	*
Did Not Have Time	40
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	33
Some Other Reason	11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 5.54B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Percentages, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment ¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	26.9
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	11.5
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	7.5
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	14.4
Not Ready to Stop Using	38.1
No Openings in a Program	3.2
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	19.1
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	13.5
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	11.9
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	3.2
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	9.2
Treatment Would Not Help	*
Did Not Have Time	5.0
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	4.1
Some Other Reason	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 5.1C Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

	Total		ALCOHOL USE DISORDER STATUS							
			No Alcohol Use Disorder		Alcohol Use Disorder					
					Alcohol Dependence or Abuse		Dependence		Abuse	
Illicit Drug Use Disorder Status ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0	0	353	345	353	345	265	261	241	234
NO ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	220	226	390	394	311	325	231	239	218	224
ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	220	226	177	178	132	121	97	99	91	67
Dependence	192	190	154	154	117	100	94	84	72	48
Abuse	112	108	93	87	60	66	27	48	54	46

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.1D Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

	Total		ALCOHOL USE DISORDER STATUS							
			No Alcohol Use Disorder		Alcohol Use Disorder					
					Alcohol Dependence or Abuse		Dependence		Abuse	
Illicit Drug Use Disorder Status ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
NO ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02
Dependence	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Abuse	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.1P Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

	Total		ALCOHOL USE DISORDER STATUS							
			No Alcohol Use Disorder		Alcohol Use Disorder					
					Alcohol Dependence or Abuse		Dependence		Abuse	
Illicit Drug Use Disorder Status ¹	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	da		0.1143		0.1143		0.7705		0.0105	
NO ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	0.1981		0.1337		0.3433		0.7817		0.1082	
ILLICIT DRUG USE DISORDER	0.1981		0.8391		0.0522		0.9057		0.0008	
Dependence	0.0810		0.6791		0.0139		0.4361		0.0010	
Abuse	0.6333		0.7535		0.7141		0.0330		0.2225	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.2C Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	220	226	42	44	217	220	89	93	196	192
Marijuana	145	154	38	38	138	147	75	84	109	117
Cocaine	83	83	9	8	83	83	29	28	77	78
Heroin	61	65	4	1	61	65	22	21	57	62
Hallucinogens	34	41	14	12	31	39	19	24	25	30
Inhalants	26	24	11	11	23	21	6	5	22	20
Methamphetamine	85	67	8	4	85	66	24	20	82	63
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	136	135	24	24	134	132	47	40	126	124
Pain Relievers	120	115	18	21	119	111	37	30	114	106
Tranquilizers	66	59	15	15	63	57	29	25	56	50
Stimulants	46	54	9	11	46	53	20	23	41	49
Sedatives	30	45	8	10	29	42	8	9	27	41
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	128	127	18	21	126	124	40	35	122	118
ALCOHOL	353	345	38	33	348	346	112	111	322	324
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	132	121	24	22	129	119	57	55	110	103
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	390	394	50	50	386	393	128	129	355	363

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.2D Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.27	0.09	0.09
Marijuana	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.21	0.24	0.05	0.06
Cocaine	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04
Heroin	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.01
Inhalants	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Methamphetamine	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.06
Pain Relievers	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.05
Tranquilizers	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.02
Stimulants	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.02
Sedatives	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.06
ALCOHOL	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.32	0.15	0.15
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.05	0.05
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.37	0.37	0.17	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.2P Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance Use Disorder	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.1981		0.2767		0.2708		0.5453		0.4021	
Marijuana	0.8464		0.2269		0.8870		0.7496		0.5739	
Cocaine	0.7647		0.9014		0.7720		0.7685		0.8551	
Heroin	0.7304		0.1874		0.6927		0.9582		0.6567	
Hallucinogens	0.1556		0.9843		0.1210		0.0703		0.5748	
Inhalants	0.7109		0.8938		0.7392		0.8503		0.7709	
Methamphetamine	0.0749		0.1792		0.0941		0.5366		0.1204	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	0.2511		0.7628		0.2202		0.0248		0.6245	
Pain Relievers	0.0727		0.3087		0.0438		0.0048		0.2150	
Tranquilizers	0.4057		0.6853		0.3289		0.2602		0.6265	
Stimulants	0.1112		0.2308		0.1705		0.6591		0.1921	
Sedatives	0.3648		0.6658		0.3879		0.5301		0.4663	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	0.1737		0.3749		0.1252		0.0227		0.3809	
ALCOHOL	0.1143		0.0059		0.1861		0.5007		0.2618	
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	0.0522		0.3095		0.0736		0.0793		0.2725	
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	0.1337		0.0174		0.2260		0.8166		0.2602	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.3C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	220	226	353	345	390	394
12-17	42	44	38	33	50	50
12	7	9	1	1	7	9
13	10	10	9	5	11	11
14	13	17	10	10	15	18
15	21	19	17	15	24	22
16	27	21	20	17	30	24
17	24	25	26	21	32	31
18 or Older	217	220	348	346	386	393
18-25	89	93	112	111	128	129
18	30	35	30	31	40	42
19	33	32	40	42	48	50
20	30	38	42	38	49	52
21	40	35	44	41	53	48
22	30	31	43	45	48	51
23	34	37	44	43	51	51
24	34	28	39	38	49	43
25	32	27	41	41	48	47
26 or Older	196	192	322	324	355	363
26-29	75	73	112	104	128	120
30-34	71	65	108	105	125	118
35-39	67	59	107	95	121	108
40-44	59	55	91	83	105	97
45-49	61	49	89	90	101	98
50-54	81	68	146	140	161	148
55-59	70	82	119	129	134	148
60-64	45	48	105	85	109	94
65 or Older	48	42	94	108	102	116

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.3D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15
12-17	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.20	0.20
12	0.17	0.24	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.24
13	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.26	0.27
14	0.29	0.41	0.23	0.24	0.34	0.43
15	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.34	0.55	0.48
16	0.61	0.47	0.47	0.40	0.66	0.55
17	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.49	0.74	0.70
18 or Older	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16
18-25	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.37
18	0.64	0.74	0.65	0.65	0.86	0.84
19	0.73	0.77	0.86	0.96	0.99	1.09
20	0.68	0.86	0.92	0.83	1.02	1.11
21	0.89	0.76	0.96	0.87	1.13	0.99
22	0.67	0.68	0.91	0.98	1.00	1.07
23	0.74	0.79	0.92	0.91	1.01	1.04
24	0.73	0.62	0.81	0.83	0.99	0.91
25	0.65	0.60	0.82	0.89	0.94	0.97
26 or Older	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17
26-29	0.42	0.41	0.59	0.56	0.66	0.64
30-34	0.33	0.30	0.48	0.47	0.55	0.51
35-39	0.34	0.28	0.53	0.45	0.60	0.50
40-44	0.29	0.28	0.44	0.41	0.50	0.47
45-49	0.29	0.24	0.42	0.43	0.48	0.47
50-54	0.35	0.31	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.66
55-59	0.33	0.37	0.55	0.57	0.61	0.64
60-64	0.24	0.25	0.55	0.43	0.57	0.48
65 or Older	0.10	0.09	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.3P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1981		0.1143		0.1337	
12-17	0.2767		0.0059		0.0174	
12	0.2515		0.8007		0.2922	
13	0.9662		0.3918		0.7400	
14	0.4050		0.6836		0.4921	
15	0.3023		0.4580		0.1893	
16	0.0257		0.0699		0.0007	
17	0.9908		0.0680		0.3202	
18 or Older	0.2708		0.1861		0.2260	
18-25	0.5453		0.5007		0.8166	
18	0.2279		0.9537		0.6952	
19	0.9707		0.6498		0.6479	
20	0.8492		0.3894		0.8681	
21	0.3295		0.7433		0.8070	
22	0.6135		0.9661		0.8457	
23	0.5199		0.4735		0.6465	
24	0.3523		0.7068		0.9788	
25	0.0703		0.9521		0.9925	
26 or Older	0.4021		0.2618		0.2602	
26-29	0.9559		0.2115		0.3082	
30-34	0.4272		0.9343		0.8063	
35-39	0.9684		0.0684		0.3017	
40-44	0.4259		0.3145		0.1801	
45-49	0.1699		0.2822		0.6424	
50-54	0.6894		0.2219		0.2593	
55-59	0.4079		0.2691		0.2644	
60-64	0.9585		0.5890		0.5748	
65 or Older	0.6006		0.6588		0.7097	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.4C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	220	226	42	44	217	220	89	93	196	192
GENDER										
Male	183	182	30	31	180	177	71	74	163	156
Female	118	126	30	30	117	123	54	52	102	109
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	207	207	35	38	205	201	78	82	183	178
White	173	176	32	34	172	172	71	74	158	153
Black or African American	90	82	13	15	92	84	34	35	86	76
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	13	2	3	12	12	5	7	11	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	6	*	*	7	6	*	*	5	5
Asian	31	44	7	11	30	42	19	14	23	40
Two or More Races	29	29	8	6	27	29	14	16	24	24
Hispanic or Latino	85	86	24	23	82	84	42	42	73	69
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	90	87	36	33	80	79
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	117	111	54	52	106	93
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	127	125	61	69	110	102
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	91	108	25	26	86	103
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	146	134	60	54	133	123
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	87	80	48	55	72	57
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	79	73	33	37	70	63
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	110	121	40	41	103	112

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.4D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.27	0.09	0.09
GENDER										
Male	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.15	0.15	0.41	0.43	0.16	0.15
Female	0.09	0.09	0.25	0.24	0.09	0.10	0.31	0.30	0.09	0.10
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.28	0.30	0.10	0.10
White	0.10	0.10	0.24	0.25	0.11	0.11	0.34	0.37	0.11	0.11
Black or African American	0.28	0.25	0.36	0.42	0.31	0.28	0.65	0.68	0.35	0.31
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.80	0.87	0.96	1.81	0.91	0.89	2.27	2.91	0.99	0.85
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.39	0.56	*	*	1.24	0.58	*	*	1.03	0.50
Asian	0.20	0.29	0.57	0.81	0.22	0.31	0.91	0.63	0.20	0.35
Two or More Races	0.63	0.59	1.00	0.75	0.72	0.70	1.51	1.92	0.80	0.74
Hispanic or Latino	0.19	0.19	0.41	0.40	0.22	0.22	0.56	0.57	0.24	0.22
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.27	0.62	0.66	0.27	0.28
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.19	0.18	0.48	0.48	0.21	0.18
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.16	0.39	0.44	0.18	0.16
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.14	0.52	0.52	0.13	0.14
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.11	0.40	0.36	0.13	0.12
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.26	0.24	0.51	0.57	0.30	0.24
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.67	0.64	0.87	1.04	0.86	0.79
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.15	0.49	0.52	0.14	0.15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.4P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1981		0.2767		0.2708		0.5453		0.4021	
GENDER										
Male	0.0609		0.5498		0.0687		0.5951		0.0931	
Female	0.6457		0.3404		0.4777		0.7566		0.3026	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4493		0.8531		0.4601		0.8212		0.5298	
White	0.4941		0.8222		0.5108		0.8090		0.5914	
Black or African American	0.8232		0.7973		0.7867		0.4322		0.5892	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9352		0.2186		0.7430		0.6485		0.4514	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0788		*		0.1907		*		0.6716	
Asian	0.9427		0.6078		0.8318		0.0979		0.5588	
Two or More Races	0.9510		0.5550		0.9379		0.5555		0.9966	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1360		0.0824		0.2908		0.3893		0.4979	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.6045		0.6432		0.5275	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.2497		0.7676		0.1803	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1072		0.2153		0.2050	
College Graduate	da		da		0.0745		0.9185		0.0622	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2059		0.1886		0.4689	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9104		0.6251		0.4982	
Unemployed	da		da		0.3885		0.1664		0.7341	
Other ¹	da		da		0.3653		0.2047		0.6834	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.5C Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	353	345	38	33	348	346	112	111	322	324
GENDER										
Male	288	271	28	20	286	273	82	83	269	261
Female	192	194	28	24	188	193	70	72	167	176
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	320	325	34	26	317	324	99	99	294	303
White	294	288	31	24	307	291	100	98	290	270
Black or African American	99	119	11	7	102	125	35	33	95	118
American Indian or Alaska Native	24	28	2	2	23	28	9	*	21	23
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	23	*	*	10	23	5	*	9	*
Asian	53	56	7	5	53	56	23	23	47	51
Two or More Races	34	56	7	5	33	56	18	15	28	54
Hispanic or Latino	143	122	18	19	142	122	55	51	133	113
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	137	133	42	34	129	128
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	151	170	57	55	138	160
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	208	183	86	86	188	159
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	198	205	50	47	193	200
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	262	258	75	76	250	242
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	133	126	64	70	120	104
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	90	78	35	35	82	71
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	172	181	54	44	159	176

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.5D Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.32	0.15	0.15
GENDER										
Male	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.24	0.23	0.47	0.48	0.27	0.26
Female	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.40	0.42	0.15	0.16
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.36	0.36	0.17	0.17
White	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.45	0.46	0.20	0.19
Black or African American	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.22	0.34	0.41	0.68	0.65	0.39	0.47
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.45	1.69	0.99	1.61	1.68	1.88	3.97	*	1.87	1.95
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.58	1.93	*	*	1.70	2.13	2.97	*	2.00	*
Asian	0.37	0.39	0.57	0.38	0.40	0.43	1.13	1.03	0.41	0.48
Two or More Races	0.73	1.10	0.90	0.56	0.88	1.32	1.93	1.83	0.95	1.56
Hispanic or Latino	0.33	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.32	0.73	0.68	0.44	0.37
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.38	0.39	0.74	0.68	0.43	0.45
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.27	0.50	0.51	0.27	0.30
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.27	0.23	0.51	0.50	0.31	0.25
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.25	0.27	1.00	0.89	0.26	0.28
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.20	0.47	0.49	0.23	0.22
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.40	0.37	0.64	0.69	0.49	0.44
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.75	0.66	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.85
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.22	0.63	0.54	0.22	0.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.5P Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1143		0.0059		0.1861		0.5007		0.2618	
GENDER										
Male	0.0537		0.0020		0.0931		0.2959		0.1571	
Female	0.9802		0.4423		0.9420		0.8736		0.9302	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6194		0.0025		0.8154		0.9189		0.8285	
White	0.2764		0.0222		0.3739		0.4572		0.2649	
Black or African American	0.1646		0.1823		0.1364		0.6264		0.0819	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8195		0.5747		0.7465		*		0.8736	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4616		*		0.6278		*		*	
Asian	0.7086		0.5781		0.7742		0.5047		0.9320	
Two or More Races	0.3861		0.1646		0.2924		0.6074		0.1439	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0034		0.7375		0.0037		0.1305		0.0173	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5018		0.2208		0.7752	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4085		0.1535		0.7634	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0634		0.8991		0.0331	
College Graduate	da		da		0.6622		0.7360		0.7350	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5860		0.8177		0.5544	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4125		0.6551		0.2082	
Unemployed	da		da		0.1684		0.7482		0.1778	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5612		0.0132		0.9032	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.6C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	390	394	50	50	386	393	128	129	355	363
GENDER										
Male	317	303	36	34	315	303	96	99	293	285
Female	220	223	38	34	217	222	80	77	193	204
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	363	368	43	43	359	365	113	113	328	337
White	326	329	40	38	343	332	115	116	320	306
Black or African American	129	133	17	16	134	141	45	45	124	130
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	30	2	3	25	30	10	*	22	25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	24	*	*	11	24	7	*	10	24
Asian	58	65	10	12	58	65	26	25	51	61
Two or More Races	41	60	10	8	40	59	20	19	35	56
Hispanic or Latino	151	137	28	28	151	136	59	59	143	124
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	158	147	52	42	145	141
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	181	198	74	71	165	179
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	234	215	99	104	212	180
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	209	230	53	51	204	224
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	284	276	90	86	268	262
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	150	144	73	82	134	113
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	111	99	43	47	102	86
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	195	212	64	55	182	204

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.6D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.37	0.37	0.17	0.17
GENDER										
Male	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.55	0.57	0.29	0.28
Female	0.16	0.16	0.31	0.28	0.17	0.18	0.46	0.45	0.18	0.19
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.41	0.42	0.18	0.19
White	0.19	0.19	0.29	0.28	0.20	0.21	0.49	0.51	0.22	0.22
Black or African American	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.85	0.82	0.50	0.51
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.53	1.83	1.07	2.28	1.77	1.99	4.37	*	1.96	2.04
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.84	1.99	*	*	1.92	2.18	3.98	*	2.28	2.50
Asian	0.40	0.43	0.78	0.84	0.43	0.47	1.25	1.11	0.43	0.53
Two or More Races	0.90	1.15	1.23	0.91	1.08	1.38	2.14	2.14	1.21	1.63
Hispanic or Latino	0.35	0.31	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.35	0.79	0.79	0.47	0.40
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.43	0.87	0.81	0.48	0.49
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.29	0.31	0.63	0.63	0.32	0.34
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.31	0.26	0.56	0.59	0.35	0.28
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.27	0.29	1.03	0.95	0.28	0.31
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.23	0.22	0.56	0.55	0.25	0.24
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.44	0.41	0.71	0.78	0.55	0.47
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.91	0.83	1.10	1.23	1.20	1.04
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.24	0.26	0.73	0.67	0.25	0.27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.6P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1337		0.0174		0.2260		0.8166		0.2602	
GENDER										
Male	0.0310		0.0426		0.0518		0.3956		0.0831	
Female	0.6787		0.1893		0.5256		0.5310		0.5976	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6841		0.0927		0.8247		0.7623		0.8026	
White	0.4218		0.1080		0.5308		0.5985		0.4464	
Black or African American	0.4503		0.8184		0.4365		0.6783		0.4598	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9618		0.1696		0.8810		*		0.7768	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2195		*		0.3455		*		0.7501	
Asian	0.7472		0.8891		0.7358		0.2995		0.9891	
Two or More Races	0.3070		0.4811		0.2513		0.6571		0.2108	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0026		0.0837		0.0070		0.3056		0.0186	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3330		0.4836		0.4860	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4051		0.6807		0.5287	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0427		0.9764		0.0203	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2090		0.8078		0.2261	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5334		1.0000		0.5554	
Part-Time	da		da		0.5445		0.5465		0.2429	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4529		0.5056		0.2810	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5233		0.0655		0.9493	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.7C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	220	226	42	44	217	220	89	93	196	192
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	97	92	15	13	96	91	36	43	88	76
Midwest	89	85	19	18	88	82	35	32	77	72
South	145	128	26	25	141	125	54	54	125	109
West	115	129	24	28	114	126	49	52	104	113
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	178	178	35	36	173	172	73	80	159	149
Small Metro	111	125	22	22	110	125	49	52	101	108
Nonmetro	89	66	17	14	83	64	37	28	68	53
Urbanized	55	43	11	10	52	39	24	21	43	31
Less Urbanized	65	44	13	8	60	44	22	16	50	39
Completely Rural	30	27	4	3	30	26	*	12	20	18
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	120	109	20	19	116	107	54	49	100	91
100-199%	102	118	23	22	100	116	42	41	93	107
200% or More	164	154	31	35	161	148	63	69	147	130
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	148	155	34	34	146	148	71	77	128	124
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	122	117	27	28	119	114	43	43	112	102
Other ⁵	88	88	11	8	87	88	22	21	86	85
No Coverage	102	88	10	10	101	87	40	34	93	80

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.7D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.27	0.09	0.09
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.20	0.19	0.37	0.32	0.22	0.21	0.59	0.72	0.24	0.20
Midwest	0.16	0.15	0.36	0.33	0.17	0.16	0.47	0.44	0.18	0.16
South	0.14	0.13	0.28	0.27	0.16	0.14	0.42	0.42	0.16	0.14
West	0.18	0.20	0.40	0.47	0.20	0.22	0.58	0.63	0.21	0.23
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.35	0.38	0.14	0.13
Small Metro	0.14	0.15	0.29	0.29	0.15	0.17	0.40	0.44	0.16	0.17
Nonmetro	0.23	0.16	0.50	0.38	0.24	0.17	0.76	0.63	0.22	0.17
Urbanized	0.33	0.26	0.72	0.67	0.35	0.27	1.00	0.96	0.35	0.26
Less Urbanized	0.34	0.21	0.82	0.48	0.35	0.23	0.98	0.76	0.34	0.23
Completely Rural	0.69	0.65	1.20	0.99	0.74	0.71	*	2.95	0.53	0.56
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.27	0.26	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.51	0.54	0.35	0.34
100-199%	0.19	0.21	0.39	0.39	0.20	0.24	0.48	0.51	0.23	0.26
200% or More	0.10	0.09	0.23	0.24	0.10	0.09	0.38	0.38	0.10	0.09
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.09	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.32	0.34	0.09	0.09
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.32	0.57	0.59	0.41	0.36
Other ⁵	0.13	0.13	0.88	0.67	0.13	0.13	0.72	0.70	0.14	0.13
No Coverage	0.36	0.35	0.86	0.96	0.38	0.36	0.69	0.70	0.45	0.42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.7P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1981		0.2767		0.2708		0.5453		0.4021	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.8941		0.7264		0.8546		0.2690		0.7856	
Midwest	0.1579		0.3794		0.2094		0.0463		0.6139	
South	0.1072		0.2179		0.1590		0.5463		0.2198	
West	0.7532		0.7859		0.7925		0.9617		0.7451	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8500		0.6474		0.9170		0.8171		0.8891	
Small Metro	0.5221		0.3548		0.6396		0.3548		0.8915	
Nonmetro	0.0260		0.4963		0.0288		0.4272		0.0396	
Urbanized	0.0085		0.9702		0.0052		0.1605		0.0200	
Less Urbanized	0.2452		0.3438		0.3088		0.8758		0.3268	
Completely Rural	0.7915		0.8777		0.7782		*		0.8723	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.2562		0.4646		0.3003		0.5808		0.3826	
100-199%	0.3588		0.1684		0.2317		0.7139		0.1824	
200% or More	0.1298		0.9171		0.1228		0.3259		0.1592	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.4433		0.1648		0.6258		0.4992		0.7517	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.4450		0.7385		0.5024		0.2260		0.7775	
Other ⁵	0.2943		0.4309		0.3339		0.9316		0.3287	
No Coverage	0.1350		0.9948		0.1311		0.1582		0.3566	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.8C Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	353	345	38	33	348	346	112	111	322	324
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	167	158	16	14	165	159	48	50	149	147
Midwest	136	157	16	15	135	157	52	51	121	147
South	205	211	25	19	202	209	63	60	189	195
West	188	182	19	17	186	182	64	62	175	170
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	289	275	31	26	285	274	99	98	275	256
Small Metro	191	196	21	17	188	195	78	72	168	179
Nonmetro	115	111	14	11	114	110	32	36	106	105
Urbanized	80	78	10	8	79	77	22	27	73	71
Less Urbanized	87	80	9	7	86	79	23	25	78	75
Completely Rural	26	28	5	4	25	28	8	12	24	25
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	134	152	18	13	133	151	71	63	113	139
100-199%	145	149	18	19	145	146	52	51	136	136
200% or More	298	290	32	25	295	289	81	89	284	269
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	291	293	33	24	288	293	99	105	269	271
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	130	145	22	20	128	143	46	44	119	133
Other ⁵	146	148	8	5	145	148	32	26	144	146
No Coverage	136	124	7	11	136	124	50	38	126	118

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.8D Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.32	0.32	0.15	0.15
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.35	0.33	0.38	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.78	0.82	0.40	0.39
Midwest	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.31	0.70	0.69	0.28	0.33
South	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.48	0.47	0.24	0.25
West	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.76	0.74	0.36	0.35
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.47	0.46	0.23	0.21
Small Metro	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.59	0.53	0.25	0.28
Nonmetro	0.28	0.28	0.40	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.62	0.73	0.34	0.34
Urbanized	0.46	0.47	0.64	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.93	1.14	0.57	0.57
Less Urbanized	0.43	0.39	0.56	0.43	0.46	0.43	0.96	1.11	0.51	0.47
Completely Rural	0.55	0.66	1.25	1.15	0.60	0.73	1.66	2.91	0.65	0.77
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.30	0.36	0.31	0.24	0.35	0.41	0.63	0.59	0.40	0.51
100-199%	0.26	0.26	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.59	0.61	0.33	0.32
200% or More	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.45	0.48	0.19	0.19
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.43	0.44	0.19	0.19
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.29	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.36	0.39	0.60	0.59	0.43	0.46
Other ⁵	0.22	0.22	0.69	0.44	0.22	0.22	0.98	0.86	0.23	0.23
No Coverage	0.49	0.48	0.64	0.97	0.51	0.50	0.84	0.77	0.61	0.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.8P Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1143		0.0059		0.1861		0.5007		0.2618	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.6780		0.1206		0.7760		0.5473		0.9202	
Midwest	0.8253		0.4946		0.7734		0.2531		0.4525	
South	0.2065		0.0244		0.3036		0.8009		0.2629	
West	0.1803		0.4545		0.1994		0.9464		0.1957	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.0981		0.0214		0.1468		0.9421		0.1336	
Small Metro	0.9789		0.7976		0.9887		0.4662		0.8334	
Nonmetro	0.4134		0.0084		0.5963		0.2133		0.9346	
Urbanized	0.4800		0.1140		0.5773		0.0991		0.9806	
Less Urbanized	0.3244		0.0397		0.4454		0.5806		0.5854	
Completely Rural	0.1818		0.6142		0.1656		0.4463		0.2523	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.7783		0.0877		0.6462		0.1215		0.2299	
100-199%	0.3991		0.9944		0.3922		0.7352		0.5227	
200% or More	0.1006		0.0123		0.1633		0.9817		0.1245	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.5645		0.0030		0.7702		0.4866		0.5544	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7432		0.4398		0.7942		0.8927		0.8272	
Other ⁵	0.3957		0.4077		0.4166		0.0650		0.6477	
No Coverage	0.1573		0.7573		0.1552		0.0276		0.5230	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.9C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	390	394	50	50	386	393	128	129	355	363
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	192	176	20	18	188	174	54	57	172	159
Midwest	147	169	23	21	148	167	56	54	135	155
South	243	238	31	29	240	236	77	71	218	216
West	191	215	28	30	190	214	67	73	183	200
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	322	313	41	41	316	309	114	120	301	283
Small Metro	216	232	27	25	214	231	88	86	195	209
Nonmetro	150	127	22	17	145	125	48	42	125	113
Urbanized	93	90	16	13	91	86	32	32	79	77
Less Urbanized	121	92	14	11	115	92	34	28	97	84
Completely Rural	39	38	6	5	40	37	*	14	32	30
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	171	178	25	22	167	176	87	73	140	159
100-199%	167	171	25	27	166	168	63	58	156	159
200% or More	323	319	40	39	321	317	94	107	305	292
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	313	322	43	38	309	320	115	125	287	292
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	170	174	32	33	166	169	58	54	153	159
Other ⁵	162	165	11	9	160	165	37	32	158	163
No Coverage	160	144	11	13	160	143	61	47	145	134

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.9D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.37	0.37	0.17	0.17
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.40	0.37	0.49	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.88	0.95	0.46	0.42
Midwest	0.26	0.30	0.43	0.39	0.29	0.32	0.76	0.73	0.31	0.35
South	0.24	0.24	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.60	0.56	0.28	0.27
West	0.30	0.34	0.48	0.51	0.33	0.37	0.79	0.87	0.38	0.40
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.21	0.20	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.52	0.53	0.25	0.23
Small Metro	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.30	0.64	0.62	0.30	0.33
Nonmetro	0.36	0.31	0.63	0.48	0.38	0.34	0.92	0.82	0.39	0.36
Urbanized	0.52	0.52	1.01	0.85	0.57	0.56	1.21	1.25	0.60	0.60
Less Urbanized	0.59	0.43	0.90	0.59	0.62	0.48	1.37	1.21	0.62	0.51
Completely Rural	0.88	0.85	1.61	1.46	0.99	0.93	*	3.26	0.86	0.88
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.37	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.42	0.47	0.74	0.67	0.49	0.57
100-199%	0.30	0.31	0.43	0.45	0.33	0.34	0.70	0.70	0.37	0.38
200% or More	0.18	0.18	0.28	0.27	0.19	0.19	0.52	0.55	0.20	0.20
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.17	0.17	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.47	0.50	0.20	0.20
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.37	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.47	0.45	0.76	0.71	0.55	0.54
Other ⁵	0.24	0.24	0.93	0.71	0.25	0.24	1.10	1.01	0.25	0.25
No Coverage	0.56	0.55	0.94	1.20	0.58	0.57	0.99	0.92	0.68	0.67

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.9P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1337		0.0174		0.2260		0.8166		0.2602	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.8304		0.2295		0.9186		0.8086		0.8719	
Midwest	0.7463		0.3511		0.8383		0.1531		0.7512	
South	0.0984		0.0549		0.1552		0.7855		0.1162	
West	0.6030		0.5398		0.6629		0.8304		0.6348	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.1969		0.0741		0.2740		0.7099		0.2194	
Small Metro	0.9483		0.3629		0.9706		0.6282		0.8586	
Nonmetro	0.1830		0.1224		0.2618		0.3903		0.4213	
Urbanized	0.2347		0.5970		0.2602		0.1228		0.5491	
Less Urbanized	0.2273		0.0910		0.3130		0.9803		0.3128	
Completely Rural	0.4143		0.8960		0.4202		*		0.3384	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9080		0.1385		0.9322		0.3848		0.5931	
100-199%	0.4890		0.3038		0.5857		0.9424		0.7214	
200% or More	0.1439		0.1138		0.2058		0.8721		0.1624	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.4761		0.0035		0.7293		0.5326		0.5083	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.5162		0.9944		0.5494		0.2866		0.7823	
Other ⁵	0.3055		0.4313		0.3260		0.3597		0.4341	
No Coverage	0.0831		0.8588		0.0823		0.0172		0.3880	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.10C Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	131	128	136	137	99	92	172	172
12-17	20	15	15	13	14	12	23	19
12	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2
13	5	1	5	2	5	1	5	2
14	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	4
15	8	7	5	6	5	5	8	9
16	12	8	8	7	6	7	14	10
17	12	10	10	9	9	7	13	13
18 or Older	130	125	136	136	98	91	170	171
18-25	39	37	34	33	28	27	47	44
18	9	15	7	15	7	13	9	17
19	12	11	10	12	9	9	13	15
20	11	12	14	10	9	9	16	14
21	15	15	12	11	9	8	18	17
22	12	13	8	11	5	9	15	15
23	18	11	12	9	11	6	19	13
24	16	14	16	13	13	10	18	16
25	15	10	12	11	10	7	19	15
26 or Older	124	118	130	132	93	87	161	163
26-29	35	38	30	41	25	27	40	53
30-34	46	44	39	45	24	31	58	58
35-39	43	35	47	34	34	25	56	45
40-44	37	40	33	44	26	31	44	52
45-49	46	29	49	34	37	21	61	42
50-54	46	41	64	57	44	27	71	66
55-59	34	38	39	42	19	34	49	52
60-64	35	34	40	36	23	31	48	38
65 or Older	44	47	48	50	40	17	53	72

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.10D Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06
12-17	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08
12	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.04
13	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.05
14	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.10
15	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.21
16	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.34	0.24
17	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.32	0.30
18 or Older	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07
18-25	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.13
18	0.19	0.32	0.15	0.33	0.15	0.29	0.21	0.37
19	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.29	0.21	0.22	0.30	0.37
20	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.39	0.32
21	0.37	0.35	0.30	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.44	0.39
22	0.29	0.29	0.20	0.26	0.11	0.20	0.34	0.35
23	0.40	0.25	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.14	0.43	0.28
24	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.40	0.38
25	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.16	0.40	0.33
26 or Older	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08
26-29	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.23	0.14	0.16	0.23	0.30
30-34	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.14	0.27	0.27
35-39	0.22	0.17	0.24	0.16	0.17	0.12	0.29	0.22
40-44	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.23	0.13	0.16	0.22	0.26
45-49	0.22	0.14	0.23	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.29	0.21
50-54	0.20	0.19	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.13	0.30	0.30
55-59	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.16	0.23	0.24
60-64	0.19	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.12	0.16	0.26	0.20
65 or Older	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.11	0.15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.10P Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.5045		0.8342		0.7000		0.8277	
12-17	0.4364		0.9833		0.9148		0.5586	
12	0.6875		0.2578		0.2578		0.8041	
13	0.4022		0.5507		0.3614		0.5980	
14	0.6607		0.6881		0.2886		0.5203	
15	0.8271		0.7474		0.8013		0.1974	
16	0.5431		0.8962		0.3034		0.1651	
17	0.5049		0.9567		0.9890		0.6561	
18 or Older	0.5696		0.8346		0.6842		0.7715	
18-25	0.4011		0.4527		0.2897		0.5621	
18	0.2685		0.0410		0.2067		0.0555	
19	0.9483		0.7573		0.7317		0.3199	
20	0.9347		0.4816		0.5767		0.5870	
21	0.9500		0.2770		0.7939		0.7154	
22	0.6967		0.3647		0.2948		0.5740	
23	0.1146		0.1094		0.0552		0.1053	
24	0.7097		0.1793		0.2272		0.6004	
25	0.0945		0.6775		0.3592		0.1362	
26 or Older	0.7593		0.6760		0.9260		0.6241	
26-29	0.3024		0.0636		0.4385		0.0211	
30-34	0.7685		0.4444		0.3857		1.0000	
35-39	0.8577		0.2950		0.9833		0.4878	
40-44	0.7901		0.1176		0.7393		0.1912	
45-49	0.1225		0.3045		0.2123		0.0991	
50-54	0.5906		0.3265		0.0701		0.6499	
55-59	0.6487		0.6778		0.1424		0.5776	
60-64	0.7237		0.9531		0.3813		0.7504	
65 or Older	0.8413		0.4902		0.4541		0.3693	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.11C Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	131	128	20	15	130	125	39	37	124	118
GENDER										
Male	108	107	15	13	107	105	32	31	103	101
Female	70	63	12	8	69	63	21	21	65	58
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	119	104	16	13	119	103	35	35	113	97
White	103	90	13	10	103	90	31	29	98	86
Black or African American	51	49	6	6	51	49	14	15	49	48
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	5	0	0	9	5	2	3	9	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	2	*	*	9	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	16	11	2	4	15	11	9	9	13	7
Two or More Races	15	20	4	4	14	20	5	10	14	17
Hispanic or Latino	52	70	10	8	51	68	17	13	49	66
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	54	69	18	15	49	67
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	86	74	25	25	82	70
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	73	58	24	20	68	56
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	37	39	5	6	36	39
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	83	69	28	21	79	66
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	44	60	17	20	39	60
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	38	39	15	12	34	37
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	77	67	18	19	75	65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.11D Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.06
GENDER										
Male	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.10	0.10
Female	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.05
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.05
White	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.16	0.07	0.06
Black or African American	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.27	0.30	0.21	0.20
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.63	0.31	0.30	0.10	0.71	0.34	0.78	1.32	0.83	0.31
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.25	0.19	*	*	1.51	0.21	*	*	*	0.25
Asian	0.11	0.08	0.16	0.27	0.11	0.08	0.43	0.40	0.11	0.06
Two or More Races	0.33	0.41	0.54	0.48	0.37	0.49	0.53	1.33	0.45	0.51
Hispanic or Latino	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.21
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.16	0.21	0.33	0.32	0.17	0.24
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.12	0.23	0.24	0.16	0.14
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.09
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.06
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.19	0.15	0.08	0.06
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.26
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.33	0.35	0.43	0.37	0.43	0.47
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.08	0.23	0.25	0.10	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.11P Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5045		0.4364		0.5696		0.4011		0.7593	
GENDER										
Male	0.5191		0.9759		0.5106		0.2705		0.7535	
Female	0.7988		0.1801		0.9678		0.8752		0.9318	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3731		0.6932		0.3950		0.6799		0.4595	
White	0.4951		0.5693		0.5334		0.3127		0.7608	
Black or African American	0.7717		0.9046		0.7548		0.6630		0.6516	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3607		0.8529		0.3557		0.2497		0.1503	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1406		*		0.1709		*		*	
Asian	0.6677		0.6766		0.5963		0.9751		0.4293	
Two or More Races	0.8688		0.8772		0.8374		0.1954		0.6745	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7978		0.3656		0.6861		0.2492		0.4642	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.1557		0.8442		0.1418	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.5195		0.8570		0.4733	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1669		0.1345		0.3480	
College Graduate	da		da		0.9576		0.8655		0.9377	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.1030		0.1151		0.2477	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4234		0.7039		0.4866	
Unemployed	da		da		0.2864		0.6377		0.1833	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7264		0.6799		0.6473	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.12C Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	136	137	15	13	136	136	34	33	130	132
GENDER										
Male	113	115	9	9	112	114	28	27	109	110
Female	72	78	11	9	71	77	18	19	68	74
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	120	117	12	13	121	117	32	31	115	111
White	106	100	12	10	109	100	30	26	103	94
Black or African American	45	54	2	5	46	55	10	13	45	53
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	9	1	*	7	9	2	2	7	9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	3	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	3
Asian	15	13	*	4	15	12	4	8	15	9
Two or More Races	31	22	4	3	31	22	3	5	30	22
Hispanic or Latino	57	68	8	4	57	68	13	11	55	67
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	58	58	15	15	55	56
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	80	67	19	21	78	64
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	70	63	22	19	66	59
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	60	80	9	7	59	80
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	84	84	23	22	82	79
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	46	49	19	15	40	47
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	47	37	12	11	46	35
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	81	85	14	16	80	85

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.12D Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06
GENDER										
Male	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.11
Female	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.07
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.06
White	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.07	0.07
Black or African American	0.14	0.17	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.26	0.19	0.22
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.51	0.61	0.39	*	0.58	0.67	1.03	0.86	0.65	0.80
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.17	0.21	*	*	*	0.23	*	*	*	0.28
Asian	0.10	0.09	*	0.30	0.11	0.09	0.21	0.39	0.13	0.08
Two or More Races	0.65	0.46	0.52	0.36	0.78	0.55	0.40	0.64	0.99	0.66
Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.22
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.31	0.19	0.20
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.12
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.10
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.11
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.07
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.20
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.41	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.58	0.45
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.12P Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.8342		0.9833		0.8346		0.4527		0.6760	
GENDER										
Male	0.8530		0.7939		0.8317		0.4816		0.9693	
Female	0.4772		0.7971		0.4480		0.7351		0.3731	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6197		0.7127		0.5885		0.5696		0.6917	
White	0.3063		0.8013		0.3181		0.2205		0.4866	
Black or African American	0.2312		0.1354		0.2844		0.4831		0.3523	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6709		*		0.6954		0.9602		0.6763	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2728		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.6534		*		0.5163		0.6180		0.2989	
Two or More Races	0.9559		0.9140		0.9448		0.0889		0.8255	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1669		0.4391		0.1417		0.5332		0.1066	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.2254		0.3447		0.3027	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.3813		0.7973		0.4008	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.5940		0.3124		0.8138	
College Graduate	da		da		0.3128		0.2281		0.2422	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.5645		0.4467		0.7062	
Part-Time	da		da		0.8043		0.5403		0.6142	
Unemployed	da		da		0.6866		0.9051		0.6876	
Other ¹	da		da		0.3068		0.7968		0.3281	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.13C Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	99	92	14	12	98	91	28	27	93	87
GENDER										
Male	87	81	7	9	86	80	23	21	84	77
Female	39	42	11	8	37	42	15	16	33	38
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	88	78	10	11	88	78	25	25	82	73
White	78	64	10	9	79	64	23	20	73	60
Black or African American	37	42	2	5	37	42	8	12	36	40
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	4	0	*	3	4	2	2	3	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	7	10	*	*	7	10	*	8	7	6
Two or More Races	8	16	2	2	8	16	3	2	7	15
Hispanic or Latino	42	44	8	4	41	44	11	8	40	43
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	46	45	14	11	41	44
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	59	55	16	19	57	51
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	56	38	16	14	52	35
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	28	36	4	2	27	36
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	63	51	19	16	60	47
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	34	34	13	12	29	33
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	32	29	11	8	30	27
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	57	58	11	14	55	56

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.13D Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04
GENDER										
Male	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.08
Female	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.04
White	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.04
Black or African American	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.17
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.24	0.26	0.29	*	0.27	0.28	0.77	0.70	0.29	0.31
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.17	0.19	*	*	*	0.21	*	*	*	0.25
Asian	0.05	0.07	*	*	0.06	0.08	*	0.38	0.07	0.05
Two or More Races	0.17	0.33	0.27	0.30	0.20	0.39	0.40	0.25	0.23	0.47
Hispanic or Latino	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.14
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.23	0.14	0.16
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.10
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.06
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.05
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.04
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.25	0.38	0.35
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.13P Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7000		0.9148		0.6842		0.2897		0.9260	
GENDER										
Male	0.5765		0.4279		0.5206		0.1868		0.7664	
Female	0.7932		0.5920		0.6900		0.9866		0.6580	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6760		0.4490		0.6042		0.5458		0.7333	
White	0.2964		0.7970		0.2777		0.1562		0.4912	
Black or African American	0.3630		0.1458		0.4479		0.3120		0.6111	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8469		*		0.8943		1.0000		0.8598	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2397		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.5544		*		0.5498		*		0.6355	
Two or More Races	0.7141		0.7804		0.7488		0.6198		0.6488	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9698		0.2662		0.9053		0.1654		0.6534	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.3647		0.8186		0.3618	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6905		0.8281		0.6334	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.1719		0.0625		0.3919	
College Graduate	da		da		0.5314		0.1894		0.4384	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2583		0.1044		0.5187	
Part-Time	da		da		0.7099		0.7849		0.7608	
Unemployed	da		da		0.9285		0.7290		0.8362	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5076		0.5662		0.5761	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.14C Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	172	172	23	19	170	171	47	44	161	163
GENDER										
Male	135	141	17	16	133	139	39	37	125	134
Female	102	96	13	11	101	96	25	24	96	92
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	156	146	18	16	155	145	42	41	147	138
White	132	128	16	12	134	130	39	35	126	124
Black or African American	58	61	6	8	58	63	15	17	57	60
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	10	1	0	11	10	2	3	11	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	21	14	3	6	20	13	10	9	18	10
Two or More Races	34	29	6	4	33	29	5	11	33	26
Hispanic or Latino	70	89	11	10	69	88	19	18	66	84
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	73	79	20	19	68	77
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	104	94	28	28	99	88
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	89	83	31	26	83	80
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	68	83	9	9	67	83
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	107	99	32	28	104	94
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	60	70	23	22	52	70
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	56	50	17	16	53	47
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	104	103	21	21	101	101

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.14D Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08
GENDER										
Male	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.13
Female	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.08
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.08
White	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.20	0.18	0.09	0.09
Black or African American	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.29	0.35	0.24	0.24
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.77	0.67	0.43	0.10	0.86	0.74	1.03	1.44	1.01	0.86
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.26	*	*	*	1.51	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.14	0.10	0.23	0.44	0.15	0.10	0.48	0.40	0.15	0.09
Two or More Races	0.71	0.58	0.70	0.52	0.85	0.70	0.53	1.44	1.07	0.79
Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.27
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.21	0.25	0.37	0.40	0.23	0.28
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.15	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.17
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.11	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.13
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.11	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.12
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.08	0.22	0.19	0.10	0.09
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.30
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.49	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.67	0.60
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.14P Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.8277		0.5586		0.7715		0.5621		0.6241	
GENDER										
Male	0.9706		0.8329		0.9871		0.5860		0.8723	
Female	0.6545		0.4752		0.5867		0.8093		0.5205	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7124		0.6418		0.7475		0.5998		0.8719	
White	0.5032		0.2468		0.5789		0.1858		0.8625	
Black or African American	0.5032		0.4420		0.5654		0.4525		0.7071	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5158		0.2354		0.5278		0.2790		0.3210	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3087		0.3744		0.1952		0.6147		0.2053	
Two or More Races	0.7164		0.7909		0.6837		0.0265		0.8091	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2494		0.7058		0.2202		0.8047		0.1850	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.2415		0.4742		0.2897	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.6960		0.8402		0.6435	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.7590		0.2562		0.9447	
College Graduate	da		da		0.5335		0.4851		0.4726	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.2545		0.4018		0.3608	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4011		0.8360		0.3325	
Unemployed	da		da		0.2633		0.9562		0.2499	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5606		0.8659		0.5777	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.15C Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	131	128	136	137	99	92	172	172
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	57	49	56	62	34	34	79	72
Midwest	50	52	46	54	31	43	64	63
South	82	72	85	83	62	57	108	99
West	72	79	79	75	62	47	89	105
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	94	105	102	113	68	71	132	144
Small Metro	83	62	80	69	66	51	99	86
Nonmetro	45	42	49	37	36	30	56	46
Urbanized	26	25	32	21	17	15	39	30
Less Urbanized	34	33	36	31	30	26	40	36
Completely Rural	13	8	10	4	10	2	14	9
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	74	81	79	81	59	59	94	103
100-199%	73	56	71	65	56	46	87	75
200% or More	80	77	92	90	59	52	115	116
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	71	71	90	93	57	53	110	109
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	88	91	79	79	63	58	106	109
Other ⁷	68	42	73	60	55	34	87	76
No Coverage	52	54	60	58	43	46	68	69

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.15D Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.15
Midwest	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.11
South	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.10
West	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.14	0.16
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09
Small Metro	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.10
Nonmetro	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.12
Urbanized	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.25	0.18
Less Urbanized	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.22	0.18
Completely Rural	0.28	0.22	0.24	0.11	0.22	0.05	0.29	0.24
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.22	0.25
100-199%	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.14
200% or More	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.25	0.24
Other ⁷	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.11
No Coverage	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.15P Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.5045		0.8342		0.7000		0.8277	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.5791		0.7483		0.7413		0.8263	
Midwest	0.0881		0.3006		0.0328		0.3505	
South	0.3994		0.6008		0.5674		0.8074	
West	0.2851		0.9855		0.1924		0.8212	
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.3630		0.3569		0.5649		0.2756	
Small Metro	0.0073		0.4938		0.1830		0.1466	
Nonmetro	0.5576		0.6507		0.9335		0.6702	
Urbanized	0.7262		0.6902		0.7366		0.9125	
Less Urbanized	0.6009		0.8525		0.9291		0.5270	
Completely Rural	0.7774		0.4223		0.2366		0.9372	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.6543		0.6443		0.8806		0.2563	
100-199%	0.8702		0.5237		0.6531		0.7600	
200% or More	0.2569		0.6991		0.2923		0.5330	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.7483		0.5997		0.7034		0.7289	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.8279		0.5988		0.9382		0.4276	
Other ⁷	0.1537		0.3812		0.4411		0.2562	
No Coverage	0.8754		0.7867		0.8418		0.7155	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.16C Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	174	175	23	19	172	173	48	45	162	165
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	99	92	14	12	99	91	28	27	94	87
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	86	86	13	9	85	86	27	26	80	83
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	97	104	7	6	97	104	20	20	94	100

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.16D Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	2.28	2.11	5.16	5.32	2.38	2.19	3.37	3.42	2.81	2.55
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	1.92	1.93	5.09	4.68	2.00	2.01	3.14	3.34	2.39	2.41
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	2.17	2.20	3.37	3.23	2.28	2.29	2.56	2.76	2.76	2.65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.16P Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	da		da		da		da		da	
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.5575		0.5367		0.5138		0.3659		0.6853	
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.4023		0.1468		0.5182		0.7892		0.4847	
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.4033		0.9762		0.4188		0.5839		0.5145	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.17C Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	174	175	23	19	172	173	48	45	162	165
Marijuana	87	64	16	11	87	63	31	26	80	57
Cocaine	75	68	6	5	76	68	23	12	71	67
Heroin	71	83	4	0	72	83	21	19	68	79
Hallucinogens	45	44	6	5	45	44	21	12	37	42
Inhalants	33	46	4	5	33	46	15	9	29	45
Methamphetamine	58	59	4	3	58	58	20	15	53	55
Pain Relievers	78	69	8	8	78	68	24	18	75	66
Tranquilizers	44	45	6	*	44	44	20	15	41	42
Stimulants	26	35	6	3	26	35	13	9	22	33
Sedatives	29	36	4	3	29	36	8	10	28	34
Alcohol	129	134	14	11	129	132	32	31	125	127

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.17D Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marijuana	2.00	1.55	5.45	5.17	2.11	1.59	3.47	3.30	2.47	1.79
Cocaine	1.83	1.71	2.75	2.87	1.94	1.78	2.87	1.85	2.27	2.11
Heroin	1.78	1.95	1.84	0.17	1.89	2.04	2.78	2.83	2.22	2.35
Hallucinogens	1.18	1.13	2.85	2.76	1.23	1.17	2.90	1.79	1.28	1.38
Inhalants	0.88	1.19	2.23	2.67	0.92	1.25	2.19	1.41	1.01	1.48
Methamphetamine	1.50	1.47	2.07	1.87	1.57	1.53	2.78	2.31	1.78	1.77
Pain Relievers	1.87	1.66	3.69	3.89	1.97	1.74	3.18	2.60	2.34	2.01
Tranquilizers	1.17	1.15	2.98	*	1.23	1.19	2.74	2.25	1.44	1.36
Stimulants	0.71	0.91	2.72	1.81	0.73	0.95	1.81	1.38	0.78	1.11
Sedatives	0.80	0.94	1.82	1.71	0.84	0.99	1.23	1.49	0.99	1.13
Alcohol	2.26	2.23	4.87	5.11	2.37	2.31	3.29	3.45	2.85	2.70

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.17P Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		da		da		da		da	
Marijuana	0.0013		0.5806		0.0020		0.1025		0.0097	
Cocaine	0.2388		0.7991		0.2234		0.0002		0.7429	
Heroin	0.8730		0.0908		0.8925		0.5279		0.9705	
Hallucinogens	0.8024		0.9077		0.8158		0.0490		0.5321	
Inhalants	0.7606		0.8591		0.7737		0.0331		0.3096	
Methamphetamine	0.5130		0.9103		0.4914		0.6451		0.5655	
Pain Relievers	0.1949		0.7726		0.1774		0.0579		0.4000	
Tranquilizers	0.3977		*		0.2825		0.3158		0.5128	
Stimulants	0.7157		0.2308		0.8598		0.2849		0.7856	
Sedatives	0.4886		0.9188		0.4779		0.5412		0.5567	
Alcohol	0.9923		0.5755		0.9672		0.5113		0.8608	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.18C Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	132	129	20	15	131	126	39	37	125	119
Hospital - Inpatient	58	50	9	*	57	48	18	11	55	47
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	68	57	8	*	67	57	21	17	64	53
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	87	74	8	*	87	74	27	19	82	72
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	68	77	8	*	68	76	24	20	64	73
Emergency Room	38	37	6	*	37	36	11	11	36	34
Private Doctor's Office	47	52	*	*	47	51	17	18	44	49
Self-Help Group	91	79	8	6	91	78	30	23	85	74
Prison/Jail	37	33	4	3	37	33	13	7	34	32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.18D Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospital - Inpatient	2.29	2.13	5.25	*	2.40	2.20	3.48	2.59	2.95	2.66
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	2.54	2.28	4.66	*	2.69	2.41	3.80	3.76	3.27	2.84
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	2.90	2.84	5.21	*	3.09	2.99	4.16	3.81	3.82	3.58
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	2.50	2.81	5.01	*	2.65	2.93	3.86	4.13	3.20	3.56
Emergency Room	1.58	1.62	3.47	*	1.66	1.67	2.23	2.48	2.03	1.96
Private Doctor's Office	1.91	2.22	*	*	2.01	2.31	3.26	3.69	2.41	2.77
Self-Help Group	2.85	2.81	5.00	4.25	2.97	2.96	4.20	4.49	3.59	3.50
Prison/Jail	1.54	1.41	2.93	2.12	1.63	1.49	2.61	1.69	1.96	1.81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.18P Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		da		da		da		da	
Hospital - Inpatient	0.3448		*		0.3040		0.1064		0.5628	
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	0.1405		*		0.1396		0.1249		0.3015	
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	0.2392		*		0.2366		0.1907		0.3754	
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	0.4860		*		0.5173		0.8668		0.5201	
Emergency Room	0.6000		*		0.8692		0.6655		0.9646	
Private Doctor's Office	0.1165		*		0.1372		0.5992		0.1678	
Self-Help Group	0.0531		0.5622		0.0523		0.0469		0.1597	
Prison/Jail	0.5537		0.5884		0.5828		0.3362		0.7719	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.19C Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	137	137	*	*	137	136	35	34	131	132
Hospital - Inpatient	60	69	*	*	60	68	16	13	58	67
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	72	74	*	*	72	74	17	14	70	72
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	76	71	*	*	76	70	20	17	74	69
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	70	65	*	*	70	64	18	17	68	62
Emergency Room	44	48	*	*	44	48	16	13	41	46
Private Doctor's Office	48	65	*	*	47	64	12	13	46	63
Self-Help Group	107	100	*	*	106	98	25	22	103	95
Prison/Jail	39	28	*	*	39	26	10	8	38	25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.19D Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospital - Inpatient	2.39	2.58	*	*	2.50	2.67	3.46	3.41	2.93	3.07
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	2.72	2.66	*	*	2.83	2.76	3.73	3.67	3.34	3.17
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	2.83	2.64	*	*	2.94	2.73	3.92	4.11	3.50	3.13
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	2.68	2.44	*	*	2.77	2.53	3.72	4.07	3.28	2.87
Emergency Room	1.84	1.96	*	*	1.92	2.04	3.60	3.52	2.20	2.32
Private Doctor's Office	1.96	2.47	*	*	2.05	2.58	2.78	3.40	2.45	3.00
Self-Help Group	3.16	3.04	*	*	3.26	3.14	4.27	4.60	3.84	3.67
Prison/Jail	1.67	1.18	*	*	1.73	1.14	2.40	2.12	2.06	1.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.19P Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		da		da	
Hospital - Inpatient	0.4417		*		0.5658		0.9755		0.5754	
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	0.5083		*		0.4056		0.3007		0.5125	
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	0.7744		*		0.6686		0.8566		0.6961	
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	0.3937		*		0.3377		0.9953		0.3369	
Emergency Room	0.4680		*		0.7178		0.5734		0.8121	
Private Doctor's Office	0.1448		*		0.2179		0.2178		0.3354	
Self-Help Group	0.2677		*		0.2229		0.4334		0.2598	
Prison/Jail	0.8215		*		0.6380		0.7225		0.7159	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.20C Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	174	175	23	19	172	173	48	45	162	165
Hospital - Inpatient	71	75	10	11	71	73	22	19	68	72
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	85	91	9	10	84	91	24	22	81	85
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	106	96	9	10	105	96	29	23	102	94
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	95	96	9	10	94	95	27	24	88	92
Emergency Room	57	62	6	10	57	62	20	17	53	59
Private Doctor's Office	65	83	7	8	65	83	20	22	62	80
Self-Help Group	126	118	8	10	127	117	35	29	120	112
Prison/Jail	53	41	7	7	52	39	14	9	50	38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.20D Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospital - Inpatient	1.79	1.77	4.27	5.17	1.87	1.83	2.81	2.70	2.24	2.18
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	2.02	2.08	3.77	4.66	2.12	2.17	3.05	3.15	2.56	2.44
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	2.21	2.13	4.05	4.87	2.32	2.22	3.24	3.04	2.81	2.59
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	2.15	2.11	4.05	4.96	2.25	2.20	3.24	3.27	2.64	2.56
Emergency Room	1.45	1.54	2.55	4.67	1.53	1.61	2.58	2.48	1.78	1.86
Private Doctor's Office	1.59	1.94	3.41	4.31	1.68	2.02	2.66	2.99	1.98	2.37
Self-Help Group	2.30	2.29	3.88	4.57	2.39	2.39	3.47	3.62	2.85	2.77
Prison/Jail	1.36	1.03	3.38	3.45	1.43	1.05	2.05	1.42	1.71	1.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.20P Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		da		da		da		da	
Hospital - Inpatient	0.8676		0.1938		0.9964		0.5028		0.8380	
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	0.4869		0.2588		0.4071		0.3551		0.5469	
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	0.3385		0.3150		0.2718		0.3662		0.3596	
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	0.5847		0.4053		0.5170		0.7719		0.5683	
Emergency Room	0.3872		0.0011		0.6538		0.6927		0.7072	
Private Doctor's Office	0.0438		0.1264		0.0652		0.2343		0.1175	
Self-Help Group	0.1285		0.2768		0.0887		0.0750		0.1974	
Prison/Jail	0.5186		0.7070		0.4863		0.4185		0.6141	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.21C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	106	100	106	97	72	61	135	131
12-17	11	11	8	10	6	7	12	13
12	*	1	1	*	*	*	1	1
13	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1
14	1	0	1	1	1	*	1	1
15	6	6	3	4	3	4	6	6
16	6	6	6	5	4	4	7	7
17	6	8	5	7	3	4	7	10
18 or Older	106	99	106	96	72	60	134	130
18-25	33	26	25	22	19	16	37	34
18	6	5	5	8	4	3	7	12
19	9	8	8	6	7	5	10	10
20	9	8	7	5	7	1	9	11
21	13	9	9	9	5	7	16	11
22	12	10	7	8	5	6	13	12
23	13	9	9	7	6	3	16	11
24	14	14	13	11	10	9	16	15
25	11	9	8	7	6	5	12	11
26 or Older	101	96	102	94	70	58	127	127
26-29	30	31	19	30	16	17	32	41
30-34	40	39	26	31	18	25	45	43
35-39	38	31	34	29	22	21	47	38
40-44	23	28	27	24	17	13	32	40
45-49	42	25	42	23	32	13	51	31
50-54	44	35	57	43	40	27	61	48
55-59	25	22	35	24	19	13	39	30
60-64	24	24	34	30	23	22	34	35
65 or Older	19	44	21	39	7	7	27	59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.21D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05
12-17	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05
12	*	0.04	0.04	*	*	*	0.04	0.04
13	*	*	*	0.03	*	*	*	0.03
14	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	*	0.03	0.03
15	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.13
16	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.15
17	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.16	0.07	0.09	0.18	0.23
18 or Older	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05
18-25	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.10
18	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.16	0.26
19	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.23	0.26
20	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.16	0.01	0.23	0.26
21	0.32	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.12	0.16	0.38	0.26
22	0.29	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.31	0.29
23	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.34	0.24
24	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.35	0.34
25	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.26	0.24
26 or Older	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06
26-29	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.23
30-34	0.19	0.18	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.20
35-39	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.24	0.19
40-44	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.16	0.20
45-49	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.24	0.15
50-54	0.19	0.16	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.26	0.22
55-59	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.18	0.14
60-64	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.18
65 or Older	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.21P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Age Category	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.3142		0.3029		0.1847		0.4841	
12-17	0.9790		0.3885		0.5077		0.6190	
12	*		*		*		1.0000	
13	*		*		*		*	
14	0.3351		0.9737		*		0.9538	
15	0.7953		0.4965		0.3666		0.8875	
16	0.9686		0.7340		0.9759		0.9002	
17	0.8302		0.2553		0.5881		0.5894	
18 or Older	0.3080		0.2662		0.1609		0.4481	
18-25	0.4201		0.3178		0.2628		0.5682	
18	0.6762		0.4138		0.8388		0.2271	
19	0.6926		0.5235		0.5165		0.6045	
20	0.8513		0.7372		0.2461		0.6399	
21	0.9029		0.6617		0.3545		0.3362	
22	0.4787		0.9878		0.5551		0.8267	
23	0.2015		0.2245		0.0475		0.1819	
24	0.6956		0.5282		0.8609		0.8784	
25	0.6186		0.7918		0.8653		0.5746	
26 or Older	0.4285		0.3670		0.2590		0.5400	
26-29	0.7007		0.0647		0.7527		0.0973	
30-34	0.8198		0.7970		0.5178		0.7012	
35-39	0.6425		0.5682		0.7970		0.3368	
40-44	0.3139		0.8950		0.7710		0.2510	
45-49	0.0758		0.0510		0.1453		0.0332	
50-54	0.4596		0.1924		0.2275		0.2483	
55-59	0.7049		0.3194		0.4615		0.4117	
60-64	0.8826		0.7758		0.8545		0.8944	
65 or Older	0.6765		0.1755		0.9821		0.2125	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.22C Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	106	100	11	11	106	99	33	26	101	96
GENDER										
Male	90	83	7	9	90	82	26	22	87	81
Female	52	52	7	7	51	52	19	16	48	49
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	94	86	10	9	93	85	27	26	89	80
White	78	76	8	9	77	75	24	25	73	71
Black or African American	44	39	4	3	44	39	8	6	43	39
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	5	0	0	9	5	*	3	9	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	13	6	2	0	13	6	8	5	10	3
Two or More Races	13	7	3	2	13	7	5	3	12	6
Hispanic or Latino	50	57	3	7	50	56	16	9	48	55
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	47	60	15	10	42	59
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	69	60	20	17	66	58
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	55	48	20	17	52	47
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	35	23	3	5	35	22
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	68	51	22	15	65	49
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	38	55	14	15	32	56
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	35	29	13	10	33	28
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	60	55	16	14	57	53

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.22D Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.05
GENDER										
Male	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.08
Female	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.04	0.04
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.04
White	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.05
Black or African American	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.16
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.62	0.30	0.30	0.17	0.70	0.33	*	1.32	0.82	0.30
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.19	0.19	*	*	*	0.21	*	*	*	0.25
Asian	0.09	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.40	0.24	0.09	0.03
Two or More Races	0.28	0.15	0.33	0.19	0.33	0.17	0.52	0.34	0.40	0.20
Hispanic or Latino	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.13	0.16	0.18
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.19	0.28	0.21	0.15	0.21
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.11
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.06	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.08
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.03
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.11	0.06	0.05
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.24
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.31	0.27	0.36	0.29	0.42	0.36
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.18	0.08	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.22P Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3142		0.9790		0.3080		0.4201		0.4285	
GENDER										
Male	0.1775		0.7419		0.1644		0.1849		0.3073	
Female	0.7967		0.7264		0.7619		0.6371		0.8691	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3635		0.6505		0.3829		0.9309		0.3784	
White	0.9610		0.8398		0.9401		0.9620		0.9370	
Black or African American	0.3659		0.4129		0.3947		0.9767		0.3886	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5184		0.6623		0.5222		*		0.2019	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2242		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.4435		0.4054		0.5143		0.7478		0.5241	
Two or More Races	0.0869		0.4701		0.1010		0.5082		0.1415	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7042		0.3782		0.6372		0.0910		0.9601	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.2559		0.5453		0.1774	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.3624		0.8823		0.3717	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.2706		0.4559		0.3755	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2563		0.4716		0.2091	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0529		0.1553		0.1240	
Part-Time	da		da		0.4845		0.7332		0.5394	
Unemployed	da		da		0.6486		0.5103		0.4643	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5936		0.6493		0.5047	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.23C Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	106	97	8	10	106	96	25	22	102	94
GENDER										
Male	89	80	6	7	89	80	20	19	87	77
Female	56	54	5	6	55	54	15	10	53	53
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	95	87	8	9	95	86	22	21	92	84
White	78	73	7	8	78	73	21	19	75	70
Black or African American	44	45	2	5	44	44	7	7	43	44
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	8	1	*	6	8	1	1	6	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	13	1	*	*	13	1	1	1	13	*
Two or More Races	27	8	4	2	27	8	0	4	27	7
Hispanic or Latino	49	44	1	2	49	44	11	7	46	44
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	44	39	12	11	43	38
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	69	53	15	14	67	51
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	44	50	14	13	42	49
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	52	48	7	0	51	48
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	68	49	17	14	67	48
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	28	34	14	10	24	32
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	44	23	11	9	43	21
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	62	70	10	10	61	69

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.23D Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04
GENDER										
Male	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.08
Female	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05
White	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.05
Black or African American	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.18
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.45	0.50	0.39	*	0.51	0.56	0.68	0.45	0.60	0.67
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.14	*	*	*	0.16	*	*	*	0.18
Asian	0.09	0.01	*	*	0.09	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.11	*
Two or More Races	0.58	0.17	0.45	0.20	0.70	0.20	0.05	0.53	0.89	0.21
Hispanic or Latino	0.11	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.14
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.12	0.23	0.23	0.15	0.14
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.08
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.01	0.07	0.07
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.05
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.14
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.39	0.21	0.30	0.28	0.54	0.27
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.08	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.23P Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3029		0.3885		0.2662		0.3178		0.3670	
GENDER										
Male	0.3170		0.7198		0.3006		0.5658		0.3538	
Female	0.7026		0.3813		0.6316		0.3171		0.7982	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2010		0.4358		0.1728		0.6508		0.1990	
White	0.2846		0.4608		0.2521		0.4481		0.3324	
Black or African American	0.9648		0.2777		0.9559		0.9811		0.9495	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6686		*		0.7082		0.8881		0.6840	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.0865		*		0.0870		0.6976		*	
Two or More Races	0.4754		0.6483		0.5117		0.0357		0.3239	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8128		0.5744		0.8259		0.1257		0.5989	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5994		0.7619		0.6397	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.1958		0.7643		0.2068	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.8585		0.6726		0.7566	
College Graduate	da		da		0.2559		0.0049		0.3962	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0628		0.2506		0.1122	
Part-Time	da		da		0.9848		0.4960		0.7656	
Unemployed	da		da		0.2620		0.9151		0.2258	
Other ¹	da		da		0.5586		0.8363		0.5788	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.24C Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	72	61	6	7	72	60	19	16	70	58
GENDER										
Male	66	56	4	3	66	55	17	13	65	54
Female	28	23	4	6	28	23	10	9	26	21
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	64	56	6	7	64	55	16	15	62	53
White	54	46	5	7	53	45	16	15	51	42
Black or African American	33	33	2	1	33	33	4	4	33	33
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	3	0	*	3	3	*	1	3	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	4	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	4	1
Hispanic or Latino	35	23	1	1	35	23	9	4	34	23
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	33	29	10	6	31	29
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	46	42	10	12	45	41
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	34	22	11	9	33	21
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	29	18	3	*	29	18
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	53	28	13	10	51	26
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	17	28	11	8	13	27
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	30	15	7	4	29	14
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	36	40	6	8	35	39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.24D Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03
GENDER										
Male	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05
Female	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03
White	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.03
Black or African American	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.14
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.21	0.22	0.29	*	0.24	0.25	*	0.30	0.25	0.30
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.14	*	*	*	0.16	*	*	*	0.18
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.02
Hispanic or Latino	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.11	0.07
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.11
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.02	0.06	*	0.04	0.03
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.02
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.12
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.26	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.36	0.18
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.05

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.24P Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1847		0.5077		0.1609		0.2628		0.2590	
GENDER										
Male	0.1948		0.7731		0.1985		0.1285		0.3461	
Female	0.7318		0.3005		0.5753		0.7361		0.4641	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2622		0.4568		0.2259		0.6473		0.2630	
White	0.2639		0.2142		0.1999		0.4759		0.2669	
Black or African American	0.9526		0.5225		0.9773		0.3546		0.8866	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8938		*		0.8278		*		0.7859	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		*		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.0493		0.6533		0.0555		0.8765		0.0567	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4818		0.7441		0.4891		0.0825		0.7730	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.5991		0.6696		0.5078	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.4782		0.7838		0.4254	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.0675		0.1263		0.1664	
College Graduate	da		da		0.4196		*		0.4687	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0516		0.2530		0.0928	
Part-Time	da		da		0.8252		0.4414		0.9170	
Unemployed	da		da		0.4399		0.6373		0.4911	
Other ¹	da		da		0.7267		0.5415		0.8061	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug and alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug and alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.25C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	135	131	12	13	134	130	37	34	127	127
GENDER										
Male	109	106	9	11	109	104	29	29	104	103
Female	76	74	8	8	75	74	22	18	71	72
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	121	113	12	12	120	112	32	33	114	107
White	98	99	9	9	97	98	29	30	92	94
Black or African American	53	50	4	6	53	49	10	10	51	49
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	8	1	0	11	8	2	3	11	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Asian	18	9	2	0	18	9	8	9	16	3
Two or More Races	30	11	4	3	30	11	5	5	30	9
Hispanic or Latino	60	73	4	7	60	71	17	11	57	70
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	57	66	17	14	53	65
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	87	72	24	21	83	69
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	62	67	22	20	58	66
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	56	53	8	6	55	52
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	82	67	26	20	79	64
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	44	59	16	18	38	60
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	53	41	15	13	51	38
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	81	80	18	16	78	80

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.25D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.06
GENDER										
Male	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.10
Female	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.07
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06
White	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.07
Black or African American	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.20
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.74	0.54	0.40	0.17	0.82	0.60	0.73	1.37	0.97	0.67
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.19	0.19	*	*	*	0.21	*	*	*	0.25
Asian	0.12	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.13	0.07	0.40	0.40	0.14	0.03
Two or More Races	0.64	0.23	0.55	0.39	0.76	0.27	0.52	0.64	0.96	0.29
Hispanic or Latino	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.15	0.19	0.23
EDUCATION										
< High School	da	da	da	da	0.17	0.21	0.31	0.30	0.18	0.24
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.14	0.12	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.13
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.11
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	0.08	0.07	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.07
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.06	0.17	0.13	0.07	0.06
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.26
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	0.46	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.64	0.49
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.21	0.11	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.25P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.4841		0.6190		0.4481		0.5682		0.5400	
GENDER										
Male	0.3009		0.4621		0.2654		0.6988		0.3006	
Female	0.7916		0.8852		0.7801		0.6375		0.6633	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3079		0.9659		0.2989		0.9406		0.2720	
White	0.7762		1.0000		0.7715		0.8279		0.8272	
Black or African American	0.5554		0.5551		0.5145		0.8591		0.4799	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3829		0.3455		0.3932		0.1410		0.1893	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2242		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.2062		0.4054		0.2386		0.8074		0.0903	
Two or More Races	0.2762		0.9606		0.2677		0.3839		0.1920	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7005		0.2713		0.7653		0.1122		0.5064	
EDUCATION										
< High School	da		da		0.2921		0.8286		0.2842	
High School Graduate	da		da		0.2249		0.6730		0.2586	
Some College/Associate's Degree	da		da		0.9438		0.9792		0.9351	
College Graduate	da		da		0.3044		0.1965		0.3833	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	da		da		0.0422		0.1614		0.1017	
Part-Time	da		da		0.3844		0.4606		0.5116	
Unemployed	da		da		0.8822		0.7144		0.7929	
Other ¹	da		da		0.9498		0.7109		0.9891	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.26C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	106	100	106	97	72	61	135	131
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	49	42	42	49	23	22	63	62
Midwest	32	44	39	46	25	33	45	56
South	70	57	71	55	51	42	88	69
West	56	60	57	42	42	19	71	76
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	76	89	83	79	55	53	104	109
Small Metro	62	37	54	48	42	22	73	66
Nonmetro	39	32	39	29	23	20	50	38
Urbanized	16	20	27	17	5	10	31	24
Less Urbanized	33	26	26	24	21	17	36	30
Completely Rural	12	6	9	4	8	2	13	7
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	64	74	64	65	44	48	81	87
100-199%	49	43	43	45	34	27	57	59
200% or More	68	57	74	58	47	28	91	79
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	45	55	60	61	29	38	73	75
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	73	78	71	64	52	41	91	93
Other ⁷	50	30	56	47	36	13	65	56
No Coverage	46	45	46	40	31	36	57	49

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.26D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.13
Midwest	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10
South	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.07
West	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.12
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07
Small Metro	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.08
Nonmetro	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.10
Urbanized	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.20	0.15
Less Urbanized	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.20	0.15
Completely Rural	0.26	0.16	0.20	0.09	0.19	0.05	0.27	0.18
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.21
100-199%	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.11
200% or More	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.21
Other ⁷	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.08
No Coverage	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.26P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹ (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.3142		0.3029		0.1847		0.4841	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.8469		0.6352		0.8498		0.9662	
Midwest	0.0153		0.4495		0.2303		0.0718	
South	0.1075		0.1340		0.2893		0.0892	
West	0.1523		0.2094		0.0300		0.4975	
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.4375		0.4973		0.8699		0.8319	
Small Metro	0.0015		0.5712		0.0251		0.1679	
Nonmetro	1.0000		0.5136		0.7907		0.6827	
Urbanized	0.4334		0.6943		0.3043		0.9066	
Less Urbanized	0.7457		0.6702		0.6231		0.7210	
Completely Rural	0.4467		0.4982		0.3189		0.5569	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.6675		0.9919		0.9706		0.6220	
100-199%	0.7794		0.9250		0.9063		0.9114	
200% or More	0.0913		0.1283		0.0457		0.1465	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.7237		0.5294		0.9351		0.5805	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.7650		0.7404		0.4074		0.5948	
Other ⁷	0.0539		0.2682		0.0513		0.1999	
No Coverage	0.8624		0.6512		0.7458		0.4613	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.27C Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	136	133	*	*	135	131	38	34	128	128
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	73	61	*	*	72	60	19	16	70	58
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	73	80	*	*	72	79	23	21	69	78
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	78	73	*	*	78	72	13	14	77	71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.27D Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	2.61	2.41	*	*	2.68	2.49	3.69	3.61	3.21	2.95
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	2.48	2.83	*	*	2.56	2.94	4.05	4.17	3.03	3.50
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	2.71	2.67	*	*	2.81	2.76	2.91	3.25	3.38	3.26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.27P Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Treatment for Substance Use at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	da		*		da		da		da	
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.2433		*		0.2194		0.3140		0.3218	
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.7627		*		0.7100		0.5597		0.8217	
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.8804		*		0.8497		0.7749		0.9072	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.28C Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	117	104	*	*	116	103	34	30	109	100
Marijuana	64	39	*	*	64	39	26	21	58	32
Cocaine	57	45	*	*	57	44	17	11	53	43
Heroin	54	55	*	*	54	55	18	17	49	50
Hallucinogens	35	22	*	*	35	22	*	11	26	20
Inhalants	22	33	*	*	21	32	12	8	18	32
Methamphetamine	43	38	*	*	43	38	*	11	39	35
Pain Relievers	58	49	*	*	58	48	20	15	55	46
Tranquilizers	38	26	*	*	38	25	17	14	36	22
Stimulants	21	17	*	*	20	16	9	8	18	14
Sedatives	26	15	*	*	26	14	7	8	25	13
Alcohol	90	78	*	*	90	78	23	23	87	74

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.28D Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marijuana	3.12	2.30	*	*	3.22	2.34	5.34	5.06	3.77	2.46
Cocaine	2.96	2.58	*	*	3.06	2.68	4.25	3.49	3.62	3.18
Heroin	2.86	3.08	*	*	2.97	3.19	4.56	5.02	3.41	3.54
Hallucinogens	2.00	1.40	*	*	2.06	1.44	*	3.40	2.02	1.61
Inhalants	1.26	2.01	*	*	1.30	2.08	3.29	2.48	1.39	2.52
Methamphetamine	2.43	2.26	*	*	2.52	2.34	*	3.46	2.83	2.77
Pain Relievers	2.95	2.76	*	*	3.04	2.85	4.99	4.30	3.60	3.38
Tranquilizers	2.15	1.66	*	*	2.22	1.65	4.64	4.26	2.65	1.73
Stimulants	1.24	1.04	*	*	1.25	1.07	2.65	2.70	1.40	1.14
Sedatives	1.53	0.93	*	*	1.57	0.95	2.03	2.61	1.90	1.04
Alcohol	3.04	3.27	*	*	3.13	3.37	4.83	5.04	3.87	4.00

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.28P Substances for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance for Which Last or Current Treatment Was Received ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		da		da	
Marijuana	0.0349		*		0.0272		0.7656		0.0222	
Cocaine	0.1129		*		0.1233		0.0261		0.3124	
Heroin	0.8641		*		0.9489		0.7818		0.9733	
Hallucinogens	0.4189		*		0.5177		*		0.8407	
Inhalants	0.5559		*		0.5576		0.2070		0.2786	
Methamphetamine	0.6832		*		0.6617		*		0.5387	
Pain Relievers	0.2691		*		0.2983		0.0539		0.6623	
Tranquilizers	0.3400		*		0.2545		0.6148		0.3331	
Stimulants	0.5485		*		0.7146		0.9796		0.6982	
Sedatives	0.8614		*		0.9128		0.4437		0.6864	
Alcohol	0.5732		*		0.5453		0.7525		0.5980	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding specific substances for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple substances for which they received their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.29C Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	107	100	*	*	106	99	33	26	101	97
Hospital - Inpatient	58	50	*	*	57	48	18	11	55	47
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	68	57	*	*	67	57	21	17	64	53
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	87	74	*	*	87	74	27	19	82	72
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	68	77	*	*	68	76	24	20	64	73
Emergency Room ²	38	36	*	*	37	35	11	10	36	34
Private Doctor's Office ²	37	42	*	*	36	41	14	13	33	39
Self-Help Group ²	80	66	*	*	80	66	26	19	75	63
Prison/Jail ²	33	25	*	*	32	25	8	7	31	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.29D Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospital - Inpatient	3.14	3.19	*	*	3.25	3.25	5.17	3.95	3.89	3.89
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	3.37	3.35	*	*	3.50	3.51	5.33	5.51	4.16	4.17
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	3.17	3.74	*	*	3.30	3.90	4.94	5.01	3.96	4.76
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	3.31	3.77	*	*	3.45	3.92	4.98	5.65	4.08	4.56
Emergency Room ²	2.26	2.41	*	*	2.35	2.47	3.43	3.53	2.80	2.90
Private Doctor's Office ²	2.20	2.82	*	*	2.28	2.92	4.18	4.34	2.61	3.47
Self-Help Group ²	3.35	3.53	*	*	3.48	3.67	5.29	5.72	4.08	4.42
Prison/Jail ²	2.01	1.71	*	*	2.08	1.78	2.69	2.44	2.52	2.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.29P Locations Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		da		da	
Hospital - Inpatient	0.4617		*		0.4361		0.0989		0.7549	
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	0.2092		*		0.2350		0.1041		0.4819	
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	0.3589		*		0.4278		0.1296		0.6986	
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	0.2298		*		0.2248		0.7360		0.2317	
Emergency Room ²	0.6386		*		0.8076		0.8853		0.8300	
Private Doctor's Office ²	0.0663		*		0.0730		0.9411		0.0625	
Self-Help Group ²	0.0647		*		0.0851		0.0432		0.2453	
Prison/Jail ²	0.5181		*		0.6011		0.9393		0.6000	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.30C Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	107	97	*	*	106	96	25	22	103	94
Hospital - Inpatient	60	69	*	*	60	68	16	*	58	67
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	72	74	*	*	72	74	17	*	70	72
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	76	71	*	*	76	70	20	*	74	69
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	70	65	*	*	70	64	18	*	68	62
Emergency Room ²	42	46	*	*	42	46	*	*	40	45
Private Doctor's Office ²	36	42	*	*	36	41	9	*	35	39
Self-Help Group ²	83	73	*	*	83	72	20	*	81	70
Prison/Jail ²	38	25	*	*	38	23	9	7	37	21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.30D Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospital - Inpatient	3.68	4.08	*	*	3.78	4.23	5.65	*	4.34	4.82
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	3.97	3.98	*	*	4.07	4.15	5.96	*	4.70	4.74
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	3.99	3.99	*	*	4.11	4.11	5.23	*	4.78	4.73
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	3.88	3.81	*	*	3.99	3.96	5.55	*	4.60	4.57
Emergency Room ²	2.83	3.38	*	*	2.91	3.53	*	*	3.32	4.04
Private Doctor's Office ²	2.50	3.11	*	*	2.56	3.22	3.77	*	2.98	3.64
Self-Help Group ²	3.76	4.10	*	*	3.89	4.22	5.79	*	4.49	4.82
Prison/Jail ²	2.64	1.98	*	*	2.70	1.86	4.00	3.65	3.14	2.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.30P Locations Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		da		da	
Hospital - Inpatient	0.0669		*		0.0958		*		0.1020	
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	0.6988		*		0.7953		*		0.6535	
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	0.2927		*		0.3324		*		0.3534	
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	0.9268		*		0.9723		*		0.9511	
Emergency Room ²	0.2267		*		0.3925		*		0.4867	
Private Doctor's Office ²	0.4030		*		0.5422		*		0.8397	
Self-Help Group ²	0.2402		*		0.2072		*		0.3481	
Prison/Jail ²	0.9152		*		0.8291		0.7880		0.8889	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.31C Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	136	133	*	*	135	131	38	34	128	128
Hospital - Inpatient	71	75	*	*	71	73	22	19	68	72
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	85	91	*	*	84	91	24	22	81	85
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	106	96	*	*	105	96	29	23	102	94
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	95	96	*	*	94	95	27	24	88	92
Emergency Room ²	56	61	*	*	55	60	17	15	52	58
Private Doctor's Office ²	49	59	*	*	49	58	16	17	46	56
Self-Help Group ²	101	93	*	*	101	93	29	23	97	89
Prison/Jail ²	49	37	*	*	49	35	10	8	48	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.31D Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospital - Inpatient	2.57	2.72	*	*	2.66	2.79	4.11	3.98	3.15	3.34
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	2.77	3.10	*	*	2.85	3.22	4.30	4.53	3.42	3.63
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	2.68	2.94	*	*	2.77	3.04	3.90	4.29	3.33	3.61
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	2.78	3.03	*	*	2.87	3.14	4.16	4.64	3.35	3.62
Emergency Room ²	2.13	2.42	*	*	2.21	2.52	3.65	3.46	2.57	2.94
Private Doctor's Office ²	1.93	2.43	*	*	1.99	2.50	3.37	3.75	2.30	2.92
Self-Help Group ²	2.58	2.92	*	*	2.68	3.01	4.27	4.62	3.18	3.63
Prison/Jail ²	1.96	1.55	*	*	2.03	1.55	2.32	2.06	2.43	1.84

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.31P Locations Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Treatment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		da		da	
Hospital - Inpatient	0.4384		*		0.5106		0.5075		0.3902	
Rehabilitation Facility - Inpatient	0.9403		*		0.8940		0.3344		0.8953	
Rehabilitation Facility - Outpatient	0.9747		*		0.9640		0.3263		0.8346	
Mental Health Center - Outpatient	0.8666		*		0.8825		0.8179		0.8211	
Emergency Room ²	0.2684		*		0.4258		0.8826		0.4297	
Private Doctor's Office ²	0.0863		*		0.1321		0.4194		0.1845	
Self-Help Group ²	0.1049		*		0.0905		0.0582		0.2393	
Prison/Jail ²	0.8898		*		0.8034		0.9950		0.8005	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Emergency Room, Private Doctor's Office, Self-Help Group, and Prison/Jail are not considered specialty facilities.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.32C Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	90	76	*	*	89	76	30	23	84	73
Private Health Insurance	55	55	*	*	54	55	21	16	50	52
Medicare	48	44	*	*	47	44	15	*	44	41
Medicaid	51	50	*	*	51	49	*	*	45	47
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	49	48	*	*	49	47	12	7	46	47
Own Savings or Earnings	48	50	*	*	48	50	19	16	42	48
Family Members	39	42	*	*	38	41	22	*	35	38
Courts	18	29	*	*	18	29	3	*	17	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	16	19	*	*	16	19	*	*	14	19
Employer	9	*	*	*	9	*	*	2	9	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.32D Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Private Health Insurance	3.93	3.90	*	*	4.11	4.05	6.02	5.74	5.06	4.91
Medicare	3.71	3.72	*	*	3.87	3.82	5.36	*	4.74	4.27
Medicaid	3.86	3.94	*	*	4.03	4.06	*	*	4.72	4.55
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	3.75	3.90	*	*	3.90	4.02	4.75	3.23	4.73	4.87
Own Savings or Earnings	3.78	3.88	*	*	3.96	4.01	5.78	5.82	4.59	4.83
Family Members	3.37	3.68	*	*	3.45	3.79	5.94	*	4.04	4.51
Courts	1.63	2.77	*	*	1.68	2.88	1.47	*	2.12	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	1.43	1.90	*	*	1.50	1.96	*	*	1.77	2.42
Employer	0.83	*	*	*	0.87	*	*	0.78	1.11	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.32P Source of Payment for Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		da		da	
Private Health Insurance	0.0594		*		0.0699		0.9719		0.0555	
Medicare	0.3345		*		0.4256		*		0.4288	
Medicaid	0.0634		*		0.0797		*		0.0611	
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	0.8212		*		0.9478		0.1767		0.7480	
Own Savings or Earnings	0.4002		*		0.4223		0.8669		0.3535	
Family Members	0.7860		*		0.8311		*		0.5341	
Courts	0.0399		*		0.0297		*		*	
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	0.4079		*		0.4570		*		0.4083	
Employer	*		*		*		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.33C Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	92	75	*	*	92	74	*	*	89	72
Private Health Insurance	55	53	*	*	55	53	*	*	52	52
Medicare	41	45	*	*	41	45	*	*	39	44
Medicaid	42	47	*	*	41	47	*	*	40	46
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	49	45	*	*	49	45	*	*	*	44
Own Savings or Earnings	45	46	*	*	44	46	*	*	42	46
Family Members	26	36	*	*	25	36	*	*	23	*
Courts	25	32	*	*	25	32	*	*	24	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	31	18	*	*	30	18	*	*	*	17
Employer	9	*	*	*	8	*	*	*	8	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.33D Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00
Private Health Insurance	4.75	4.64	*	*	4.89	4.78	*	*	5.68	5.61
Medicare	3.91	4.47	*	*	4.03	4.63	*	*	4.78	5.45
Medicaid	4.03	4.50	*	*	4.12	4.65	*	*	4.85	5.44
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	4.50	4.61	*	*	4.62	4.75	*	*	*	5.55
Own Savings or Earnings	4.34	4.73	*	*	4.46	4.88	*	*	5.18	5.74
Family Members	2.83	3.99	*	*	2.78	4.11	*	*	3.03	*
Courts	2.61	3.61	*	*	2.66	3.74	*	*	3.16	*
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	3.11	2.14	*	*	3.19	2.21	*	*	*	2.65
Employer	0.93	*	*	*	0.88	*	*	*	1.06	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.33P Source of Payment for Last or Current Alcohol Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		*		da	
Private Health Insurance	0.2538		*		0.2414		*		0.1097	
Medicare	0.1425		*		0.1334		*		0.1453	
Medicaid	0.0603		*		0.0449		*		0.0477	
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	0.5457		*		0.5375		*		*	
Own Savings or Earnings	0.4838		*		0.4202		*		0.2694	
Family Members	0.4647		*		0.4536		*		*	
Courts	0.3874		*		0.3150		*		*	
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	0.3054		*		0.3591		*		*	
Employer	*		*		*		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.34C Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	117	104	*	*	116	103	34	30	109	100
Private Health Insurance	71	74	*	*	71	74	24	22	66	72
Medicare	60	67	*	*	60	67	17	15	57	65
Medicaid	64	72	*	*	64	72	18	16	59	69
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	62	59	*	*	62	58	15	9	59	57
Own Savings or Earnings	67	66	*	*	66	66	22	19	61	64
Family Members	46	49	*	*	44	48	24	22	39	43
Courts	28	32	*	*	27	32	8	12	26	36
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	32	25	*	*	32	25	8	4	31	25
Employer	12	31	*	*	12	31	3	5	11	31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.34D Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Private Health Insurance	3.27	3.04	*	*	3.39	3.15	4.96	4.82	4.10	3.85
Medicare	3.12	3.22	*	*	3.22	3.35	4.46	4.58	3.87	3.83
Medicaid	3.25	3.29	*	*	3.36	3.42	4.54	4.83	3.91	3.83
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	3.12	3.10	*	*	3.22	3.20	4.01	3.02	3.85	3.81
Own Savings or Earnings	3.36	3.25	*	*	3.48	3.39	4.83	4.82	4.07	4.08
Family Members	2.58	2.84	*	*	2.57	2.92	4.89	5.02	2.91	3.27
Courts	1.63	1.90	*	*	1.67	1.99	2.35	3.74	2.01	2.75
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	1.82	1.56	*	*	1.88	1.61	2.31	1.37	2.32	1.97
Employer	0.73	1.94	*	*	0.72	2.01	1.05	1.80	0.87	2.46

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.34P Source of Payment for Last or Current Substance Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Their Last or Current Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da		*		da		da		da	
Private Health Insurance	0.0115		*		0.0133		0.7564		0.0144	
Medicare	0.0872		*		0.1007		0.9068		0.0780	
Medicaid	0.0082		*		0.0072		0.8069		0.0045	
Public Assistance Other Than Medicaid	0.5937		*		0.6506		0.1423		0.4358	
Own Savings or Earnings	0.6288		*		0.6246		0.6089		0.5080	
Family Members	0.9415		*		0.9088		0.2016		0.4868	
Courts	0.2219		*		0.1590		0.1934		0.3572	
CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA or Some Other Military Health Care	0.6456		*		0.6499		0.6341		0.7157	
Employer	0.2241		*		0.2069		0.3408		0.2718	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: If respondents reported that they were currently receiving treatment, they were asked questions regarding the sources of payment for their current treatment; otherwise, questions pertained to the last treatment they received.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for their last or current treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.35C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder ¹	Illicit Drugs ² (2015)	Illicit Drugs ² (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS²	76	62	56	48	49	34	82	77
Marijuana	35	30	27	26	25	22	36	42
Cocaine	32	28	32	21	29	19	38	29
Heroin	36	35	25	19	23	19	37	39
Hallucinogens	*	7	*	9	5	7	*	*
Inhalants	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Methamphetamine	44	29	29	21	29	21	44	33
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ⁴	48	47	40	40	33	28	54	59
Pain Relievers	44	45	37	30	30	27	49	49
Tranquilizers	27	26	20	24	18	18	28	34
Stimulants	13	18	9	18	7	17	14	20
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	51	52	38	32	31	28	56	56
ALCOHOL	56	41	73	70	47	35	80	77
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL²	44	34	43	35	37	31	51	45
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	84	65	81	78	57	38	103	99
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER¹	64	79	70	59	45	49	88	88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.35D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder ¹	Illicit Drugs ² (2015)	Illicit Drugs ² (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.93	0.78	0.69	0.63	0.62	0.45	0.98	0.95
Marijuana	0.84	0.74	0.65	0.63	0.62	0.54	0.86	0.99
Cocaine	3.35	3.12	3.28	2.35	3.02	2.17	3.71	3.24
Heroin	4.92	4.51	3.89	2.88	3.66	2.87	4.98	4.68
Hallucinogens	*	2.01	*	2.59	1.69	1.95	*	*
Inhalants	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Methamphetamine	4.39	3.80	3.14	2.95	3.09	2.93	4.40	4.21
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ⁴	1.63	1.68	1.39	1.50	1.16	1.09	1.79	2.00
Pain Relievers	2.02	2.29	1.75	1.65	1.46	1.47	2.20	2.45
Tranquilizers	3.63	3.72	2.79	3.51	2.59	2.72	3.75	4.48
Stimulants	2.96	3.12	2.06	3.22	1.57	2.99	3.22	3.38
Sedatives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	1.98	2.13	1.53	1.44	1.27	1.28	2.12	2.23
ALCOHOL	0.35	0.27	0.45	0.46	0.29	0.23	0.49	0.50
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL²	1.54	1.41	1.51	1.45	1.31	1.27	1.74	1.81
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	0.39	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.27	0.19	0.47	0.47
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER¹	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.35P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder of Specific Substances: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance Use Disorder ¹	Illicit Drugs ² (2015)	Illicit Drugs ² (2016)	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2015)	Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ² (2016)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2015)	Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ^{2,3} (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.1302		0.2876		0.0851		0.4137	
Marijuana	0.8908		0.6563		0.7745		0.1900	
Cocaine	0.8211		0.1282		0.2046		0.3458	
Heroin	0.6229		0.1087		0.2528		0.6000	
Hallucinogens	*		*		0.7669		*	
Inhalants	*		*		*		*	
Methamphetamine	0.2047		0.7180		0.7698		0.3203	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ⁴	0.4318		0.8139		0.6142		0.9012	
Pain Relievers	0.8187		0.3528		0.6025		0.7793	
Tranquilizers	0.5524		0.3190		0.8503		0.4601	
Stimulants	0.8641		0.3079		0.2582		0.7951	
Sedatives	*		*		*		*	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	0.8860		0.3726		0.7609		0.9557	
ALCOHOL	0.1021		0.7786		0.4557		0.7389	
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL²	0.3191		0.8535		0.9189		0.4555	
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	0.0689		0.8248		0.0600		0.6548	
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER¹	0.4988		0.3084		0.8625		0.9028	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.36C Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	172	172	23	19	170	171	47	44	161	163
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	99	92	14	12	98	91	28	27	93	87
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	86	86	13	9	84	85	27	26	80	83
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	97	104	7	6	97	103	19	20	94	100
SPECIALTY FACILITY										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	135	131	12	13	134	130	37	34	127	127
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	72	61	6	7	72	60	19	16	70	58
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	73	80	8	9	73	79	23	21	68	77
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	78	72	5	4	78	72	13	14	77	71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.36D Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
SPECIALTY FACILITY										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.06
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 5.36P Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.8277		0.5586		0.7715		0.5621		0.6241	
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.7000		0.9148		0.6842		0.2897		0.9260	
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.5661		0.1417		0.7064		0.8938		0.7397	
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.4353		0.7902		0.4273		0.8556		0.4369	
SPECIALTY FACILITY										
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.4841		0.6190		0.4481		0.5682		0.5400	
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.1847		0.5077		0.1609		0.2628		0.2590	
Illicit Drugs but Not Alcohol	0.8230		0.8137		0.8387		0.9714		0.8333	
Alcohol but Not Illicit Drugs	0.8135		0.9828		0.8123		0.9877		0.8085	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s); therefore, the substance-specific estimates may not sum to this combined row.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.37C Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY¹										
Illicit Drugs ²	56	45	6	3	55	45	16	17	52	45
Alcohol	49	40	4	3	49	41	14	11	47	39
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	65	54	6	4	65	54	19	20	61	53
NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY³										
Illicit Drugs ²	74	62	16	9	73	60	20	18	70	58
Alcohol	83	87	12	8	82	87	20	18	78	83
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	97	95	16	10	96	94	24	23	92	90
BOTH SPECIALTY AND NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY^{1,3}										
Illicit Drugs ²	89	85	7	10	88	84	27	22	83	82
Alcohol	91	88	6	7	91	88	19	17	89	86
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	116	120	10	13	115	119	32	29	110	116
UNKNOWN FACILITY TYPE⁴	50	57	9	10	49	56	14	17	47	53
NO SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT⁵	172	172	23	19	170	171	47	44	161	163

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

⁴ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

⁵ No Substance Use Treatment includes respondents who either did not receive substance use treatment for any substance in the past year or have unknown substance use treatment information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.37D Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY¹										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02
Alcohol	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03
NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY³										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03
Alcohol	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04
BOTH SPECIALTY AND NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY^{1,3}										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04
Alcohol	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.06
UNKNOWN FACILITY TYPE⁴	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03
NO SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT⁵	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

⁴ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

⁵ No Substance Use Treatment includes respondents who either did not receive substance use treatment for any substance in the past year or have unknown substance use treatment information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.37P Receipt of Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility and Type of Substance Use Treatment Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY¹										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.8166		0.0696		0.9479		0.4892		0.7605	
Alcohol	0.4175		0.4275		0.4534		0.4951		0.5624	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.4913		0.2792		0.5478		0.9260		0.5192	
NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY ONLY³										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.7937		0.1096		0.9567		0.3763		0.7423	
Alcohol	0.2825		0.3695		0.2339		0.6578		0.1774	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.5337		0.1420		0.3938		0.5749		0.2966	
BOTH SPECIALTY AND NON-SPECIALTY FACILITY^{1,3}										
Illicit Drugs ²	0.2227		0.4386		0.1923		0.2598		0.3058	
Alcohol	0.3418		0.5164		0.3164		0.4235		0.3905	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ²	0.6700		0.1956		0.5765		0.3888		0.7333	
UNKNOWN FACILITY TYPE⁴	0.2039		0.9691		0.1905		0.5088		0.2447	
NO SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT⁵	0.8277		0.5586		0.7715		0.5621		0.6241	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

⁴ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

⁵ No Substance Use Treatment includes respondents who either did not receive substance use treatment for any substance in the past year or have unknown substance use treatment information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.38C Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	56	45	6	3	55	45	16	17	52	45
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	74	62	*	*	73	60	20	19	70	58
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	89	86	7	*	88	85	27	22	84	82
Unknown Facility Type ³	34	46	5	*	34	46	14	17	30	42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

² Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received illicit drug treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.38D Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	2.24	1.94	4.23	2.57	2.36	2.06	3.15	3.75	2.84	2.55
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	2.72	2.51	*	*	2.87	2.58	3.73	3.77	3.53	3.08
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	2.83	2.73	4.75	*	3.01	2.84	4.25	4.25	3.62	3.52
Unknown Facility Type ³	1.47	1.91	3.04	*	1.55	2.02	2.88	3.62	1.77	2.40

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

² Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received illicit drug treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.38P Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Illicit Drug Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	0.9505		0.1306		0.8425		0.2619		0.8496	
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	0.9406		*		0.7048		0.5893		0.5790	
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	0.2884		*		0.2048		0.4750		0.2636	
Unknown Facility Type ³	0.1182		*		0.2015		0.7321		0.1993	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Illicit Drug Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug use.

² Received Illicit Drug Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received illicit drug treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.39C Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	49	40	*	*	49	41	14	11	47	39
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	83	87	*	*	83	86	20	18	79	82
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	92	88	*	*	91	88	19	17	89	86
Unknown Facility Type ³	34	45	*	*	33	45	14	18	30	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

² Received Alcohol Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received alcohol treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.39D Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	2.04	1.72	*	*	2.12	1.80	3.24	2.90	2.50	2.05
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	2.95	2.91	*	*	3.04	3.02	4.19	4.26	3.56	3.45
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	3.05	2.92	*	*	3.15	3.05	3.96	4.16	3.72	3.48
Unknown Facility Type ³	1.50	1.85	*	*	1.54	1.92	3.38	4.37	1.68	2.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

² Received Alcohol Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received alcohol treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.39P Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Alcohol Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	0.3466		*		0.3817		0.6699		0.4503	
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	0.2242		*		0.1731		0.9850		0.1593	
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	0.1557		*		0.1348		0.6535		0.1299	
Unknown Facility Type ³	0.1591		*		0.2159		0.4341		0.2369	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Alcohol Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Alcohol Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with alcohol use.

² Received Alcohol Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received alcohol treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.40C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	65	54	6	4	65	54	19	20	62	53
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	98	95	16	10	96	94	25	23	92	90
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	116	121	10	13	115	120	32	29	111	117
Unknown Facility Type ³	50	58	9	*	49	57	14	17	47	53

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug or alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.40D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	1.63	1.43	3.11	2.28	1.70	1.50	2.55	2.91	2.02	1.75
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	2.19	2.10	5.56	5.01	2.28	2.18	3.06	3.11	2.71	2.53
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	2.36	2.16	4.40	5.46	2.46	2.26	3.48	3.58	2.96	2.68
Unknown Facility Type ³	1.30	1.45	4.10	*	1.35	1.49	1.94	2.52	1.62	1.73

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug or alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.40P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or a Non-Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Who Received Substance Use Treatment in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Treatment Facility Type	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Specialty Facility Only ¹	0.4132		0.3906		0.4474		0.7153		0.3768	
Non-Specialty Facility Only ²	0.5365		0.1106		0.3958		0.7682		0.3357	
Both Specialty and Non-Specialty Facility ^{1,2}	0.4286		0.0452		0.2954		0.5336		0.3555	
Unknown Facility Type ³	0.2164		*		0.2087		0.3668		0.2991	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. It includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

¹ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Non-Specialty Facility refers to illicit drug or alcohol treatment received at any location other than a specialty facility.

³ Unknown Facility Type includes all respondents with insufficient information to definitively classify in which facility type(s) they received treatment regardless of whether they received treatment for alcohol, illicit drugs, or both.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.41C Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	No Substance Use Disorder (2015)	No Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Substance Use Disorder (2015)	Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Type of Substance Use Disorder					
							Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2015)	Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2016)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION												
Illicit Drugs	131	128	90	94	97	87	88	79	64	60	50	48
Alcohol	136	137	96	87	102	107	68	70	91	96	49	49
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	99	92	69	63	74	70	64	60	57	57	43	46
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	172	172	122	120	122	126	98	91	96	102	62	53
SPECIALTY FACILITY												
Illicit Drugs	106	100	64	79	84	65	76	62	56	41	44	34
Alcohol	106	97	70	59	81	78	56	48	73	70	43	35
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	72	61	45	49	57	38	49	34	47	35	37	31
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	135	131	88	88	103	99	82	77	80	77	51	45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.41D Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	No Substance Use Disorder (2015)	No Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Substance Use Disorder (2015)	Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Type of Substance Use Disorder					
							Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2015)	Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2016)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION												
Illicit Drugs	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.44	0.41	1.03	0.97	0.40	0.39	1.70	1.90
Alcohol	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.47	0.51	0.83	0.89	0.56	0.62	1.70	1.97
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.35	0.34	0.78	0.78	0.36	0.37	1.49	1.82
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.55	0.58	1.13	1.09	0.59	0.66	2.05	2.09
SPECIALTY FACILITY												
Illicit Drugs	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.39	0.32	0.93	0.78	0.35	0.27	1.54	1.41
Alcohol	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.38	0.38	0.69	0.63	0.45	0.46	1.51	1.45
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.27	0.19	0.62	0.45	0.29	0.23	1.31	1.27
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.47	0.47	0.98	0.95	0.49	0.50	1.74	1.81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.41P Type of Substance Use Treatment Received at Any Treatment Location or at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Treatment Facility Type/Substance for Which Treatment Was Received	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	No Substance Use Disorder (2015)	No Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Substance Use Disorder (2015)	Substance Use Disorder (2016)	Type of Substance Use Disorder					
							Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2015)	Illicit Drug Use Disorder (2016)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2015)	Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol Use Disorder (2016)
ANY TREATMENT LOCATION												
Illicit Drugs	0.5045		0.6648		0.2948		0.2302		0.9651		0.8513	
Alcohol	0.8342		0.7828		0.6833		0.6863		0.4542		0.7940	
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.7000		0.7905		0.5980		0.4399		0.6717		0.5432	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.8277		0.5267		0.8733		0.4352		0.6001		0.6831	
SPECIALTY FACILITY												
Illicit Drugs	0.3142		0.4988		0.0689		0.1302		0.1021		0.3191	
Alcohol	0.3029		0.3084		0.8248		0.2876		0.7786		0.8535	
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.1847		0.8625		0.0600		0.0851		0.4557		0.9189	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	0.4841		0.9028		0.6548		0.4137		0.7389		0.4555	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment refers to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. Treatment at Any Treatment Location includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Estimates include persons who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as persons who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.42C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	240	238	106	100	208	213	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12-17	43	44	11	11	41	42	1.19	1.35	1.19	1.35
12	7	9	*	1	7	9	*	*	*	*
13	10	10	*	*	10	10	*	*	*	*
14	13	17	1	0	13	17	*	*	*	*
15	21	19	6	6	20	18	2.87	3.41	2.87	3.41
16	27	21	6	6	26	20	1.92	2.63	1.92	2.63
17	24	25	6	8	24	24	2.47	2.81	2.47	2.81
18 or Older	235	232	106	99	205	206	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.20
18-25	92	93	33	26	86	90	1.17	1.02	1.17	1.02
18	30	35	6	5	29	36	2.10	1.55	2.10	1.55
19	34	32	9	8	32	31	2.46	2.56	2.46	2.56
20	30	38	9	8	29	37	2.40	2.08	2.40	2.08
21	40	35	13	9	37	34	3.17	2.56	3.17	2.56
22	30	33	12	10	27	30	3.62	2.91	3.62	2.91
23	36	37	13	9	33	35	3.76	2.44	3.76	2.44
24	35	29	14	14	31	25	3.89	4.34	3.89	4.34
25	33	28	11	9	31	26	3.15	3.67	3.15	3.67
26 or Older	216	207	101	96	183	182	1.73	1.76	1.73	1.76
26-29	77	75	30	31	70	69	3.07	3.12	3.07	3.12
30-34	78	73	40	39	66	59	3.45	3.41	3.45	3.41
35-39	68	65	38	31	57	57	5.01	3.64	5.01	3.64
40-44	61	56	23	28	55	47	4.15	*	4.15	*
45-49	68	53	42	25	53	46	5.58	4.81	5.58	4.81
50-54	89	76	44	35	78	67	*	*	*	*
55-59	72	84	25	22	68	81	*	*	*	*
60-64	50	52	24	24	44	47	*	*	*	*
65 or Older	51	61	19	44	48	42	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.42D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12-17	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.17	0.17	1.19	1.35	1.19	1.35
12	0.17	0.24	*	0.04	0.17	0.24	*	*	*	*
13	0.25	0.24	*	*	0.25	0.24	*	*	*	*
14	0.29	0.41	0.03	0.01	0.29	0.41	*	*	*	*
15	0.49	0.42	0.13	0.13	0.47	0.40	2.87	3.41	2.87	3.41
16	0.61	0.48	0.13	0.14	0.60	0.46	1.92	2.63	1.92	2.63
17	0.57	0.59	0.16	0.18	0.56	0.56	2.47	2.81	2.47	2.81
18 or Older	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.20
18-25	0.26	0.27	0.09	0.08	0.25	0.26	1.17	1.02	1.17	1.02
18	0.65	0.74	0.14	0.11	0.63	0.75	2.10	1.55	2.10	1.55
19	0.74	0.78	0.20	0.21	0.72	0.74	2.46	2.56	2.46	2.56
20	0.69	0.86	0.20	0.18	0.66	0.84	2.40	2.08	2.40	2.08
21	0.89	0.76	0.32	0.22	0.83	0.74	3.17	2.56	3.17	2.56
22	0.67	0.73	0.29	0.22	0.60	0.68	3.62	2.91	3.62	2.91
23	0.77	0.80	0.30	0.20	0.71	0.76	3.76	2.44	3.76	2.44
24	0.74	0.64	0.30	0.32	0.65	0.55	3.89	4.34	3.89	4.34
25	0.67	0.61	0.23	0.20	0.64	0.58	3.15	3.67	3.15	3.67
26 or Older	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	1.73	1.76	1.73	1.76
26-29	0.43	0.42	0.18	0.18	0.40	0.38	3.07	3.12	3.07	3.12
30-34	0.36	0.34	0.19	0.18	0.31	0.27	3.45	3.41	3.45	3.41
35-39	0.35	0.31	0.19	0.15	0.29	0.27	5.01	3.64	5.01	3.64
40-44	0.30	0.29	0.11	0.14	0.27	0.24	4.15	*	4.15	*
45-49	0.32	0.26	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.23	5.58	4.81	5.58	4.81
50-54	0.38	0.35	0.19	0.16	0.33	0.31	*	*	*	*
55-59	0.34	0.37	0.12	0.10	0.32	0.36	*	*	*	*
60-64	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.24	*	*	*	*
65 or Older	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.09	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.42P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.2678		0.3142		0.4473		0.5403		0.5403	
12-17	0.2052		0.9790		0.1871		0.6774		0.6774	
12	0.2012		*		0.2515		*		*	
13	0.9662		*		0.9662		*		*	
14	0.4017		0.3351		0.3691		*		*	
15	0.2464		0.7953		0.2037		0.4962		0.4962	
16	0.0226		0.9686		0.0202		0.4529		0.4529	
17	0.8686		0.8302		0.9133		0.8668		0.8668	
18 or Older	0.3698		0.3080		0.6094		0.4792		0.4792	
18-25	0.5080		0.4201		0.6789		0.5355		0.5355	
18	0.2503		0.6762		0.2133		0.4780		0.4780	
19	0.8206		0.6926		0.7326		0.6246		0.6246	
20	0.8056		0.8513		0.7642		0.7985		0.7985	
21	0.3558		0.9029		0.3535		0.8871		0.8871	
22	0.8909		0.4787		0.8907		0.4651		0.4651	
23	0.6984		0.2015		0.3909		0.1313		0.1313	
24	0.4799		0.6956		0.3097		0.4259		0.4259	
25	0.0372		0.6186		0.0451		0.6515		0.6515	
26 or Older	0.5520		0.4285		0.7904		0.5723		0.5723	
26-29	0.9637		0.7007		0.9006		0.6914		0.6914	
30-34	0.5101		0.8198		0.5258		0.8535		0.8535	
35-39	0.4367		0.6425		0.2519		0.3308		0.3308	
40-44	0.4778		0.3139		0.1882		*		*	
45-49	0.1274		0.0758		0.5291		0.2058		0.2058	
50-54	0.5904		0.4596		0.8292		*		*	
55-59	0.4604		0.7049		0.3721		*		*	
60-64	1.0000		0.8826		0.9409		*		*	
65 or Older	0.9346		0.6765		0.6799		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.43C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	240	238	106	100	208	213	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
AGE GROUP										
12-17	43	44	11	11	41	42	1.19	1.35	1.19	1.35
18 or Older	235	232	106	99	205	206	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.20
18-25	92	93	33	26	86	90	1.17	1.02	1.17	1.02
26 or Older	216	207	101	96	183	182	1.73	1.76	1.73	1.76
GENDER										
Male	197	192	90	83	172	171	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Female	123	129	52	52	113	119	1.60	1.58	1.60	1.58
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	225	214	94	86	192	196	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16
White	184	182	78	76	161	164	1.30	1.34	1.30	1.34
Black or African American	104	85	44	39	85	82	2.90	3.03	2.90	3.03
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	14	9	5	9	13	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	6	9	2	9	6	*	*	*	*
Asian	33	44	13	6	30	44	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	30	30	13	7	27	29	*	2.82	*	2.82
Hispanic or Latino	96	97	50	57	81	81	3.01	3.85	3.01	3.85

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.43D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.17	0.17	1.19	1.35	1.19	1.35
18 or Older	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.20
18-25	0.26	0.27	0.09	0.08	0.25	0.26	1.17	1.02	1.17	1.02
26 or Older	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	1.73	1.76	1.73	1.76
GENDER										
Male	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.13	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Female	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	1.60	1.58	1.60	1.58
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.09	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16
White	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.10	1.30	1.34	1.30	1.34
Black or African American	0.32	0.27	0.14	0.12	0.27	0.25	2.90	3.03	2.90	3.03
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.86	0.90	0.62	0.30	0.62	0.83	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.75	0.56	1.19	0.19	1.31	0.52	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.22	0.29	0.09	0.04	0.20	0.29	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	0.64	0.60	0.28	0.15	0.58	0.58	*	2.82	*	2.82
Hispanic or Latino	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.18	3.01	3.85	3.01	3.85

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.43P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.2678		0.3142		0.4473		0.5403		0.5403	
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.2052		0.9790		0.1871		0.6774		0.6774	
18 or Older	0.3698		0.3080		0.6094		0.4792		0.4792	
18-25	0.5080		0.4201		0.6789		0.5355		0.5355	
26 or Older	0.5520		0.4285		0.7904		0.5723		0.5723	
GENDER										
Male	0.1180		0.1775		0.2780		0.4197		0.4197	
Female	0.7526		0.7967		0.8208		0.8923		0.8923	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5259		0.3635		0.7681		0.4737		0.4737	
White	0.6469		0.9610		0.6274		0.8665		0.8665	
Black or African American	0.8276		0.3659		0.8288		0.3329		0.3329	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8738		0.5184		0.8045		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0381		0.2242		0.0970		*		*	
Asian	0.7497		0.4435		0.9039		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.9521		0.0869		0.5621		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2029		0.7042		0.2121		0.9669		0.9669	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.44C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Persons (in thousands)		Percentage of Persons Who Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage of Persons Who Received Treatment		Standard Error of Percentage	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	235	232	106	99	205	206	1.22	1.20
GENDER								
Male	193	187	90	82	169	167	1.57	1.58
Female	122	126	51	52	112	117	1.86	1.81
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	222	207	93	85	191	191	1.25	1.26
White	182	179	77	75	161	160	1.42	1.44
Black or African American	106	89	44	39	87	84	3.13	3.29
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	13	9	5	9	12	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	6	*	2	7	6	*	*
Asian	33	43	13	6	30	42	*	*
Two or More Races	28	29	13	7	25	29	*	3.17
Hispanic or Latino	93	95	50	56	78	80	3.59	4.49
EDUCATION								
< High School	95	102	47	60	82	82	3.05	3.66
High School Graduate	133	120	69	60	110	103	2.42	2.47
Some College/Associate's Degree	135	129	55	48	125	119	1.81	1.73
College Graduate	95	109	35	23	87	106	3.23	1.76
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	159	137	68	51	138	130	1.77	1.57
Part-Time	89	93	38	55	81	78	2.70	3.67
Unemployed	83	74	35	29	74	68	3.58	2.86
Other ¹	116	131	60	55	101	115	2.56	2.44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.44D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment		Needed and Received Treatment		Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)				
TOTAL	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.20
GENDER										
Male	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.14	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.58
Female	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.09	1.86	1.81	1.86	1.81
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.09	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26
White	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.42	1.44	1.42	1.44
Black or African American	0.36	0.29	0.15	0.13	0.29	0.28	3.13	3.29	3.13	3.29
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.98	0.92	0.70	0.33	0.71	0.86	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.79	0.58	*	0.21	1.09	0.53	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.24	0.31	0.10	0.05	0.22	0.31	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	0.74	0.72	0.33	0.17	0.66	0.70	*	3.17	*	3.17
Hispanic or Latino	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.21	3.59	4.49	3.59	4.49
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.27	0.31	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.25	3.05	3.66	3.05	3.66
High School Graduate	0.22	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.17	2.42	2.47	2.42	2.47
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.18	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.15	1.81	1.73	1.81	1.73
College Graduate	0.13	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.14	3.23	1.76	3.23	1.76
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.11	1.77	1.57	1.77	1.57
Part-Time	0.27	0.27	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.23	2.70	3.67	2.70	3.67
Unemployed	0.71	0.65	0.31	0.27	0.64	0.59	3.58	2.86	3.58	2.86
Other ¹	0.14	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.14	2.56	2.44	2.56	2.44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.44P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.3698		0.3080		0.6094		0.4792		0.4792	
GENDER										
Male	0.1332		0.1644		0.3285		0.3890		0.3890	
Female	0.5425		0.7619		0.5996		0.9792		0.9792	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5606		0.3829		0.8050		0.4895		0.4895	
White	0.6899		0.9401		0.6838		0.9071		0.9071	
Black or African American	0.8105		0.3947		0.8688		0.3681		0.3681	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6952		0.5222		0.9799		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0991		*		0.2142		*		*	
Asian	0.6420		0.5143		0.7623		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.9314		0.1010		0.4683		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3798		0.6372		0.4726		0.8643		0.8643	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.5396		0.2559		0.9945		0.2841		0.2841	
High School Graduate	0.1587		0.3624		0.2576		0.7958		0.7958	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.1118		0.2706		0.2136		0.6546		0.6546	
College Graduate	0.0875		0.2563		0.0354		0.1016		0.1016	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.1218		0.0529		0.4192		0.1427		0.1427	
Part-Time	0.6928		0.4845		0.9745		0.5152		0.5152	
Unemployed	0.3824		0.6486		0.4535		0.9373		0.9373	
Other ¹	0.5796		0.5936		0.7295		0.7704		0.7704	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.45C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	240	238	106	100	208	213	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	104	97	49	42	87	84	2.69	2.43	2.69	2.43
Midwest	94	90	32	44	87	78	1.88	2.61	1.88	2.61
South	162	135	70	57	133	122	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
West	122	137	56	60	112	128	2.22	2.35	2.22	2.35
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	189	192	76	89	169	169	1.45	1.65	1.45	1.65
Small Metro	124	129	62	37	102	122	1.98	1.49	1.98	1.49
Nonmetro	96	69	39	32	78	60	2.73	2.93	2.73	2.93
Urbanized	55	44	16	20	51	39	2.87	4.84	2.87	4.84
Less Urbanized	74	48	33	26	55	39	4.53	4.39	4.53	4.39
Completely Rural	32	27	12	6	28	25	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	131	125	64	74	108	103	2.28	2.88	2.28	2.88
100-199%	109	119	49	43	97	112	2.24	1.95	2.24	1.95
200% or More	170	159	68	57	156	147	1.51	1.37	1.51	1.37
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	151	161	45	55	143	150	1.13	1.36	1.13	1.36
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	138	130	73	78	111	107	2.37	2.41	2.37	2.41
Other ⁵	96	93	50	30	82	86	3.84	2.97	3.84	2.97
No Coverage	110	93	46	45	92	84	2.34	3.02	2.34	3.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18-22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.45D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.18	0.18	2.69	2.43	2.69	2.43
Midwest	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.14	1.88	2.61	1.88	2.61
South	0.16	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.12	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
West	0.19	0.22	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.20	2.22	2.35	2.22	2.35
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.11	1.45	1.65	1.45	1.65
Small Metro	0.15	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.15	1.98	1.49	1.98	1.49
Nonmetro	0.24	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.20	0.15	2.73	2.93	2.73	2.93
Urbanized	0.33	0.27	0.10	0.13	0.31	0.24	2.87	4.84	2.87	4.84
Less Urbanized	0.39	0.22	0.19	0.13	0.29	0.19	4.53	4.39	4.53	4.39
Completely Rural	0.73	0.66	0.26	0.16	0.65	0.62	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.29	0.30	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.25	2.28	2.88	2.28	2.88
100-199%	0.20	0.22	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.20	2.24	1.95	2.24	1.95
200% or More	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.08	1.51	1.37	1.51	1.37
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	1.13	1.36	1.13	1.36
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.31	0.29	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.24	2.37	2.41	2.37	2.41
Other ⁵	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.13	3.84	2.97	3.84	2.97
No Coverage	0.39	0.37	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.33	2.34	3.02	2.34	3.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18-22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.45P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Illicit Drug Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.2678		0.3142		0.4473		0.5403		0.5403	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.9824		0.8469		0.9014		0.8133		0.8133	
Midwest	0.4321		0.0153		0.0486		0.0021		0.0021	
South	0.1479		0.1075		0.3875		0.2465		0.2465	
West	0.8754		0.1523		0.3983		0.1170		0.1170	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8348		0.4375		0.8791		0.4391		0.4391	
Small Metro	0.2997		0.0015		0.7993		0.0015		0.0015	
Nonmetro	0.0474		1.0000		0.0207		0.2478		0.2478	
Urbanized	0.0271		0.4334		0.0065		0.0500		0.0500	
Less Urbanized	0.2334		0.7457		0.1801		0.7670		0.7670	
Completely Rural	0.8240		0.4467		0.6580		*		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.6962		0.6675		0.4417		0.4708		0.4708	
100-199%	0.4314		0.7794		0.3254		0.4974		0.4974	
200% or More	0.0925		0.0913		0.2611		0.2596		0.2596	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6931		0.7237		0.7611		0.8161		0.8161	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.4583		0.7650		0.4838		0.9277		0.9277	
Other ⁵	0.1437		0.0539		0.5222		0.1318		0.1318	
No Coverage	0.2262		0.8624		0.2057		0.7695		0.7695	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18-22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for the plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.46C Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	209	214	67	57	42	44	53	37	198	208
AGE GROUP										
12-17	42	43	4	7	3	5	4	5	42	43
18 or Older	206	208	67	56	42	44	53	36	194	201
18-25	92	96	15	17	12	8	10	14	91	94
26 or Older	184	182	65	53	40	42	52	33	172	175
GENDER										
Male	173	174	61	46	40	40	45	24	161	171
Female	112	120	29	30	15	19	26	25	110	115

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.46D Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.82	0.60	0.65	0.75	0.54	0.93	0.82
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.91	0.32	0.63	0.43	0.65	0.53	0.91
18 or Older	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.91	0.68	0.73	0.85	0.60	1.05	0.91
18-25	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.72	0.50	0.36	0.41	0.63	0.64	0.72
26 or Older	0.00	0.00	1.64	1.38	1.05	1.13	1.34	0.88	1.64	1.38
GENDER										
Male	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.09	0.87	0.94	1.00	0.56	1.29	1.09
Female	0.00	0.00	1.14	1.14	0.60	0.75	1.02	0.98	1.14	1.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.46P Perceived Need for Illicit Drug Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Illicit Drug Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	da		0.3335		0.5946		0.0674		0.3335	
AGE GROUP										
12-17	da		0.0483		0.1196		0.2144		0.0483	
18 or Older	da		0.2283		0.7180		0.0472		0.2283	
18-25	da		0.7583		0.1163		0.4085		0.7583	
26 or Older	da		0.2201		0.4558		0.0176		0.2201	
GENDER										
Male	da		0.1580		0.8839		0.0252		0.1580	
Female	da		0.5299		0.3167		0.9621		0.5299	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug problem if they met the criteria for an illicit drug use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.47C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	360	354	106	97	344	338	0.62	0.59	0.62	0.59
AGE GROUP										
12-17	38	34	8	10	37	33	1.23	1.81	1.23	1.81
18 or Older	355	354	106	96	340	339	0.64	0.61	0.64	0.61
18-25	113	111	25	22	110	110	0.63	0.59	0.63	0.59
26 or Older	329	333	102	94	315	317	0.82	0.79	0.82	0.79
GENDER										
Male	293	277	89	80	283	264	0.81	0.78	0.81	0.78
Female	198	199	56	54	189	190	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.88
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	330	332	95	87	310	318	0.66	0.63	0.66	0.63
White	298	292	78	73	285	281	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.68
Black or African American	110	123	44	45	98	113	2.32	2.15	2.32	2.15
American Indian or Alaska Native	24	29	6	8	23	28	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14	23	*	2	11	23	*	*	*	*
Asian	54	56	13	1	53	56	*	0.20	*	0.20
Two or More Races	45	56	28	8	34	56	*	2.40	*	2.40
Hispanic or Latino	146	127	49	44	140	116	1.61	1.73	1.61	1.73

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.47D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.62	0.59	0.62	0.59
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.13	1.23	1.81	1.23	1.81
18 or Older	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.64	0.61	0.64	0.61
18-25	0.32	0.32	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.32	0.63	0.59	0.63	0.59
26 or Older	0.16	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.82	0.79	0.82	0.79
GENDER										
Male	0.23	0.21	0.07	0.06	0.22	0.20	0.81	0.78	0.81	0.78
Female	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.88
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.66	0.63	0.66	0.63
White	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.16	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.68
Black or African American	0.34	0.38	0.14	0.14	0.31	0.35	2.32	2.15	2.32	2.15
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.47	1.74	0.45	0.50	1.40	1.71	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.90	1.93	*	0.14	1.58	1.93	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.37	0.39	0.09	0.01	0.37	0.39	*	0.20	*	0.20
Two or More Races	0.94	1.10	0.58	0.17	0.73	1.09	*	2.40	*	2.40
Hispanic or Latino	0.34	0.29	0.11	0.10	0.32	0.26	1.61	1.73	1.61	1.73

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.47P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.0652		0.3029		0.1109		0.5813		0.5813	
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.0082		0.3885		0.0032		0.0974		0.0974	
18 or Older	0.1094		0.2662		0.1867		0.4820		0.4820	
18-25	0.4187		0.3178		0.5508		0.4041		0.4041	
26 or Older	0.1692		0.3670		0.2511		0.6025		0.6025	
GENDER										
Male	0.0384		0.3170		0.0662		0.6642		0.6642	
Female	0.7763		0.7026		0.8530		0.7493		0.7493	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4600		0.2010		0.6968		0.2658		0.2658	
White	0.2342		0.2846		0.3501		0.4460		0.4460	
Black or African American	0.2555		0.9648		0.2147		0.7328		0.7328	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9325		0.6686		0.9651		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2668		*		0.4472		*		*	
Asian	0.6164		0.0865		0.8240		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.7189		0.4754		0.4659		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0032		0.8128		0.0011		0.3360		0.3360	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.48C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	355	354	106	96	340	339	0.64	0.61	0.64	0.61
GENDER										
Male	291	279	89	80	281	266	0.84	0.80	0.84	0.80
Female	194	198	55	54	185	189	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.93
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	327	330	95	86	307	317	0.68	0.64	0.68	0.64
White	314	297	79	73	298	284	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.70
Black or African American	113	130	44	45	100	118	2.38	2.19	2.38	2.19
American Indian or Alaska Native	24	29	6	8	22	28	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	23	*	2	10	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	53	56	13	1	52	56	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	43	56	27	8	33	55	*	2.46	*	2.46
Hispanic or Latino	145	126	49	44	139	116	1.70	1.83	1.70	1.83
EDUCATION										
< High School	139	136	44	39	134	130	1.92	1.93	1.92	1.93
High School Graduate	166	176	69	53	149	168	1.67	1.48	1.67	1.48
Some College/Associate's Degree	209	185	44	50	205	179	0.82	0.98	0.82	0.98
College Graduate	201	207	52	48	192	203	1.10	0.99	1.10	0.99
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	264	261	68	49	255	256	0.75	0.56	0.75	0.56
Part-Time	134	130	28	34	132	125	1.11	1.40	1.11	1.40
Unemployed	96	80	44	23	89	74	3.29	2.13	3.29	2.13
Other ¹	176	189	62	70	166	170	1.79	2.01	1.79	2.01

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.48D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Standard Error of Percentage		Standard Error of Percentage		Standard Error of Percentage		Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016				
TOTAL	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.64	0.61	0.64	0.61
GENDER										
Male	0.25	0.24	0.08	0.07	0.24	0.23	0.84	0.80	0.84	0.80
Female	0.15	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.93
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.68	0.64	0.68	0.64
White	0.19	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.18	0.18	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.70
Black or African American	0.38	0.42	0.15	0.15	0.34	0.39	2.38	2.19	2.38	2.19
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.70	1.93	0.51	0.56	1.61	1.89	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.13	2.13	*	0.16	1.70	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.40	0.43	0.09	0.01	0.40	0.43	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	1.09	1.32	0.70	0.20	0.87	1.31	*	2.46	*	2.46
Hispanic or Latino	0.38	0.33	0.13	0.11	0.37	0.30	1.70	1.83	1.70	1.83
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.39	0.40	0.13	0.12	0.38	0.39	1.92	1.93	1.92	1.93
High School Graduate	0.27	0.28	0.11	0.09	0.24	0.26	1.67	1.48	1.67	1.48
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.27	0.23	0.06	0.07	0.27	0.22	0.82	0.98	0.82	0.98
College Graduate	0.26	0.27	0.07	0.06	0.25	0.26	1.10	0.99	1.10	0.99
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.21	0.21	0.06	0.04	0.21	0.20	0.75	0.56	0.75	0.56
Part-Time	0.40	0.38	0.09	0.11	0.39	0.36	1.11	1.40	1.11	1.40
Unemployed	0.80	0.67	0.39	0.21	0.75	0.63	3.29	2.13	3.29	2.13
Other ¹	0.22	0.23	0.08	0.09	0.21	0.21	1.79	2.01	1.79	2.01

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.48P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for an Alcohol Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.1094		0.2662		0.1867		0.4820		0.4820	
GENDER										
Male	0.0672		0.3006		0.1141		0.5878		0.5878	
Female	0.8431		0.6316		0.9461		0.6572		0.6572	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6238		0.1728		0.9140		0.2021		0.2021	
White	0.3205		0.2521		0.4766		0.3692		0.3692	
Black or African American	0.2339		0.9559		0.1776		0.6392		0.6392	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8643		0.7082		0.9502		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3803		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.6788		0.0870		0.8926		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.5917		0.5117		0.3730		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0034		0.8259		0.0013		0.3339		0.3339	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.4937		0.5994		0.3708		0.4256		0.4256	
High School Graduate	0.2064		0.1958		0.4058		0.3252		0.3252	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.0721		0.8585		0.0601		0.4858		0.4858	
College Graduate	0.7536		0.2559		0.5338		0.2165		0.2165	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.4374		0.0628		0.7345		0.0835		0.0835	
Part-Time	0.4431		0.9848		0.4298		0.8470		0.8470	
Unemployed	0.0882		0.2620		0.1795		0.5161		0.5161	
Other ¹	0.5085		0.5586		0.3384		0.3586		0.3586	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.49C Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	353	346	61	64	34	45	52	44	341	337
AGE GROUP										
12-17	38	33	2	4	1	2	1	3	38	32
18 or Older	349	346	61	64	33	45	52	44	337	337
18-25	124	123	17	17	10	8	13	15	122	121
26 or Older	328	319	59	61	32	45	50	42	315	311
GENDER										
Male	294	272	56	55	30	40	47	36	281	267
Female	192	194	27	35	16	22	22	27	191	189

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but have not received treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.49D Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.44	0.22	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.39	0.44
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.82	0.23	0.42	0.24	0.71	0.33	0.82
18 or Older	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.45	0.23	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.41	0.45
18-25	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.46	0.27	0.21	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.46
26 or Older	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.58	0.29	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.53	0.58
GENDER										
Male	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.60	0.30	0.44	0.48	0.39	0.56	0.60
Female	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.62	0.29	0.41	0.39	0.48	0.49	0.62

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but have not received treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.49P Perceived Need for Alcohol Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for an Alcohol Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment ¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	da		0.5952		0.1896		0.6953		0.5952	
AGE GROUP										
12-17	da		0.2338		0.4931		0.3337		0.2338	
18 or Older	da		0.6576		0.2047		0.6372		0.6576	
18-25	da		1.0000		0.6606		0.7822		1.0000	
26 or Older	da		0.6391		0.1619		0.5621		0.6391	
GENDER										
Male	da		0.9257		0.3521		0.3565		0.9257	
Female	da		0.1969		0.3090		0.4099		0.1969	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol problem if they met the criteria for an alcohol use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but have not received treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.50C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	403	407	135	131	372	381	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.59
AGE GROUP										
12-17	51	50	12	13	49	48	0.96	1.18	0.96	1.18
18 or Older	399	406	134	130	368	380	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
18-25	130	130	37	34	126	128	0.67	0.62	0.67	0.62
26 or Older	369	377	127	127	338	351	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.81
GENDER										
Male	324	311	109	106	305	292	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.77
Female	228	227	76	74	212	212	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	376	377	121	113	339	355	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.60
White	330	335	98	99	308	315	0.64	0.67	0.64	0.67
Black or African American	143	134	53	50	123	127	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.83
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	31	11	8	23	29	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	24	9	2	13	24	*	*	*	*
Asian	60	65	18	9	58	65	2.97	1.71	2.97	1.71
Two or More Races	52	60	30	11	40	59	*	2.20	*	2.20
Hispanic or Latino	156	144	60	73	147	128	1.52	2.09	1.52	2.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.50D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.14	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.59
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.19	0.96	1.18	0.96	1.18
18 or Older	0.16	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.16	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
18-25	0.37	0.37	0.11	0.10	0.36	0.37	0.67	0.62	0.67	0.62
26 or Older	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.17	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.81
GENDER										
Male	0.25	0.24	0.08	0.08	0.24	0.22	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.77
Female	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.87
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.16	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.60
White	0.19	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.18	0.64	0.67	0.64	0.67
Black or African American	0.44	0.42	0.16	0.15	0.38	0.39	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.83
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.56	1.84	0.74	0.54	1.42	1.78	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.11	1.99	1.19	0.19	1.78	1.98	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.40	0.44	0.12	0.06	0.39	0.43	2.97	1.71	2.97	1.71
Two or More Races	1.08	1.15	0.64	0.23	0.86	1.14	*	2.20	*	2.20
Hispanic or Latino	0.36	0.32	0.14	0.16	0.34	0.29	1.52	2.09	1.52	2.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.50P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.1385		0.4841		0.1833		0.8149		0.8149	
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.0110		0.6190		0.0060		0.2089		0.2089	
18 or Older	0.2386		0.4481		0.3223		0.6948		0.6948	
18-25	0.8773		0.5682		0.9885		0.5860		0.5860	
26 or Older	0.2648		0.5400		0.3293		0.8190		0.8190	
GENDER										
Male	0.0475		0.3009		0.0843		0.6747		0.6747	
Female	0.8516		0.7916		0.9147		0.8285		0.8285	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6515		0.3079		0.8869		0.3553		0.3553	
White	0.5252		0.7762		0.5651		0.9450		0.9450	
Black or African American	0.6327		0.5554		0.4276		0.3970		0.3970	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9604		0.3829		0.7616		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1212		0.2242		0.2558		*		*	
Asian	0.5280		0.2062		0.7345		0.2354		0.2354	
Two or More Races	0.5070		0.2762		0.1975		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0060		0.7005		0.0012		0.2549		0.2549	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.51C Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	399	406	134	130	368	380	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
GENDER										
Male	321	311	109	104	303	293	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.79
Female	225	227	75	74	210	212	0.97	0.93	0.97	0.93
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	372	373	120	112	336	353	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
White	349	340	97	99	324	318	0.67	0.69	0.67	0.69
Black or African American	149	145	53	50	129	135	1.94	1.91	1.94	1.91
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	30	11	8	22	29	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14	24	*	2	11	24	*	*	*	*
Asian	60	65	18	9	57	64	3.12	1.83	3.12	1.83
Two or More Races	48	59	30	11	38	59	*	2.29	*	2.29
Hispanic or Latino	157	143	60	71	148	127	1.67	2.23	1.67	2.23
EDUCATION										
< High School	160	158	57	66	149	142	1.74	2.14	1.74	2.14
High School Graduate	196	203	87	72	174	191	1.48	1.39	1.48	1.39
Some College/Associate's Degree	237	219	62	67	229	208	0.86	0.97	0.86	0.97
College Graduate	213	231	56	53	201	226	1.05	0.93	1.05	0.93
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	288	281	82	67	274	272	0.72	0.61	0.72	0.61
Part-Time	151	153	44	59	145	140	1.31	1.75	1.31	1.75
Unemployed	118	101	53	41	109	92	2.77	2.28	2.77	2.28
Other ¹	204	220	81	80	184	196	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.51D Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.16	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.16	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
GENDER										
Male	0.27	0.26	0.09	0.09	0.26	0.25	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.79
Female	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.17	0.97	0.93	0.97	0.93
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.17	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
White	0.21	0.21	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.20	0.67	0.69	0.67	0.69
Black or African American	0.49	0.46	0.18	0.17	0.43	0.44	1.94	1.91	1.94	1.91
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.82	2.00	0.82	0.60	1.64	1.96	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.30	2.18	*	0.21	1.82	2.17	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.43	0.47	0.13	0.07	0.42	0.47	3.12	1.83	3.12	1.83
Two or More Races	1.24	1.38	0.76	0.27	1.03	1.37	*	2.29	*	2.29
Hispanic or Latino	0.41	0.37	0.16	0.19	0.39	0.33	1.67	2.23	1.67	2.23
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.44	0.46	0.17	0.21	0.41	0.42	1.74	2.14	1.74	2.14
High School Graduate	0.32	0.31	0.14	0.12	0.28	0.30	1.48	1.39	1.48	1.39
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.31	0.27	0.08	0.09	0.30	0.26	0.86	0.97	0.86	0.97
College Graduate	0.27	0.30	0.08	0.07	0.25	0.29	1.05	0.93	1.05	0.93
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.23	0.22	0.07	0.06	0.22	0.21	0.72	0.61	0.72	0.61
Part-Time	0.44	0.44	0.13	0.18	0.43	0.40	1.31	1.75	1.31	1.75
Unemployed	0.97	0.84	0.46	0.37	0.90	0.77	2.77	2.28	2.77	2.28
Other ¹	0.25	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.24	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.51P Need for and Receipt of Treatment at a Specialty Facility for a Substance Use Problem in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed Treatment (2015)	Needed Treatment (2016)	Needed and Received Treatment (2015)	Needed and Received Treatment (2016)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Received Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2015)	Percentage Who Did Not Receive Treatment among Persons Who Needed Treatment (2016)
TOTAL	0.2386		0.4481		0.3223		0.6948		0.6948	
GENDER										
Male	0.0767		0.2654		0.1395		0.5699		0.5699	
Female	0.6627		0.7801		0.7139		0.8873		0.8873	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8037		0.2989		0.9353		0.3087		0.3087	
White	0.6640		0.7715		0.7169		0.8839		0.8839	
Black or African American	0.6180		0.5145		0.3942		0.3508		0.3508	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8059		0.3932		0.9335		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2005		*		0.3858		*		*	
Asian	0.5147		0.2386		0.7038		0.2750		0.2750	
Two or More Races	0.4390		0.2677		0.1606		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0142		0.7653		0.0042		0.3101		0.3101	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.7392		0.2921		0.4083		0.2058		0.2058	
High School Graduate	0.2390		0.2249		0.4613		0.4079		0.4079	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.0647		0.9438		0.0532		0.4760		0.4760	
College Graduate	0.2876		0.3044		0.1705		0.1914		0.1914	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.4309		0.0422		0.8152		0.0591		0.0591	
Part-Time	0.8222		0.3844		0.5570		0.3257		0.3257	
Unemployed	0.4996		0.8822		0.4192		0.6652		0.6652	
Other ¹	0.5124		0.9498		0.4440		0.6881		0.6881	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.52C Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	385	388	86	81	55	56	70	57	369	377
AGE GROUP										
12-17	51	50	5	7	3	5	5	6	50	49
18 or Older	379	387	86	81	55	55	69	57	364	375
18-25	145	148	21	23	15	11	14	20	143	145
26 or Older	353	354	83	77	53	54	68	53	335	341
GENDER										
Male	319	305	76	67	51	49	56	43	301	299
Female	215	217	46	45	21	28	41	36	212	210

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.52D Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.42	0.28	0.29	0.35	0.30	0.43	0.42
AGE GROUP										
12-17	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.75	0.22	0.47	0.40	0.58	0.46	0.75
18 or Older	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.44	0.29	0.31	0.38	0.31	0.46	0.44
18-25	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.46	0.29	0.22	0.29	0.41	0.41	0.46
26 or Older	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.58	0.39	0.42	0.51	0.41	0.60	0.58
GENDER										
Male	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.57	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.37	0.59	0.57
Female	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.61	0.30	0.39	0.58	0.50	0.64	0.61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.52P Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment and Whether Made an Effort to Get Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for a Substance Use Problem, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2015)	Needed but Did Not Receive Treatment (2016)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need for Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2015)	Felt Need and Made No Effort to Get Treatment¹ (2016)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2015)	Did Not Feel Need for Treatment¹ (2016)
TOTAL	da		0.8863		0.4257		0.3748		0.8863	
AGE GROUP										
12-17	da		0.0743		0.1218		0.2872		0.0743	
18 or Older	da		0.7445		0.5114		0.3128		0.7445	
18-25	da		0.7944		0.1820		0.2019		0.7944	
26 or Older	da		0.6825		0.3116		0.1483		0.6825	
GENDER										
Male	da		0.6569		0.8362		0.4005		0.6569	
Female	da		0.6587		0.1770		0.6936		0.6587	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

¹ Felt Need for Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 5.53C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	81
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	42
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	33
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	19
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	30
Not Ready to Stop Using	43
No Openings in a Program	12
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	31
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	24
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	26
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	13
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	20
Treatment Would Not Help	12
Did Not Have Time	16
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	15
Some Other Reason	7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 5.53D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	4.21
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	3.59
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	2.21
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	3.34
Not Ready to Stop Using	4.33
No Openings in a Program	1.40
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	3.43
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	2.78
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	3.02
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	1.58
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	2.33
Treatment Would Not Help	1.41
Did Not Have Time	1.89
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	1.77
Some Other Reason	0.80

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 5.54C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	81
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	42
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	33
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	19
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	30
Not Ready to Stop Using	43
No Openings in a Program	12
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	31
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	24
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	26
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	13
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	20
Treatment Would Not Help	*
Did Not Have Time	16
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	15
Some Other Reason	7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 5.54D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Classified as Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Felt a Need for Substance Use Treatment in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2016

Reason for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment¹	Total
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00
No Health Care Coverage and Could Not Afford Cost	4.32
Had Health Care Coverage But Did Not Cover Treatment or Did Not Cover Full Cost	3.72
No Transportation/Programs Too Far Away or Hours Inconvenient	2.30
Did Not Find Program That Offered Type of Treatment That Was Wanted	3.45
Not Ready to Stop Using	4.49
No Openings in a Program	1.46
Did Not Know Where to Go for Treatment	3.55
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	2.89
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	3.14
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	1.61
Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	2.42
Treatment Would Not Help	*
Did Not Have Time	1.96
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	1.78
Some Other Reason	0.81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for a substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Needing But Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs or alcohol, but have not received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem at a specialty facility.

NOTE: Felt Need for Substance Use Treatment includes persons who did not receive but felt they needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol problem, as well as persons who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Table 6.1A Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	36,043 ^a	37,570	3,137	2,982	32,906 ^a	34,588	11,246	11,401	21,660 ^a	23,187
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	10,738	11,414	1,140	1,207	9,599	10,207	3,147	3,190	6,452	7,016
12-49 Days	6,379	6,118	672	643	5,707	5,475	1,856	1,952	3,850	3,523
50-99 Days	3,588	3,824	346	303	3,241	3,521	1,063	1,116	2,178	2,404
100-299 Days	8,807	9,243	721 ^a	576	8,086	8,667	2,827	2,925	5,259	5,743
300 or More Days	6,532	6,971	258	253	6,274	6,718	2,353	2,218	3,921 ^a	4,500
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	119.8	121.9	82.3	76.4	123.4	125.8	131.5	127.8	119.1	124.8
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	22,226 ^b	23,981	1,752	1,609	20,474 ^b	22,373	6,921	7,184	13,552 ^b	15,188
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	4,975 ^a	5,557	542	542	4,433 ^a	5,016	1,487	1,560	2,945	3,455
3-5 Days	3,488	3,796	374	322	3,114	3,474	976	1,077	2,137	2,396
6-19 Days	4,523	4,634	415	379	4,108	4,255	1,381	1,490	2,727	2,764
20 or More Days	9,240	9,995	421	367	8,820 ^a	9,628	3,076	3,056	5,744 ^a	6,573
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	14.4	14.3	10.2	9.8	14.8	14.6	15.2	14.7	14.6	14.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.1B Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	13.5	13.9	12.6	12.0	13.6 ^a	14.1	32.2	33.0	10.4	11.0
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	29.8	30.4	36.3 ^a	40.5	29.2	29.5	28.0	28.0	29.8	30.3
12-49 Days	17.7	16.3	21.4	21.6	17.3	15.8	16.5	17.1	17.8 ^a	15.2
50-99 Days	10.0	10.2	11.0	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4
100-299 Days	24.4	24.6	23.0 ^a	19.3	24.6	25.1	25.1	25.7	24.3	24.8
300 or More Days	18.1	18.6	8.2	8.5	19.1	19.4	20.9	19.5	18.1	19.4
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	119.8	121.9	82.3	76.4	123.4	125.8	131.5	127.8	119.1	124.8
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	8.3 ^b	8.9	7.0	6.5	8.4 ^b	9.1	19.8	20.8	6.5 ^b	7.2
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	22.4	23.2	30.9	33.7	21.6	22.4	21.5	21.7	21.7	22.7
3-5 Days	15.7	15.8	21.4	20.0	15.2	15.5	14.1	15.0	15.8	15.8
6-19 Days	20.4	19.3	23.7	23.5	20.1	19.0	20.0	20.7	20.1	18.2
20 or More Days	41.6	41.7	24.0	22.8	43.1	43.0	44.4	42.5	42.4	43.3
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	14.4	14.3	10.2	9.8	14.8	14.6	15.2	14.7	14.6	14.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.2A Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	4,828	5,071	153	136	4,675	4,936	1,876	1,919	2,799	3,017
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	2,508 ^b	3,059	*	*	2,403 ^b	2,961	1,190	1,333	1,213 ^b	1,628
12-49 Days	1,148	975	*	*	1,120	952	404	366	717	586
50-99 Days	598	456	*	*	588	450	164	120	424	331
100-299 Days	482	507	*	*	472	501	99	90	373	411
300 or More Days	91	74	*	*	91	72	19	10	72	62
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	36.4	34.7	19.4	21.8	36.9	35.1	24.5	19.8	45.2	44.8
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	1,876	1,874	53	28	1,822	1,847	580	552	1,243	1,295
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	918	1,043	*	*	882	1,024	364	373	519	652
3-5 Days	440	382	*	*	430	379	113	101	317	278
6-19 Days	404	263	*	*	399	260	84	62	315	198
20 or More Days	113	187	*	*	111	184	19	16	92	167
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	5.4	5.1	3.1	4.1	5.5	5.1	3.9	3.4	6.2	5.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.2B Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.0	5.4	5.6	1.3	1.4
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	52.0 ^b	60.3	*	*	51.4 ^b	60.0	63.4	69.5	43.3 ^b	54.0
12-49 Days	23.8 ^a	19.2	*	*	24.0 ^a	19.3	21.5	19.1	25.6	19.4
50-99 Days	12.4 ^a	9.0	*	*	12.6	9.1	8.8	6.2	15.1	11.0
100-299 Days	10.0	10.0	*	*	10.1	10.2	5.3	4.7	13.3	13.6
300 or More Days	1.9	1.5	*	*	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.6	2.0
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	36.4	34.7	19.4	21.8	36.9	35.1	24.5	19.8	45.2	44.8
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	48.9	55.6	*	*	48.4	55.5	62.8	67.6	41.7	50.3
3-5 Days	23.5	20.4	*	*	23.6	20.5	19.5	18.2	25.5	21.5
6-19 Days	21.6 ^a	14.0	*	*	21.9 ^a	14.1	14.5	11.3	25.3	15.3
20 or More Days	6.0	10.0	*	*	6.1	10.0	3.2	3.0	7.4	12.9
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	5.4	5.1	3.1	4.1	5.5	5.1	3.9	3.4	6.2	5.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.3A Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	4,692	4,903	523	456	4,169	4,447	2,453	2,388	1,716	2,059
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	3,623	3,694	393	349	3,230	3,345	1,906	1,830	1,324	1,516
12-49 Days	594	718	80	65	514	653	302	330	213	324
50-99 Days	277	325	22	21	255	304	174	159	81	145
100-299 Days	170	143	26	18	144	125	58	64	86	61
300 or More Days	27	22	1	3	26	19	14	5	*	14
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	16.1	14.9	16.8	15.9	16.0	14.8	14.9	13.3	17.6	16.5
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	1,240	1,390	121	114	1,118	1,276	636	668	482	608
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	1,000	1,055	*	*	905	983	524	521	381	462
3-5 Days	142	218	*	*	127	198	73	118	54	79
6-19 Days	65	103	*	*	57	83	26	26	31	57
20 or More Days	32	15	*	*	30	12	13	3	*	9
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.3B Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	7.0	6.9	0.8	1.0
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	77.2	75.4	75.3	76.6	77.5	75.2	77.7	76.6	77.2	73.6
12-49 Days	12.7	14.6	15.3	14.2	12.3	14.7	12.3	13.8	12.4	15.7
50-99 Days	5.9	6.6	4.2	4.6	6.1	6.8	7.1	6.7	4.7	7.0
100-299 Days	3.6	2.9	5.0	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.7	5.0	2.9
300 or More Days	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	*	0.7
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	16.1	14.9	16.8	15.9	16.0	14.8	14.9	13.3	17.6	16.5
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.3
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	80.7	75.9	*	*	80.9	77.1	82.4	78.0	78.9	76.0
3-5 Days	11.5	15.7	*	*	11.3	15.5	11.4	17.7	11.1	13.1
6-19 Days	5.3	7.4	*	*	5.1	6.5	4.1	3.8	6.5	9.4
20 or More Days	2.6	1.1	*	*	2.7	0.9	2.1	0.4	*	1.6
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.4A Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	1,759	1,660	684 ^a	554	1,076	1,106	487	485	588	620
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	1,004	1,032	404	341	601	691	321	336	280	*
12-49 Days	299	316	132	122	167	194	79	81	87	114
50-99 Days	269	180	96 ^a	55	173	124	59	41	114	84
100-299 Days	158	118	47	25	110	93	28	27	*	66
300 or More Days	29	14	5	11	*	3	*	*	*	1
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	34.3	25.5	28.0	25.9	38.3	25.2	21.7	20.9	52.0 ^a	28.7
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	527	600	175	149	352	451	126	121	226	329
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	261	362	122	96	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	147	162	17	27	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	92	45	*	15	*	30	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	26	31	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.9	5.4	3.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.4B Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.7	0.6	2.7 ^a	2.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	57.1	62.2	59.0	61.5	55.9	62.5	65.9	69.1	47.5	*
12-49 Days	17.0	19.0	19.3	22.0	15.5	17.6	16.3	16.6	14.8	18.3
50-99 Days	15.3	10.8	14.0	10.0	16.1	11.2	12.1	8.4	19.4	13.5
100-299 Days	9.0	7.1	6.9	4.5	10.3	8.4	5.7	5.5	*	10.7
300 or More Days	1.7	0.9	0.7	2.1	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.2
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	34.3	25.5	28.0	25.9	38.3	25.2	21.7	20.9	52.0 ^a	28.7
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	49.5	60.3	69.4	64.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	28.0	27.0	9.8	18.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	17.5 ^a	7.4	*	10.0	*	6.6	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	4.9	5.2	*	*	*	4.4	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.9	5.4	3.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.5A Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	1,713 ^a	1,391	40	32	1,673 ^a	1,360	329	265	1,344	1,095
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	485	392	*	*	473	378	153 ^a	87	320	292
12-49 Days	276	239	*	*	270	230	59	58	210	172
50-99 Days	222	134	*	*	214	131	38	*	177	100
100-299 Days	597	465	*	*	581	461	65	61	516	401
300 or More Days	135	161	*	*	135	159	15	28	120	130
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	101.8	114.9	70.8	53.8	102.6	116.3	68.7	96.6	110.9	121.1
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	897 ^a	667	13	9	885 ^a	658	128 ^a	65	757	594
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	263 ^b	69	*	*	257 ^b	64	*	*	200 ^b	58
3-5 Days	121	132	*	*	119	132	*	*	101	118
6-19 Days	268	217	*	*	262	215	*	*	244	*
20 or More Days	246	249	*	*	246	*	*	*	212	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	11.6	14.0	6.3	11.0	11.7	14.0	10.3	13.1	11.9	14.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.5B Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.6 ^a	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7 ^a	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	28.3	28.2	*	*	28.3	27.8	46.4	32.8	23.8	26.6
12-49 Days	16.1	17.2	*	*	16.1	16.9	18.0	21.8	15.7	15.7
50-99 Days	12.9	9.6	*	*	12.8	9.6	11.4	*	13.1	9.1
100-299 Days	34.8	33.5	*	*	34.7	33.9	19.7	22.9	38.4	36.6
300 or More Days	7.9	11.6	*	*	8.1	11.7	4.5	10.7	8.9	11.9
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	101.8	114.9	70.8	53.8	102.6	116.3	68.7	96.6	110.9	121.1
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.2	0.4	0.3
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	29.3 ^b	10.3	*	*	29.1 ^b	9.8	*	*	26.5 ^b	9.7
3-5 Days	13.5	19.8	*	*	13.5	20.1	*	*	13.4	19.9
6-19 Days	29.8	32.6	*	*	29.6	32.6	*	*	32.2	*
20 or More Days	27.4	37.3	*	*	27.8	*	*	*	28.0	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	11.6	14.0	6.3	11.0	11.7	14.0	10.3	13.1	11.9	14.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.6A Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug Type/Number of Days Misused	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF PAIN RELIEVERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	3,775	3,350	276	239	3,499	3,111	829 ^b	631	2,670	2,480
1-2 Days	1,550 ^a	1,273	143	139	1,407 ^a	1,134	362	303	1,045	831
3-5 Days	1,016	865	77	66	939	799	263 ^b	132	676	667
6-19 Days	778	863	49	26	729	837	137	161	592	676
20 or More Days	431	348	7	8	423	341	67	34	356	307
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	7.0	6.9	4.5	3.7	7.1	7.1	5.7	5.3	7.6	7.6
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF TRANQUILIZERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	1,874	1,953	162	121	1,712	1,832	582	536	1,130	1,296
1-2 Days	919	1,049	*	*	818	978	311	312	507	666
3-5 Days	492	433	*	*	463	408	150	117	313	291
6-19 Days	348	351	*	*	328	332	90	87	238	244
20 or More Days	114	120	*	*	102	114	30	20	72	95
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	5.6	5.4
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF STIMULANTS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	1,653	1,735	117	92	1,536	1,643	757	767	779	876
1-2 Days	895	885	*	*	820	821	396	462	424	359
3-5 Days	386	497	*	*	371	483	204	208	167	275
6-19 Days	283	263	*	*	261	256	134	86	127	170
20 or More Days	89	91	*	*	84	83	23	11	61	72
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	4.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.3 ^a	3.3	5.3	6.0
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF SEDATIVES NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	446	497	21	23	425	474	86	50	340	425
1-2 Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	102	*	*	*	96	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	91	*	*	*	87	*	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	5.7	7.2	3.5	4.9	5.8	7.3	4.3	6.0	6.2	7.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.6B Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug Type/Number of Days Misused	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF PAIN RELIEVERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.4 ^b	1.8	1.3	1.2
1-2 Days	41.1	38.0	51.6	58.2	40.2	36.5	43.7	48.1	39.2	33.5
3-5 Days	26.9	25.8	27.9	27.7	26.8	25.7	31.7 ^b	20.9	25.3	26.9
6-19 Days	20.6	25.8	17.8	10.9	20.8 ^a	26.9	16.5 ^a	25.5	22.2	27.2
20 or More Days	11.4	10.4	2.7	3.2	12.1	11.0	8.1	5.4	13.3	12.4
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	7.0	6.9	4.5	3.7	7.1	7.1	5.7	5.3	7.6	7.6
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF TRANQUILIZERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.6
1-2 Days	49.1	53.7	*	*	47.8	53.4	53.5	58.2	44.9	51.4
3-5 Days	26.3	22.2	*	*	27.1	22.3	25.8	21.9	27.7	22.4
6-19 Days	18.6	18.0	*	*	19.2	18.1	15.5	16.3	21.1	18.9
20 or More Days	6.1	6.2	*	*	6.0	6.2	5.2	3.7	6.3	7.3
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	5.6	5.4
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF STIMULANTS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.2	2.2	0.4	0.4
1-2 Days	54.2	51.0	*	*	53.4	50.0	52.3	60.2	54.4 ^a	41.0
3-5 Days	23.3	28.6	*	*	24.2	29.4	27.0	27.1	21.4	31.4
6-19 Days	17.1	15.2	*	*	17.0	15.6	17.7 ^a	11.3	16.3	19.4
20 or More Days	5.4	5.2	*	*	5.5	5.1	3.0	1.5	7.9	8.2
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	4.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.3 ^a	3.3	5.3	6.0
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF SEDATIVES NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
1-2 Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	23.0	*	*	*	22.5	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	20.4	*	*	*	20.4	*	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	5.7	7.2	3.5	4.9	5.8	7.3	4.3	6.0	6.2	7.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.7A Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	51,952	51,333	1,039 ^b	855	50,912	50,478	9,330 ^b	8,120	41,582	42,358
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	5,103	5,351	293	294	4,810	5,057	1,490	1,493	3,321	3,563
3-5 Days	4,201	4,349	207	191	3,994	4,158	1,133	1,048	2,861	3,110
6-19 Days	6,809 ^a	6,168	201	161	6,607	6,007	1,539 ^b	1,266	5,069	4,741
20-29 Days	5,649	5,764	130 ^a	81	5,519	5,684	1,246	1,075	4,273	4,609
30 Days	30,190	29,701	208 ^b	129	29,982	29,573	3,923 ^b	3,237	26,059	26,336
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	22.0	21.8	12.4 ^b	10.2	22.2	22.0	18.4	17.7	23.1	22.9
TOTAL DAILY SMOKERS¹	30,190	29,701	208 ^b	129	29,982	29,573	3,923 ^b	3,237	26,059	26,336
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY AMONG DAILY SMOKERS¹										
Fewer Than 6	6,417	5,940	102 ^b	51	6,315	5,888	1,284 ^b	962	5,031	4,926
6-15 (1/2 Pack)	11,345	11,537	87	63	11,258	11,474	1,752 ^b	1,424	9,506	10,050
16-25 (1 Pack)	9,304	9,165	14	*	9,290	9,155	733	744	8,557	8,411
26 or More (More Than 1 Pack)	3,076	3,020	*	*	3,074	3,016	147	103	2,927	2,913
Not Reported	47	40	*	*	45	39	7	3	38	36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.7B Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	19.4	19.1	4.2 ^b	3.4	21.0	20.6	26.7 ^b	23.5	20.0	20.2
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	9.8	10.4	28.2 ^a	34.4	9.4	10.0	16.0 ^a	18.4	8.0	8.4
3-5 Days	8.1	8.5	19.9	22.3	7.8	8.2	12.1	12.9	6.9	7.3
6-19 Days	13.1 ^a	12.0	19.4	18.8	13.0	11.9	16.5	15.6	12.2	11.2
20-29 Days	10.9	11.2	12.5	9.4	10.8	11.3	13.4	13.2	10.3	10.9
30 Days	58.1	57.9	20.0 ^a	15.0	58.9	58.6	42.0	39.9	62.7	62.2
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	22.0	21.8	12.4 ^b	10.2	22.2	22.0	18.4	17.7	23.1	22.9
TOTAL DAILY SMOKERS¹	11.3	11.0	0.8 ^b	0.5	12.3	12.1	11.2 ^b	9.4	12.5	12.5
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY AMONG DAILY SMOKERS¹										
Fewer Than 6	21.3	20.0	49.1	39.9	21.1	19.9	32.7	29.7	19.3	18.7
6-15 (1/2 Pack)	37.6	38.8	42.0	49.0	37.5	38.8	44.7	44.0	36.5	38.2
16-25 (1 Pack)	30.8	30.9	7.0	*	31.0	31.0	18.7 ^a	23.0	32.8	31.9
26 or More (More Than 1 Pack)	10.2	10.2	*	*	10.3	10.2	3.8	3.2	11.2	11.1
Not Reported	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.8A Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	175,847	174,625	5,652	5,385	170,195	169,240	26,355 ^b	25,720	143,840	143,520
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	37,494	37,625	3,190	3,106	34,304	34,518	5,490	5,780	28,814	28,738
12-49 Days	45,554	45,217	1,446	1,366	44,107	43,851	7,430	7,250	36,677	36,601
50-99 Days	26,903	26,460	536	500	26,367	25,960	4,751 ^a	4,307	21,616	21,653
100-299 Days	54,462	53,760	421	377	54,041	53,382	7,957	7,661	46,084	45,721
300 or More Days	11,434	11,563	58	36	11,375	11,527	726	721	10,649	10,806
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	90.0	90.3	29.1	26.8	92.0	92.3	76.6	75.7	94.9	95.3
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	138,322	136,735	2,392	2,289	135,929	134,446	20,367 ^a	19,754	115,563	114,692
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	39,690	38,172	1,360	1,369	38,330	36,803	5,866	5,841	32,464	30,961
3-5 Days	38,033	38,165	660	603	37,372	37,561	6,501	6,354	30,871	31,207
6-19 Days	39,177	39,436	317	282	38,860	39,154	6,468	6,112	32,392	33,042
20 or More Days	21,422	20,962	55	34	21,367	20,927	1,532	1,447	19,835	19,481
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	8.3	8.3	3.8	3.5	8.4	8.4	6.7	6.6	8.7	8.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.8B Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	65.7 ^a	64.8	22.7	21.6	70.1 ^a	69.2	75.5	74.4	69.2	68.4
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	21.3	21.5	56.4	57.7	20.2	20.4	20.8 ^a	22.5	20.0	20.0
12-49 Days	25.9	25.9	25.6	25.4	25.9	25.9	28.2	28.2	25.5	25.5
50-99 Days	15.3	15.2	9.5	9.3	15.5	15.3	18.0 ^a	16.7	15.0	15.1
100-299 Days	31.0	30.8	7.5	7.0	31.8	31.5	30.2	29.8	32.0	31.9
300 or More Days	6.5	6.6	1.0	0.7	6.7	6.8	2.8	2.8	7.4	7.5
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	90.0	90.3	29.1	26.8	92.0	92.3	76.6	75.7	94.9	95.3
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	51.7 ^a	50.7	9.6	9.2	56.0 ^a	55.0	58.3	57.1	55.6	54.6
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	28.7	27.9	56.8	59.8	28.2	27.4	28.8	29.6	28.1	27.0
3-5 Days	27.5	27.9	27.6	26.4	27.5	27.9	31.9	32.2	26.7	27.2
6-19 Days	28.3	28.8	13.3	12.3	28.6	29.1	31.8	30.9	28.0	28.8
20 or More Days	15.5	15.3	2.3	1.5	15.7	15.6	7.5	7.3	17.2	17.0
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	8.3	8.3	3.8	3.5	8.4	8.4	6.7	6.6	8.7	8.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.9A Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	22,501	23,027	9,290	9,478
Cocaine	3,959	3,942	2,644	2,875
Crack	689	635	436	411
Heroin	770	855	646	709
Hallucinogens	3,452	3,644	2,432	2,646
LSD	1,204	1,402	907 ^a	1,103
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	1,940	2,007	1,485	1,537
Inhalants	1,062	1,032	565	661
Methamphetamine	1,347	1,177	918	744
Alcohol	84,641	82,441	16,144	16,058
Tobacco Products ¹	42,653	41,349	11,382	10,830
Cigarettes	35,341	34,359	9,948	9,536

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.9B Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	62.4	61.3	25.8	25.2
Cocaine	82.0 ^a	77.7	54.8	56.7
Crack	82.8	72.0	52.3	46.6
Heroin	92.9	90.2	77.9	74.8
Hallucinogens	73.6	74.3	51.8	54.0
LSD	78.4	74.0	59.1	58.2
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	75.8	80.8	58.0	61.9
Inhalants	60.4	62.2	32.1 ^a	39.8
Methamphetamine	78.6	84.6	53.6	53.5
Alcohol	48.1	47.2	9.2	9.2
Tobacco Products ¹	54.5	53.9	14.5	14.1
Cigarettes	57.1	56.1	16.1	15.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.10A Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	17,669	17,707	5,834	5,603
Cocaine	3,034	2,751	1,684	1,627
Crack	609	583	383	332
Heroin	738	820	598	641
Hallucinogens	2,514	2,448	1,428	1,411
LSD	849	905	545	583
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	1,380	1,272	845	768
Inhalants	832	771	387	445
Methamphetamine	1,136	962	729	589
Alcohol	68,551 ^b	64,599	10,359 ^a	9,567
Tobacco Products ¹	35,337 ^a	33,500	7,462 ^a	6,700
Cigarettes	29,207	28,111	6,621 ^a	5,977

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.10B Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	49.0	47.1	16.2	14.9
Cocaine	62.8 ^b	54.3	34.9	32.1
Crack	73.1	66.1	46.0	37.6
Heroin	89.0	86.6	72.1	67.6
Hallucinogens	53.6	49.9	30.4	28.8
LSD	55.3 ^a	47.7	35.5	30.7
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	53.9	51.2	33.0	30.9
Inhalants	47.3	46.4	22.0	26.8
Methamphetamine	66.3	69.1	42.5	42.3
Alcohol	39.0 ^b	37.0	5.9	5.5
Tobacco Products ¹	45.1 ^a	43.6	9.5 ^a	8.7
Cigarettes	47.2	45.9	10.7 ^a	9.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.11A Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	9,212	9,534	3,524	3,616
Cocaine	2,055	2,218	1,263	1,369
Crack	362	399	207	238
Heroin	474	601	297	329
Hallucinogens	1,705	1,910	1,172	1,276
LSD	680	795	482	582
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	1,068	1,081	742	763
Inhalants	473	500	294	331
Methamphetamine	774	712	495	400
Alcohol	28,434	28,580	5,302	5,388
Tobacco Products ¹	15,527	15,324	4,180	3,985
Cigarettes	13,724	13,503	3,814	3,635

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.11B Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	25.6	25.4	9.8	9.6
Cocaine	42.6	43.7	26.2	27.0
Crack	43.5	45.2	24.9	27.0
Heroin	57.3	63.4	35.9	34.7
Hallucinogens	36.3	39.0	25.0	26.0
LSD	44.3	41.9	31.4	30.7
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	41.7	43.5	29.0	30.7
Inhalants	26.9	30.1	16.7	19.9
Methamphetamine	45.2	51.2	28.9	28.8
Alcohol	16.2	16.4	3.0	3.1
Tobacco Products ¹	19.8	20.0	5.3	5.2
Cigarettes	22.2	22.0	6.2	5.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.12A Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	6,667	7,109	3,780	3,863
Cocaine	1,850	2,114	1,310	1,501
Crack	201	231	165	136
Heroin	311	296	183	197
Hallucinogens	1,949	2,167	1,392	1,551
LSD	788	890	603	683
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	1,188	1,258	864	955
Inhalants	447	495	284	335
Methamphetamine	576	525	396	322
Alcohol	13,632 ^a	14,725	4,931	5,289
Tobacco Products ¹	8,770	8,822	3,956	3,834
Cigarettes	7,522	7,451	3,451	3,306

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.12B Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	18.5	18.9	10.5	10.3
Cocaine	38.3	41.7	27.1	29.6
Crack	24.1	26.2	19.9	15.4
Heroin	37.6	31.2	22.1	20.8
Hallucinogens	41.5	44.2	29.7	31.6
LSD	51.4	47.0	39.3	36.0
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	46.4	50.6	33.8	38.4
Inhalants	25.4	29.8	16.2	20.2
Methamphetamine	33.6	37.8	23.1	23.2
Alcohol	7.8 ^b	8.4	2.8	3.0
Tobacco Products ¹	11.2	11.5	5.1	5.0
Cigarettes	12.2	12.2	5.6	5.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.13A Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	3,388	3,659	617	687
Cocaine	642	699	188	254
Crack	130	170	22 ^a	82
Heroin	236	238	76	86
Hallucinogens	477	592	161	229
LSD	157 ^a	228	84	102
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	256	353	91 ^a	153
Inhalants	209	213	61	70
Methamphetamine	353	269	77	86
Alcohol	13,507	13,536	1,275	1,291
Tobacco Products ¹	6,698	6,663	854	915
Cigarettes	5,633	5,680	750	786

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.13B Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	9.4	9.7	1.7	1.8
Cocaine	13.3	13.8	3.9	5.0
Crack	15.6	19.2	2.7 ^a	9.3
Heroin	28.4	25.1	9.2	9.0
Hallucinogens	10.2	12.1	3.4	4.7
LSD	10.2	12.0	5.5	5.4
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	10.0 ^a	14.2	3.5 ^a	6.2
Inhalants	11.9	12.9	3.5	4.2
Methamphetamine	20.6	19.4	4.5	6.2
Alcohol	7.7	7.8	0.7	0.7
Tobacco Products ¹	8.6	8.7	1.1	1.2
Cigarettes	9.1	9.3	1.2	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.14A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	13,574	13,259	13,506 ^b	15,306
Marijuana	11,461	11,473	10,765 ^b	12,508
Cocaine	1,456	1,303	419	572
Crack	360	358	35	74
Heroin	306	401	23	74
Hallucinogens	830	793	410 ^b	597
LSD	220	229	133	145
PCP	19	13	*	*
Ecstasy	381	361	176	258
Inhalants	133	217	394	383
Methamphetamine	683 ^a	446	215	221
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	3,410	3,098	2,955	3,109
Pain Relievers ³	2,079 ^a	1,764	1,696	1,586
Tranquilizers	1,138	1,073	736	880
Stimulants	1,000	907	654	828
Sedatives	212	232	235	265
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	2,253	2,022	1,710	1,627

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.14B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	26.1	25.8	6.3 ^b	7.0
Marijuana	22.1	22.4	5.0 ^b	5.7
Cocaine	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.3
Crack	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	1.6	1.5	0.2 ^a	0.3
LSD	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.0	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	0.3 ^a	0.4	0.2	0.2
Methamphetamine	1.3 ^a	0.9	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	6.6	6.0	1.4	1.4
Pain Relievers ³	4.0	3.4	0.8	0.7
Tranquilizers	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.4
Stimulants	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.4
Sedatives	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	4.3	3.9	0.8	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.15A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	650 ^b	502	1,542	1,457
Marijuana	591 ^a	460	1,162	1,148
Cocaine	29	16	25	11
Crack	*	2	1	*
Heroin	5	1	*	2
Hallucinogens	64	42	57	72
LSD	22	14	31	28
PCP	*	2	5	3
Ecstasy	16	15	17	15
Inhalants	16	24	160	125
Methamphetamine	13	5	*	4
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	171	119	321	270
Pain Relievers ³	89	62	188	176
Tranquilizers	86	58	76	63
Stimulants	50	35	67	58
Sedatives	8	12	12	11
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	90	62	188	179

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.15B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	62.6	58.7	6.5	6.1
Marijuana	56.9	53.9	4.9	4.8
Cocaine	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.0
Crack	*	0.3	0.0	*
Heroin	0.4	0.1	*	0.0
Hallucinogens	6.1	5.0	0.2	0.3
LSD	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.1
PCP	*	0.2	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	1.5	2.8	0.7	0.5
Methamphetamine	1.2	0.6	*	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	16.5	14.0	1.3	1.1
Pain Relievers ³	8.6	7.3	0.8	0.7
Tranquilizers	8.2	6.8	0.3	0.3
Stimulants	4.8	4.0	0.3	0.2
Sedatives	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.0
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	8.6	7.3	0.8	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.16A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	12,924	12,756	11,964 ^b	13,848
Marijuana	10,870	11,013	9,604 ^b	11,360
Cocaine	1,428	1,286	395	561
Crack	360	356	33	73
Heroin	301	400	23	72
Hallucinogens	766	751	352 ^a	525
LSD	197	215	102	117
PCP	16	11	*	*
Ecstasy	366	346	158	243
Inhalants	117	193	235	257
Methamphetamine	670 ^a	441	215	217
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	3,239	2,978	2,634	2,840
Pain Relievers ³	1,990	1,702	1,508	1,409
Tranquilizers	1,053	1,015	659	817
Stimulants	950	873	586 ^a	770
Sedatives	203	220	222	254
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	2,164	1,960	1,523	1,448

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.16B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	25.4	25.3	6.2 ^b	7.1
Marijuana	21.4	21.8	5.0 ^b	5.9
Cocaine	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.3
Crack	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	1.5	1.5	0.2 ^a	0.3
LSD	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.0	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.3 ^a	0.9	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	6.4	5.9	1.4	1.5
Pain Relievers ³	3.9	3.4	0.8	0.7
Tranquilizers	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.4
Stimulants	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.4
Sedatives	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	4.2	3.9	0.8	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.17A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	4,164 ^a	3,723	3,633 ^b	4,289
Marijuana	3,753 ^b	3,306	3,168 ^b	3,878
Cocaine	437	381	142	171
Crack	22	14	17	*
Heroin	72	81	16	7
Hallucinogens	410	416	226	252
LSD	137	131	82	78
PCP	1	1	*	*
Ecstasy	210	211	97	93
Inhalants	62	66	64	56
Methamphetamine	83	54	45	11
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	1,144 ^b	917	622	683
Pain Relievers ³	554 ^b	384	274	247
Tranquilizers	436	371	146	164
Stimulants	472	422	285	344
Sedatives	55 ^a	25	30	24
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	594 ^b	437	286	251

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.17B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	44.6	45.8	14.2 ^b	16.2
Marijuana	40.2	40.7	12.4 ^b	14.7
Cocaine	4.7	4.7	0.6	0.6
Crack	0.2	0.2	0.1	*
Heroin	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	4.4	5.1	0.9	1.0
LSD	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.3
PCP	0.0	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	2.2	2.6	0.4	0.4
Inhalants	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2
Methamphetamine	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	12.3	11.3	2.4	2.6
Pain Relievers ³	5.9 ^a	4.7	1.1	0.9
Tranquilizers	4.7	4.6	0.6	0.6
Stimulants	5.1	5.2	1.1	1.3
Sedatives	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	6.4	5.4	1.1	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.18A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	8,759	9,033	8,330 ^b	9,560
Marijuana	7,117	7,706	6,436 ^a	7,482
Cocaine	990	905	252	389
Crack	338	342	16	72
Heroin	229	318	*	64
Hallucinogens	356	335	126 ^b	273
LSD	60	83	20	40
PCP	15	10	*	*
Ecstasy	156	136	61 ^a	151
Inhalants	55 ^a	128	171	202
Methamphetamine	587 ^a	387	170	206
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	2,096	2,061	2,012	2,157
Pain Relievers ³	1,436	1,318	1,234	1,162
Tranquilizers	617	644	513	653
Stimulants	478	450	301	426
Sedatives	148	195	192	230
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	1,570	1,523	1,236	1,197

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.18B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	21.1	21.3	5.0 ^b	5.7
Marijuana	17.1	18.2	3.9 ^a	4.5
Cocaine	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.2
Crack	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.6	0.8	*	0.0
Hallucinogens	0.9	0.8	0.1 ^b	0.2
LSD	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	0.4	0.3	0.0 ^a	0.1
Inhalants	0.1 ^a	0.3	0.1	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.4 ^a	0.9	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	5.0	4.9	1.2	1.3
Pain Relievers ³	3.5	3.1	0.7	0.7
Tranquilizers	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4
Stimulants	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.3
Sedatives	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	3.8	3.6	0.7	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.19A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	5,633	5,455	9,141	9,726	5,830	6,344	6,476	7,039
Marijuana	4,724	4,666	7,729 ^a	8,450	4,909	5,367	4,863	5,498
Cocaine	889	818	729	662	108	186	150	208
Crack	117	154	191	139	29	67	58	72
Heroin	48	73	100	135	64	64	117	202
Hallucinogens	476	468	445	531	134	192	185	199
LSD	119	118	110	139	67	56	55	61
PCP	2	10	11	4	*	6	12	*
Ecstasy	239	283	211	234	60	66	47	37
Inhalants	75	99	142	176	55	111	255	214
Methamphetamine	287 ^b	123	235	175	121	131	255	238
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	1,500	1,541	2,013	1,888	1,241	1,211	1,612	1,567
Pain Relievers ⁴	802	695	1,210	968	727	670	1,036	1,017
Tranquilizers	462	565	526	600	362	378	523	410
Stimulants	612	668	544	582	199	240	297	246
Sedatives	89	113	119	114	114	117	124	154
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	822	740	1,260	1,051	769	696	1,113	1,162

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.19B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	32.5	33.5	18.5 ^a	19.8	8.1	8.9	5.0	5.3
Marijuana	27.3	28.6	15.7 ^b	17.2	6.9	7.5	3.8	4.1
Cocaine	5.1	5.0	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Crack	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.9	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
LSD	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*
Ecstasy	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Methamphetamine	1.7 ^b	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	8.7	9.5	4.1	3.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2
Pain Relievers ⁴	4.6	4.3	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Tranquilizers	2.7	3.5	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Stimulants	3.5	4.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.20A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	157	124	600	546	293	296	1,142 ^a	993
Marijuana	142	115	544	495	266	262	801	737
Cocaine	6	7	27	13	0	2	20	6
Crack	*	*	1	1	*	1	*	*
Heroin	0	*	2	*	*	1	3	2
Hallucinogens	20	16	42	45	11	17	48	36
LSD	6	2	21	19	2	8	24	12
PCP	*	*	4	2	*	1	5	2
Ecstasy	*	8	14	8	3	6	10	7
Inhalants	*	3	21	18	11	24	142	104
Methamphetamine	*	*	4	1	2	*	*	5
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	46	34	128	115	40	44	279 ^a	196
Pain Relievers ⁴	23	16	62	71	18	9	173	142
Tranquilizers	17	17	57	45	20	17	69	42
Stimulants	*	16	34	27	3 ^a	21	62 ^a	27
Sedatives	*	*	3	9	7	1	11	5
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	24	16	62	71	18	9	173	144

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.20B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	71.2	65.1	49.2	53.4	30.8	27.5	5.1 ^a	4.4
Marijuana	64.2	60.4	44.6	48.4	27.9	24.4	3.6	3.3
Cocaine	2.8	3.9	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Crack	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*
Heroin	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	9.1	8.5	3.4	4.4	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.2
LSD	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
PCP	*	*	0.3	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	*	4.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	*	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.1	2.3	0.6	0.5
Methamphetamine	*	*	0.4	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	20.8	17.6	10.5	11.2	4.2	4.1	1.2 ^a	0.9
Pain Relievers ⁴	10.6	8.6	5.1	6.9	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
Tranquilizers	7.5	8.7	4.7	4.4	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.2
Stimulants	*	8.6	2.8	2.7	0.3 ^a	2.0	0.3 ^a	0.1
Sedatives	*	*	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	10.7	8.6	5.1	6.9	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.21A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	5,475	5,330	8,541	9,180	5,536	6,048	5,334 ^a	6,046
Marijuana	4,583	4,551	7,185 ^a	7,955	4,644	5,105	4,062 ^a	4,761
Cocaine	883	811	702	650	107	184	131	202
Crack	117	154	189	138	29	66	58	72
Heroin	47	73	99	135	64	63	115	200
Hallucinogens	456	452	403	485	123	175	137	163
LSD	113	116	89	120	65	48	32	49
PCP	2	10	8	*	*	4	7	*
Ecstasy	233	275	197	226	57	60	37	30
Inhalants	74	96	121	158	44	86	113	110
Methamphetamine	280 ^b	120	230	174	119	131	255	233
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	1,454	1,508	1,885	1,773	1,201	1,167	1,333	1,370
Pain Relievers ⁴	778	678	1,148	897	709	661	863	875
Tranquilizers	446	548	469	555	342	360	455	369
Stimulants	594	651	510	554	196	219	236	219
Sedatives	89	106	116	105	107	115	113	149
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	798	723	1,197	981	751	687	940	1,018

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.21B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	32.0	33.1	17.7 ^a	19.1	7.8	8.6	5.0	5.5
Marijuana	26.8	28.3	14.9 ^b	16.6	6.6	7.3	3.8	4.3
Cocaine	5.2	5.0	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Crack	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
LSD	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Ecstasy	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.6 ^a	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	8.5	9.4	3.9	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2
Pain Relievers ⁴	4.5	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Tranquilizers	2.6	3.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Stimulants	3.5	4.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	4.7	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.22A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	2,021	1,859	3,180	3,276	1,351	1,359	1,245 ^b	1,518
Marijuana	1,780	1,614	2,866	2,993	1,229	1,245	1,046 ^b	1,333
Cocaine	306	307	232	165	24	26	17 ^a	53
Crack	8	10	18	3	7	0	6	2
Heroin	14	25	54 ^a	12	12	13	8 ^b	38
Hallucinogens	237	245	253	272	82	69	65	82
LSD	88	52	71	97	42	28	19	32
PCP	1	*	*	1	*	*	1	*
Ecstasy	122	139	126	123	40	16	19	26
Inhalants	30	39	42	30	12	13	42	39
Methamphetamine	59 ^b	10	28	15	9	8	32	32
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	614	567	646	577	242	236	264	221
Pain Relievers ⁴	250	195	304 ^a	219	121	104	154	113
Tranquilizers	223	182	179	187	88	91	92	76
Stimulants	354	341	253	291	77	81	74	54
Sedatives	36 ^a	11	36 ^a	11	4	13	9	15
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	253	213	344 ^b	226	126	114	157	136

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.22B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	53.1	53.1	32.4	33.6	20.0	20.9	8.6 ^b	10.2
Marijuana	46.8	46.1	29.2	30.7	18.2	19.2	7.2 ^b	9.0
Cocaine	8.1	8.8	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1 ^a	0.4
Crack	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.4	0.7	0.5 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1 ^b	0.3
Hallucinogens	6.2	7.0	2.6	2.8	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.6
LSD	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
PCP	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	*
Ecstasy	3.2	4.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Inhalants	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Methamphetamine	1.6 ^b	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	16.1	16.2	6.6	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.5
Pain Relievers ⁴	6.6	5.6	3.1 ^a	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.8
Tranquilizers	5.9	5.2	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.5
Stimulants	9.3	9.7	2.6	3.0	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4
Sedatives	1.0 ^a	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	6.7	6.1	3.5 ^b	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.23A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	3,455	3,471	5,360	5,904	4,185	4,690	4,089	4,529
Marijuana	2,803	2,937	4,319 ^a	4,963	3,415	3,860	3,016	3,428
Cocaine	576	504	470	484	83	158	114	149
Crack	109	144	171	135	22	66	52	70
Heroin	33	48	45 ^a	123	52	49	107	162
Hallucinogens	220	207	150	213	41	107	72	81
LSD	26	64	18	23	23	20	12	17
PCP	1	10	8	*	*	4	6	*
Ecstasy	111	136	71	103	17	44	18	*
Inhalants	44	57	79	128	32	73	71	71
Methamphetamine	221 ^a	110	202	159	110	124	223	201
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	840	941	1,240	1,197	959	931	1,068	1,150
Pain Relievers ⁴	529	484	843	678	589	556	709	762
Tranquilizers	223 ^a	366	291	368	254	269	363	293
Stimulants	240	311	258	263	119	138	162	164
Sedatives	53	95	80	94	103	102	104	134
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	545	510	853	755	624	573	783	882

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.23B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	26.0	27.6	14.0	15.4	6.5	7.3	4.4	4.8
Marijuana	21.1	23.3	11.3 ^a	13.0	5.3	6.0	3.3	3.6
Cocaine	4.3	4.0	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crack	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.4	0.1 ^a	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
LSD	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Ecstasy	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	*
Inhalants	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	6.3	7.5	3.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
Pain Relievers ⁴	4.0	3.8	2.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Tranquilizers	1.7 ^a	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Stimulants	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sedatives	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	4.1	4.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.24A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	20,603	21,525	1,051	966	19,553	20,559	6,552	6,494	13,000 ^a	14,064	3,288	3,159	17,316	18,365
Marijuana	17,363 ^a	18,484	952	872	16,411 ^a	17,612	5,875	5,852	10,536 ^a	11,760	3,002	2,886	14,361 ^a	15,597
Cocaine	1,725	1,666	34	22	1,691	1,645	563	499	1,128	1,146	191	150	1,534	1,517
Crack	336	360	1	2	335	357	33	13	302	344	4	4	332	356
Heroin	212	272	2	1	210	271	80	51	130	220	12	9	200	263
Hallucinogens	1,055	1,191	73	79	982	1,113	571	585	410	527	286	315	769	877
LSD	297	313	29	30	268	283	200	177	67	106	125	98	172	215
PCP	13	19	4	3	9	17	*	1	8	15	4	3	9	17
Ecstasy	510	582	23	22	487	560	288	278	199	282	117	128	393	454
Inhalants	272	386	33	45	239	341	84	82	155	259	69	79	203	307
Methamphetamine	643 ^a	429	13	4	630 ^a	425	96 ^b	33	533	392	37 ^b	8	605	422
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	4,754	4,640	213	193	4,541	4,448	1,501	1,379	3,039	3,068	700	698	4,054	3,943
Pain Relievers ³	2,739 ^a	2,332	103	97	2,635 ^a	2,236	675 ^b	518	1,961	1,718	272	277	2,467 ^a	2,056
Tranquilizers	1,351	1,543	93	79	1,257	1,463	490	460	767	1,003	273	256	1,078	1,286
Stimulants	1,356	1,489	55	65	1,300	1,424	684	713	617	712	318	347	1,038	1,143
Sedatives	322	343	10	17	312	326	76 ^a	35	236	291	32	28	290	315
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	2,850	2,487	104	97	2,746	2,391	724 ^b	553	2,023	1,838	278	285	2,572	2,202

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.24B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	14.9 ^a	15.7	43.9	42.2	14.4 ^a	15.3	32.2	32.9	11.2 ^a	12.3	42.7	43.5	13.3 ^a	14.2
Marijuana	12.6 ^b	13.5	39.8	38.1	12.1 ^b	13.1	28.8	29.6	9.1 ^b	10.3	39.0	39.7	11.0 ^b	12.0
Cocaine	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.2
Crack	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.9	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.8	2.8	3.0	0.4	0.5	3.7	4.3	0.6	0.7
LSD	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.2
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.4
Inhalants	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
Methamphetamine	0.5 ^a	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5 ^a	0.3	0.5 ^b	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5 ^b	0.1	0.5	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	3.4	3.4	8.9	8.4	3.3	3.3	7.4	7.0	2.6	2.7	9.1	9.6	3.1	3.0
Pain Relievers ³	2.0 ^a	1.7	4.3	4.2	1.9 ^a	1.7	3.3 ^a	2.6	1.7	1.5	3.5	3.8	1.9 ^a	1.6
Tranquilizers	1.0	1.1	3.9	3.5	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.3	0.7 ^a	0.9	3.5	3.5	0.8	1.0
Stimulants	1.0	1.1	2.3	2.8	1.0	1.1	3.4	3.6	0.5	0.6	4.1	4.8	0.8	0.9
Sedatives	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	2.1	1.8	4.3	4.2	2.0	1.8	3.6 ^a	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.6	3.9	2.0	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.25A Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
Marijuana	8,779	9,282	441	406	8,337	8,876	3,156	3,006	5,181 ^a	5,871	1,519	1,402	7,259	7,880
Cocaine (Including Crack)	492	481	7	3	484	478	128	141	356	337	25	35	467	446
Heroin	75	91	*	1	75	90	25	4	50	85	2	1	73	90
Hallucinogens	81	103	4	7	77	96	38	54	39	42	18	18	64	85
Inhalants	22	21	2	4	20	17	9	1	11	15	2	4	20	17
Methamphetamine	278	171	4	*	274	171	12	6	262	165	5	2	274	170

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Estimates are based on nonimputed responses to multiple questions; therefore, respondents with unknown responses to the questions about other drugs used with alcohol were excluded. Respondents could indicate multiple other drugs used with alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.25B Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
Marijuana	6.4	6.8	19.2	18.2	6.2	6.6	15.7	15.4	4.5 ^a	5.1	20.3	19.7	5.6 ^a	6.1
Cocaine (Including Crack)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Heroin	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Estimates are based on nonimputed responses to multiple questions; therefore, respondents with unknown responses to the questions about other drugs used with alcohol were excluded. Respondents could indicate multiple other drugs used with alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.26A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	10,440	10,084	3,134	3,175	10,163 ^b	11,441	3,343 ^a	3,864
Marijuana	8,915	8,849	2,546	2,624	8,449 ^b	9,634	2,317 ^a	2,874
Cocaine	1,327	1,167	130	136	399	499	21 ^a	72
Crack	303	313	57	45	34	47	*	27
Heroin	195	238	111	163	17	34	7	40
Hallucinogens	727	714	103	79	327 ^a	477	82	120
LSD	198	201	21	28	98	112	34	33
PCP	12	13	7	*	*	6	*	*
Ecstasy	359	346	22	14	150	236	25	22
Inhalants	107	168	26	49	166	218	229	164
Methamphetamine	514 ^b	294	169	152	129	135	86	86
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	2,669	2,397	741	700	2,085	2,243	871	866
Pain Relievers ³	1,578	1,328	501	436	1,160	1,005	535	581
Tranquilizers	875	860	264	213	476 ^a	683	259	197
Stimulants	847	765	153	143	509 ^a	725	145	103
Sedatives	160	165	52	67	162	178	72	87
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	1,678	1,475	576	548	1,173	1,013	537	614

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.26B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	31.4	31.0	16.8	16.9	9.7 ^b	11.0	3.0	3.4
Marijuana	26.8	27.2	13.6	13.9	8.0 ^b	9.2	2.1 ^a	2.5
Cocaine	4.0	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0 ^a	0.1
Crack	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Heroin	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	2.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.3 ^a	0.5	0.1	0.1
LSD	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.5 ^a	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	8.0	7.4	4.0	3.7	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.8
Pain Relievers ³	4.7	4.1	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tranquilizers	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.5 ^a	0.7	0.2	0.2
Stimulants	2.5	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.5 ^b	0.7	0.1	0.1
Sedatives	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	5.0	4.5	3.1	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.27A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	406 ^a	318	244	184	645	648	898	809
Marijuana	371 ^a	295	219	165	580	577	581	572
Cocaine	20	16	8	0	13	5	11	6
Crack	*	2	*	*	1	*	*	*
Heroin	2	1	3	*	*	*	*	2
Hallucinogens	49	37	15	6	24	42	33	30
LSD	17	12	*	3	11	18	19	10
PCP	*	2	*	*	*	1	5	2
Ecstasy	12	11	*	3	10	11	7	4
Inhalants	7	14	8	10	26	32	134	93
Methamphetamine	13	4	*	1	0	*	*	4
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	116	89	55	30	97	103	224	166
Pain Relievers ³	57	44	32	18	47	52	141	124
Tranquilizers	63	51	22 ^a	8	30	29	46	34
Stimulants	29	26	21	8	27	39	40	19
Sedatives	*	11	6	1	8	6	5	4
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	57	44	33	18	47	52	141	126

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.27B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	70.6	72.3	52.6	44.4	35.5	35.1	4.1	3.6
Marijuana	64.6	67.1	47.3	39.8	31.9	31.2	2.6	2.6
Cocaine	3.5	3.7	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Crack	*	0.5	*	*	0.1	*	*	*
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.0
Hallucinogens	8.5	8.4	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.1
LSD	3.0	2.7	*	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.0
PCP	*	0.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	2.2	2.6	*	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	1.3	3.1	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.4
Methamphetamine	2.2	0.9	*	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	20.2	20.3	11.9	7.2	5.4	5.6	1.0	0.7
Pain Relievers ³	9.8	10.1	6.9	4.3	2.6	2.8	0.6	0.6
Tranquilizers	11.0	11.5	4.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2
Stimulants	5.0	6.0	4.6	2.0	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.1
Sedatives	*	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	9.9	10.1	7.1	4.3	2.6	2.8	0.6	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.28A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	10,034	9,765	2,889	2,991	9,519 ^b	10,793	2,445 ^a	3,055
Marijuana	8,543	8,554	2,327	2,459	7,868 ^b	9,058	1,736 ^a	2,302
Cocaine	1,306	1,151	121	136	385	494	10 ^b	66
Crack	303	311	57	45	32	47	*	27
Heroin	193	237	108	163	17	34	7	37
Hallucinogens	679	677	87	74	303 ^a	435	49	89
LSD	181	189	16	25	87	94	15	24
PCP	8	11	7	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	347	335	19	11	140	225	18	18
Inhalants	99	154	18	39	140	186	95	71
Methamphetamine	501 ^a	290	169	151	129	135	86	82
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	2,553	2,308	686	670	1,987	2,139	647	700
Pain Relievers ³	1,522	1,283	469	418	1,114	952	395	457
Tranquilizers	811	810	242	206	446 ^a	654	213	163
Stimulants	818	738	132	134	482 ^a	686	104	84
Sedatives	157	154	46	66	155	172	67	82
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	1,621	1,430	543	530	1,126	960	397	488

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.28B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	30.7	30.4	15.8	16.3	9.2 ^b	10.5	2.8 ^a	3.3
Marijuana	26.1	26.7	12.8	13.4	7.6 ^b	8.8	2.0 ^a	2.5
Cocaine	4.0	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0 ^b	0.1
Crack	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Heroin	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.3 ^a	0.4	0.1	0.1
LSD	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.5 ^a	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	7.8	7.2	3.8	3.6	1.9	2.1	0.7	0.8
Pain Relievers ³	4.7	4.0	2.6	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Tranquilizers	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.4 ^a	0.6	0.2	0.2
Stimulants	2.5	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.5 ^a	0.7	0.1	0.1
Sedatives	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	5.0	4.5	3.0	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.29A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	3,576 ^b	3,114	588	610	2,977 ^a	3,381	657 ^b	908
Marijuana	3,224 ^b	2,805	530	501	2,652 ^b	3,046	517 ^b	832
Cocaine	423	347	15	34	140	152	2	19
Crack	16	12	6	2	17	1	*	*
Heroin	64	51	8 ^a	31	16	*	*	7
Hallucinogens	370	373	40	43	202	212	25	40
LSD	129	108	9	23	71	69	11	9
PCP	*	1	1	*	1	*	*	*
Ecstasy	196	203	14	8	92	75	5	18
Inhalants	55	54	7	11	29	28	35	28
Methamphetamine	69 ^a	24	14	30	27	9	18	2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	990 ^b	789	153	128	511	590	111	93
Pain Relievers ³	467 ^b	326	87	58	207	192	67	55
Tranquilizers	375	320	61	52	115	140	31	24
Stimulants	423	384	49	39	260	329	25	15
Sedatives	51 ^b	13	5	12	26	22	5	3
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	505 ^b	360	89	77	219	192	67	59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.29B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	50.9	51.4	25.5	29.6	22.3 ^a	24.7	5.4 ^b	7.1
Marijuana	45.9	46.3	23.0	24.3	19.9 ^b	22.2	4.2 ^b	6.5
Cocaine	6.0	5.7	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1
Crack	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*
Heroin	0.9	0.8	0.4 ^a	1.5	0.1	*	*	0.1
Hallucinogens	5.3	6.2	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.3
LSD	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
PCP	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	*
Ecstasy	2.8	3.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
Inhalants	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Methamphetamine	1.0 ^a	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	14.1	13.0	6.7	6.2	3.8	4.3	0.9	0.7
Pain Relievers ³	6.7	5.4	3.8	2.8	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.4
Tranquilizers	5.3	5.3	2.7	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2
Stimulants	6.0	6.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.1
Sedatives	0.7 ^b	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	7.2	5.9	3.9	3.7	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.30A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	6,458	6,652	2,301	2,381	6,542 ^a	7,412	1,788	2,147
Marijuana	5,320	5,749	1,797	1,958	5,217 ^a	6,011	1,219	1,471
Cocaine	884	804	107	101	245	342	8 ^a	47
Crack	287	298	50	43	15	46	*	27
Heroin	129	186	100	132	*	34	7	30
Hallucinogens	309	304	47	31	101 ^a	223	25	50
LSD	52	81	8	2	15	25	5	15
PCP	8	10	6	*	*	5	*	*
Ecstasy	151	133	5	3	48 ^a	150	13	*
Inhalants	44	100	11	27	111	158	60	43
Methamphetamine	432 ^a	266	155	121	102	127	68	80
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	1,563	1,519	533	542	1,476	1,549	536	608
Pain Relievers ³	1,054	958	382	360	906	760	328	402
Tranquilizers	436	490	180	154	331	513	182	139
Stimulants	395	355	83	96	222 ^a	357	79	69
Sedatives	107	140	41	55	129	150	63	79
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	1,116	1,070	454	453	907	768	330	429

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.30B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	25.2	25.6	14.4	14.6	7.3 ^b	8.4	2.3	2.7
Marijuana	20.7	22.1	11.3	12.0	5.8 ^a	6.8	1.6	1.9
Cocaine	3.4	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0 ^a	0.1
Crack	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	*	0.0
Heroin	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1 ^a	0.3	0.0	0.1
LSD	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*
Ecstasy	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.0	*
Inhalants	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.7 ^a	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	6.1	5.8	3.3	3.3	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.8
Pain Relievers ³	4.1	3.7	2.4	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5
Tranquilizers	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Stimulants	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.2 ^a	0.4	0.1	0.1
Sedatives	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	4.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.31A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Cigarette Use/Level of Alcohol Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	27,080 ^a	28,564	2,193 ^a	1,959	24,887 ^b	26,605	7,797	8,012	17,090 ^a	18,593
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	5,633	5,455	157	124	5,475	5,330	2,021	1,859	3,455	3,471
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	9,141	9,726	600	546	8,541	9,180	3,180	3,276	5,360	5,904
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	5,830	6,344	293	296	5,536	6,048	1,351	1,359	4,185	4,690
No Alcohol Use	6,476	7,039	1,142 ^a	993	5,334 ^a	6,046	1,245 ^b	1,518	4,089	4,529
PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	13,574	13,259	650 ^b	502	12,924	12,756	4,164 ^a	3,723	8,759	9,033
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	3,559	3,167	*	*	3,478	3,094	1,345 ^a	1,128	2,133	1,966
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	4,654	4,699	241 ^a	174	4,413	4,525	1,688	1,534	2,725	2,990
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	2,228	2,217	85	*	2,143	2,146	543	451	1,600	1,695
No Alcohol Use	3,134	3,175	244	184	2,889	2,991	588	610	2,301	2,381
NO PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	13,506 ^b	15,306	1,542	1,457	11,964 ^b	13,848	3,633 ^b	4,289	8,330 ^b	9,560
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	2,074	2,287	*	*	1,997	2,236	676	731	1,322	1,505
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	4,487 ^a	5,027	360	372	4,128 ^a	4,655	1,493 ^a	1,742	2,635	2,913
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	3,602	4,127	208	225	3,394	3,902	808	908	2,585	2,994
No Alcohol Use	3,343 ^a	3,864	898	809	2,445 ^a	3,055	657 ^b	908	1,788	2,147

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.31B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Cigarette Use/Level of Alcohol Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	10.1 ^a	10.6	8.8 ^a	7.9	10.2 ^a	10.9	22.3	23.2	8.2 ^a	8.9
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	32.5	33.5	71.2	65.1	32.0	33.1	53.1	53.1	26.0	27.6
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	18.5 ^a	19.8	49.2	53.4	17.7 ^a	19.1	32.4	33.6	14.0	15.4
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	8.1	8.9	30.8	27.5	7.8	8.6	20.0	20.9	6.5	7.3
No Alcohol Use	5.0	5.3	5.1 ^a	4.4	5.0	5.5	8.6 ^b	10.2	4.4	4.8
PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	26.1	25.8	62.6	58.7	25.4	25.3	44.6	45.8	21.1	21.3
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	43.9	42.5	*	*	43.5	42.1	61.6	63.6	36.7	35.2
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	30.4	31.6	70.6	70.6	29.5	31.0	47.3	48.2	23.9	26.2
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	22.6	21.7	64.9	*	22.0	21.2	42.6	41.0	18.9	18.8
No Alcohol Use	16.8	16.9	52.6	44.4	15.8	16.3	25.5	29.6	14.4	14.6
NO PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	6.3 ^b	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.2 ^b	7.1	14.2 ^b	16.2	5.0 ^b	5.7
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	22.5	25.9	*	*	21.9 ^a	25.6	41.7	42.4	17.6	21.4
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	13.2 ^a	14.7	40.9	47.9	12.4 ^a	13.9	23.9	26.5	9.8	10.9
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	5.8 ^a	6.7	25.4	23.1	5.6 ^a	6.5	14.8	16.8	4.7	5.5
No Alcohol Use	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.6	2.8 ^a	3.3	5.4 ^b	7.1	2.3	2.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.32A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	12,007	12,095
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	3,281	3,108	5,710	5,661
Cigars	6,381 ^a	5,692	6,127	6,569
Pipe Tobacco	1,244	1,444	1,023	820
ALCOHOL	33,250	32,517	105,072	104,218
Binge Alcohol Use ²	23,396	22,303	43,294	43,024
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	8,098	7,448	9,228	8,840

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.32B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	5.6	5.5
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	6.3	6.1	2.6	2.6
Cigars	12.3 ^a	11.1	2.8	3.0
Pipe Tobacco	2.4	2.8	0.5	0.4
ALCOHOL	64.0	63.3	48.7	47.8
Binge Alcohol Use ²	45.0	43.4	20.1	19.7
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	15.6	14.5	4.3	4.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.33A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	452	469
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	171	131	196	221
Cigars	249	221	268	227
Pipe Tobacco	53	51	31 ^b	72
ALCOHOL	575 ^b	440	1,817	1,849
Binge Alcohol Use ²	445 ^a	340	997	874
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	104	93	117	97

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.33B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	1.9	2.0
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	16.5	15.3	0.8	0.9
Cigars	24.0	25.9	1.1	0.9
Pipe Tobacco	5.1	6.0	0.1 ^b	0.3
ALCOHOL	55.4	51.5	7.6	7.7
Binge Alcohol Use ²	42.8	39.7	4.2 ^a	3.6
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	10.0	10.9	0.5	0.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.34A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	11,555	11,626
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	3,110	2,977	5,514	5,439
Cigars	6,132 ^a	5,471	5,859	6,342
Pipe Tobacco	1,191	1,393	992 ^a	748
ALCOHOL	32,674	32,077	103,255	102,369
Binge Alcohol Use ²	22,951	21,963	42,297	42,150
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	7,994	7,355	9,111	8,743

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.34B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	6.0	6.0
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	6.1	5.9	2.9	2.8
Cigars	12.0 ^a	10.8	3.1	3.3
Pipe Tobacco	2.3	2.8	0.5 ^a	0.4
ALCOHOL	64.2	63.5	53.8 ^a	52.8
Binge Alcohol Use ²	45.1	43.5	22.0	21.7
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	15.7	14.6	4.7	4.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.35A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	2,185	2,238
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	1,076	952	817	855
Cigars	1,744	1,644	1,361	1,404
Pipe Tobacco	367	398	245	175
ALCOHOL	7,026 ^b	6,058	13,340	13,696
Binge Alcohol Use ²	5,752 ^b	4,958	7,874	8,301
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	2,184 ^b	1,775	1,619	1,725

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.35B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	8.5	8.5
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	11.5	11.7	3.2	3.2
Cigars	18.7	20.2	5.3	5.3
Pipe Tobacco	3.9	4.9	1.0	0.7
ALCOHOL	75.3	74.6	52.2	51.8
Binge Alcohol Use ²	61.6	61.1	30.8	31.4
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	23.4	21.9	6.3	6.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.36A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	9,369	9,388
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	2,034	2,025	4,698	4,584
Cigars	4,387 ^a	3,827	4,498	4,938
Pipe Tobacco	824	995	747	573
ALCOHOL	25,648	26,019	89,915	88,673
Binge Alcohol Use ²	17,199	17,005	34,424	33,849
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	5,810	5,580	7,492	7,018

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.36B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	5.6	5.6
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	4.9	4.8	2.8	2.7
Cigars	10.6 ^a	9.0	2.7	2.9
Pipe Tobacco	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.3
ALCOHOL	61.7	61.4	54.1	52.9
Binge Alcohol Use ²	41.4	40.1	20.7	20.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	14.0	13.2	4.5	4.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.37A Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	9,955	9,320	19,031	18,610	13,132	13,534	21,841	21,965
Cigarettes	8,098	7,448	15,298	14,854	9,854	10,214	18,702	18,816
Smokeless Tobacco	1,861	1,772	2,746	2,575	1,601	1,679	2,783	2,742
Cigars	2,328	2,302	4,416	4,206	3,201	3,039	2,562	2,714
Pipe Tobacco	366	364	689	708	396	383	816	808

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.37B Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	57.5	57.2	38.6	38.0	18.3	19.0	16.9	16.6
Cigarettes	46.7	45.7	31.0	30.3	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.2
Smokeless Tobacco	10.7	10.9	5.6	5.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
Cigars	13.4	14.1	8.9	8.6	4.5	4.3	2.0	2.0
Pipe Tobacco	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.38A Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	145	131	464 ^a	364	193	176	691	653
Cigarettes	104	93	341 ^b	246	130	100	464	415
Smokeless Tobacco	60	38	109	89	44	49	155	177
Cigars	60	57	179	131	82	72	197	188
Pipe Tobacco	13	15	26 ^a	50	14	13	32	45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.38B Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	65.5	69.0	38.0	35.6	20.3	16.3	3.1	2.9
Cigarettes	47.0	49.0	27.9	24.1	13.7 ^a	9.3	2.1	1.8
Smokeless Tobacco	27.0	19.9	8.9	8.7	4.6	4.5	0.7	0.8
Cigars	27.0	30.0	14.7	12.8	8.6	6.7	0.9	0.8
Pipe Tobacco	5.9	8.0	2.1 ^a	4.9	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.39A Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	9,811	9,188	18,567	18,246	12,939	13,359	21,151	21,312
Cigarettes	7,994	7,355	14,957	14,608	9,723	10,114	18,238	18,401
Smokeless Tobacco	1,802	1,734	2,637	2,486	1,558	1,631	2,628	2,565
Cigars	2,269	2,245	4,237	4,075	3,120	2,967	2,366	2,525
Pipe Tobacco	353	349	663	658	383	370	784	763

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.39B Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	57.4	57.1	38.6	38.0	18.3	19.0	19.8	19.4
Cigarettes	46.7	45.7	31.1	30.4	13.8	14.4	17.1	16.7
Smokeless Tobacco	10.5	10.8	5.5	5.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
Cigars	13.3	13.9	8.8	8.5	4.4	4.2	2.2	2.3
Pipe Tobacco	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.40A Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	2,595 ^b	2,159	4,411	4,088	1,717	1,534	2,792	2,578
Cigarettes	2,184 ^b	1,775	3,568 ^b	3,183	1,274 ^a	1,101	2,304 ^a	2,062
Smokeless Tobacco	618	516	686	684	191	207	398	399
Cigars	745	666	1,185	1,211	534	492	641	679
Pipe Tobacco	159 ^a	100	218	231	105	85	129	157

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.40B Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	68.2 ^b	61.7	44.9 ^a	41.9	25.5	23.6	19.2 ^a	17.4
Cigarettes	57.4 ^b	50.7	36.3 ^b	32.6	18.9	16.9	15.8 ^a	13.9
Smokeless Tobacco	16.3	14.8	7.0	7.0	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.7
Cigars	19.6	19.0	12.1	12.4	7.9	7.6	4.4	4.6
Pipe Tobacco	4.2	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.41A Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	7,215	7,029	14,156	14,158	11,222	11,825	18,359	18,734
Cigarettes	5,810	5,580	11,389	11,425	8,449	9,014	15,934	16,339
Smokeless Tobacco	1,183	1,218	1,951	1,802	1,367	1,424	2,230	2,166
Cigars	1,524	1,578	3,051	2,864	2,585	2,475	1,724	1,846
Pipe Tobacco	194	249	445	427	277	285	654	606

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.41B Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	54.2	55.8	36.9	37.0	17.6	18.5	19.9	19.7
Cigarettes	43.7	44.3	29.7	29.9	13.2	14.1	17.3	17.2
Smokeless Tobacco	8.9	9.7	5.1	4.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
Cigars	11.5	12.5	8.0	7.5	4.0	3.9	1.9	1.9
Pipe Tobacco	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.42A Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	222,244	221,659	182,263	180,924	144,798	143,774
AGE GROUP						
12-17	9,191 ^b	8,676	7,054 ^a	6,681	3,534 ^a	3,282
18 or Older	213,053	212,983	175,209	174,243	141,264	140,492
18-25	29,702 ^b	29,005	27,280 ^b	26,630	21,612	21,271
26 or Older	183,351	183,978	147,928	147,613	119,652	119,220
12-20	18,791 ^a	17,951	15,551	14,923	9,527	9,100
21 or Older	203,453	203,708	166,712	166,001	135,271	134,675
GENDER						
Male	111,588 ^a	110,475	92,487	91,664	76,691	76,138
Female	110,657	111,184	89,776	89,260	68,107	67,636
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	189,506	188,683	155,380	154,037	125,278	123,752
White	149,444	149,530	123,525	123,243	101,160	100,448
Black or African American	24,660	24,267	19,735 ^a	18,789	15,046 ^a	14,304
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,094	1,246	789	970	595	646
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	508 ^b	878	401 ^a	684	267 ^a	515
Asian	9,977	8,853	8,008	7,136	5,966	5,321
Two or More Races	3,824	3,909	2,922	3,215	2,245	2,518
Hispanic or Latino	32,738	32,976	26,883	26,887	19,520	20,022

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.42B Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	83.0 ^a	82.3	68.1 ^a	67.2	54.1	53.4
AGE GROUP						
12-17	36.9 ^b	34.8	28.3 ^a	26.8	14.2 ^a	13.2
18 or Older	87.7	87.1	72.2 ^a	71.3	58.2	57.5
18-25	85.1 ^a	83.9	78.2	77.0	61.9	61.5
26 or Older	88.2	87.6	71.2	70.3	57.6	56.8
12-20	49.6 ^b	47.7	41.0 ^a	39.7	25.1	24.2
21 or Older	88.5	87.9	72.5 ^a	71.6	58.9	58.1
GENDER						
Male	86.0 ^b	84.6	71.3 ^a	70.2	59.1	58.3
Female	80.2	80.1	65.1	64.3	49.4	48.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	84.6 ^a	83.8	69.3 ^a	68.4	55.9	55.0
White	87.6	87.6	72.4	72.2	59.3	58.8
Black or African American	76.9	75.3	61.5 ^b	58.3	46.9 ^a	44.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	76.3	81.1	55.1 ^a	63.2	41.5	42.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	70.1	73.5	55.4	57.2	36.9	43.1
Asian	67.8 ^b	60.8	54.5 ^b	49.0	40.6 ^a	36.5
Two or More Races	82.0	81.0	62.7	66.6	48.2	52.2
Hispanic or Latino	75.2	74.4	61.7	60.6	44.8	45.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.43A Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Group/Disorder Status	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2015)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use (2015)	Heroin Use (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)
AGED 12 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	2,375	2,144	2,350	2,125	611	638	2,219	1,989	*	*	1,739	1,487	480	501
Heroin Use Disorder	591	626	566	608	531	599	435	471	*	*	da	da	400	463
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	2,038	1,753	2,038	1,753	316	270	2,038	1,753	da	da	1,722	1,483	316	270
No Opioid Use Disorder	265,320 ^b	267,286	10,343	9,699	218	310	10,243	9,528	*	*	10,125 ^a	9,389	118	139
AGED 12 TO 17														
Opioid Use Disorder	127	153	127	153	*	*	125	153	*	*	119	150	*	*
Heroin Use Disorder	6	1	6	1	*	*	5	1	*	*	da	da	*	*
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	122	152	122	152	*	*	122	152	da	da	119	150	*	*
No Opioid Use Disorder	24,767	24,744	854	738	*	*	844	729	*	*	841	727	*	*
AGED 18 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	2,248	1,991	2,223	1,972	602	635	2,093	1,836	*	*	1,620	1,337	473	499
Heroin Use Disorder	585	625	560	606	525	598	431	470	*	*	da	da	396	462
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	1,916	1,601	1,916	1,601	313	269	1,916	1,601	da	da	1,603	1,332	313	269
No Opioid Use Disorder	240,553 ^b	242,543	9,489	8,961	205	299	9,399	8,799	*	*	9,285	8,661	114	138

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.43B Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Group/Disorder Status	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2015)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use (2015)	Heroin Use (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)
AGED 12 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.9	0.8	18.5	18.0	73.7	67.3	17.8	17.3	*	*	14.7	13.7	80.3	78.3
Heroin Use Disorder	0.2	0.2	4.5	5.1	64.1	63.2	3.5	4.1	*	*	da	da	67.0	72.3
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.8	0.7	16.1	14.8	38.2	28.5	16.4	15.2	da	da	14.5	13.6	53.0	42.2
No Opioid Use Disorder	99.1	99.2	81.5	82.0	26.3	32.7	82.2	82.7	*	*	85.3	86.3	19.7	21.7
AGED 12 TO 17														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.5	0.6	12.9	17.2	*	*	12.9	17.3	*	*	12.4	17.1	*	*
Heroin Use Disorder	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	*	*	0.5	0.1	*	*	da	da	*	*
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.5	0.6	12.5	17.0	*	*	12.6	17.2	da	da	12.4	17.1	*	*
No Opioid Use Disorder	99.5	99.4	87.1	82.8	*	*	87.1	82.7	*	*	87.6	82.9	*	*
AGED 18 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.9	0.8	19.0	18.0	74.6	68.0	18.2	17.3	*	*	14.9	13.4	80.5	78.3
Heroin Use Disorder	0.2	0.3	4.8	5.5	65.0	64.0	3.7	4.4	*	*	da	da	67.3	72.5
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.8 ^a	0.7	16.4	14.6	38.7	28.7	16.7	15.1	da	da	14.7	13.3	53.2	42.2
No Opioid Use Disorder	99.1	99.2	81.0	82.0	25.4	32.0	81.8	82.7	*	*	85.1	86.6	19.5	21.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.44A Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Use/Misuse Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
	Among Past Year Opioid Misusers ¹									
Opioid Misuse ¹	12,693 ^a	11,824	980	891	11,712	10,933	3,029 ^b	2,516	8,683	8,417
Heroin Use	828	948	21	13	807	934	217	227	591	708
Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	12,462 ^a	11,517	969	881	11,492 ^a	10,635	2,979 ^b	2,454	8,513	8,181
Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	231	307	11	9	220	298	50	62	170	235
Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹	11,864 ^a	10,876	959	877	10,905 ^a	9,999	2,812 ^b	2,290	8,093	7,709
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	598	641	10	4	588	637	167	164	421	472
Disorder Characteristic	Among Persons with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder									
Opioid Use Disorder	2,375	2,144	*	*	2,248	1,991	515 ^a	392	1,733	1,599
Heroin Use Disorder	591	626	*	*	585	625	155	152	430	473
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	2,038	1,753	*	*	1,916	1,601	427 ^b	291	1,489	1,310
Heroin but Not Pain Reliever Use Disorder	336	391	*	*	332	390	88	100	244	290
Pain Reliever but Not Heroin Use Disorder	1,784	1,518	*	*	1,663	1,366	360 ^b	240	1,303	1,126
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Use Disorder	255	235	*	*	253	235	67	52	186	183

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.44B Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Use/Misuse Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
	Among Past Year Opioid Misusers ¹									
Opioid Misuse ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heroin Use	6.5	8.0	2.2	1.5	6.9	8.5	7.2	9.0	6.8	8.4
Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	98.2	97.4	98.9	98.9	98.1	97.3	98.4	97.5	98.0	97.2
Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.8
Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹	93.5	92.0	97.8	98.5	93.1	91.5	92.8	91.0	93.2	91.6
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	4.7	5.4	1.0	0.4	5.0	5.8	5.5	6.5	4.8	5.6
Disorder Characteristic	Among Persons with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder									
Opioid Use Disorder	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heroin Use Disorder	24.9	29.2	*	*	26.0	31.4	30.1	38.8	24.8	29.6
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	85.8	81.8	*	*	85.2	80.4	82.9	74.4	85.9	81.9
Heroin but Not Pain Reliever Use Disorder	14.2	18.2	*	*	14.8	19.6	17.1	25.6	14.1	18.1
Pain Reliever but Not Heroin Use Disorder	75.1	70.8	*	*	74.0	68.6	69.9	61.2	75.2	70.4
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Use Disorder	10.7	11.0	*	*	11.3	11.8	13.0	13.2	10.7	11.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.45A Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Marijuana Use in Prior Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year But No Use in Past Year		Percentage Who Did Not Use Marijuana in the Past Year among Prior Year Marijuana Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	34,243 ^a	35,840	26,923	28,016	7,320	7,824	21.4	21.8
AGE GROUP								
12-17	1,854	1,766	1,570	1,430	284	336	15.3	19.0
12-13	57	35	40	28	17	8	*	*
14-15	477	517	412	415	65 ^a	101	13.6	19.6
16-17	1,320	1,215	1,118	987	202	227	15.3	18.7
18 or Older	32,389 ^a	34,074	25,353	26,586	7,037	7,488	21.7	22.0
18-25	10,454	10,381	8,412	8,486	2,042	1,896	19.5	18.3
18-20	3,615	3,566	2,944	3,011	670	555	18.5	15.6
21-25	6,839	6,816	5,467	5,475	1,372	1,341	20.1	19.7
26 or Older	21,935 ^b	23,693	16,941	18,101	4,994 ^a	5,592	22.8	23.6
26-34	8,119 ^b	8,954	6,364 ^a	7,012	1,755	1,942	21.6	21.7
35-49	7,064	7,405	5,329	5,598	1,735	1,806	24.6	24.4
50 or Older	6,753	7,334	5,248	5,490	1,505	1,844	22.3	25.1
GENDER								
Male	20,187	20,912	16,261	16,904	3,927	4,008	19.5	19.2
Female	14,056 ^a	14,928	10,663	11,112	3,393 ^a	3,816	24.1	25.6
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	996	879	851 ^a	705	145	173	14.6 ^a	19.7
Male 18 or Older	19,191	20,033	15,410	16,198	3,781	3,835	19.7	19.1
Male 18-25	5,831	5,719	4,814	4,786	1,017	934	17.4	16.3
Male 26 or Older	13,361	14,313	10,596	11,413	2,765	2,901	20.7	20.3
Female 12-17	858	887	720	725	138	163	16.1	18.4
Female 18 or Older	13,198 ^a	14,041	9,943	10,388	3,255	3,653	24.7	26.0
Female 18-25	4,624	4,662	3,598	3,700	1,026	962	22.2	20.6
Female 26 or Older	8,574 ^a	9,379	6,345	6,688	2,230 ^a	2,691	26.0	28.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prior Year Marijuana Use is defined as using marijuana 12 to 23 months prior to the interview date.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.45B Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Marijuana Use in Prior Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year But No Use in Past Year		Percentage Who Did Not Use Marijuana in the Past Year among Prior Year Marijuana Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	12.8	13.3	10.1	10.4	2.7	2.9	21.4	21.8
AGE GROUP								
12-17	7.4	7.1	6.3	5.7	1.1	1.4	15.3	19.0
12-13	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	*
14-15	5.5	6.0	4.8	4.8	0.8 ^a	1.2	13.6	19.6
16-17	15.7	14.4	13.3 ^a	11.7	2.4	2.7	15.3	18.7
18 or Older	13.3 ^a	13.9	10.4	10.9	2.9	3.1	21.7	22.0
18-25	29.9	30.0	24.1	24.5	5.9	5.5	19.5	18.3
18-20	27.8	28.0	22.7	23.7	5.2	4.4	18.5	15.6
21-25	31.2	31.2	24.9	25.1	6.3	6.1	20.1	19.7
26 or Older	10.6 ^a	11.3	8.1	8.6	2.4	2.7	22.8	23.6
26-34	21.2 ^a	23.1	16.6 ^a	18.1	4.6	5.0	21.6	21.7
35-49	11.7	12.3	8.8	9.3	2.9	3.0	24.6	24.4
50 or Older	6.2	6.6	4.8	5.0	1.4	1.7	22.3	25.1
GENDER								
Male	15.6	16.0	12.5	12.9	3.0	3.1	19.5	19.2
Female	10.2	10.8	7.7	8.0	2.5	2.7	24.1	25.6
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	7.9	6.9	6.7 ^a	5.6	1.1	1.4	14.6 ^a	19.7
Male 18 or Older	16.4	17.0	13.2	13.7	3.2	3.3	19.7	19.1
Male 18-25	33.3	32.9	27.5	27.6	5.8	5.4	17.4	16.3
Male 26 or Older	13.4	14.2	10.6	11.3	2.8	2.9	20.7	20.3
Female 12-17	7.0	7.3	5.9	5.9	1.1	1.3	16.1	18.4
Female 18 or Older	10.5	11.1	7.9	8.2	2.6	2.9	24.7	26.0
Female 18-25	26.6	27.1	20.7	21.5	5.9	5.6	22.2	20.6
Female 26 or Older	7.9	8.6	5.9	6.1	2.1 ^a	2.5	26.0	28.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prior Year Marijuana Use is defined as using marijuana 12 to 23 months prior to the interview date.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.46A Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Cigarette Use in Past Month		Nicotine Dependence in Past Month		Percentage with Nicotine Dependence among Past Month Cigarette Smokers	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	51,952	51,333	28,929	28,862	55.7	56.2
12-17	1,039 ^b	855	324 ^a	248	31.1	29.0
12	4	6	1	0	*	*
13	33	28	7	9	*	*
14	95	67	20	19	*	*
15	173	126	47	32	27.1	25.5
16	280	237	97	71	34.5	30.0
17	454	391	152	116	33.5	29.7
18 or Older	50,912	50,478	28,605	28,614	56.2	56.7
18 to 25	9,330 ^b	8,120	4,080 ^b	3,328	43.7 ^a	41.0
18	748	693	303	245	40.6	35.3
19	1,012 ^a	797	442 ^b	274	43.6 ^a	34.4
20	1,047	891	393	358	37.5	40.2
21	1,179	1,053	486	419	41.3	39.8
22	1,221	1,100	555	464	45.5	42.2
23	1,390 ^b	1,084	619 ^b	449	44.5	41.4
24	1,352	1,265	618	579	45.7	45.8
25	1,382	1,236	664 ^a	541	48.1	43.7
26 or Older	41,582	42,358	24,525	25,286	59.0	59.7
26-29	5,234	4,824	2,499	2,263	47.7	46.9
30-34	5,990	5,854	3,234	3,124	54.0	53.4
35-39	4,816	5,224	2,620	2,969	54.4	56.8
40-44	4,382	4,057	2,448	2,290	55.9	56.4
45-49	4,615	4,315	2,963	2,689	64.2	62.3
50-54	5,321	5,047	3,468	3,227	65.2	63.9
55-59	4,439	4,857	2,907	3,476	65.5	71.6
60-64	3,103	3,347	2,136	2,301	68.8	68.8
65 or Older	3,681 ^b	4,833	2,250 ^b	2,947	61.1	61.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.46B Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Cigarette Use in Past Month		Nicotine Dependence in Past Month		Percentage with Nicotine Dependence among Past Month Cigarette Smokers	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	19.4	19.1	10.8	10.7	55.7	56.2
12-17	4.2 ^b	3.4	1.3 ^a	1.0	31.1	29.0
12	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*
13	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	*	*
14	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	*	*
15	4.0 ^a	2.8	1.1	0.7	27.1	25.5
16	6.6	5.5	2.3	1.7	34.5	30.0
17	10.9	9.4	3.7	2.8	33.5	29.7
18 or Older	21.0	20.6	11.8	11.7	56.2	56.7
18 to 25	26.7 ^b	23.5	11.7 ^b	9.6	43.7 ^a	41.0
18	16.4	15.2	6.7	5.4	40.6	35.3
19	23.8 ^a	20.3	10.4 ^b	7.0	43.6 ^a	34.4
20	25.1 ^a	21.2	9.4	8.5	37.5	40.2
21	28.6 ^a	24.4	11.8	9.7	41.3	39.8
22	28.7	25.8	13.0	10.9	45.5	42.2
23	31.0 ^b	24.2	13.8 ^b	10.0	44.5	41.4
24	30.1	29.3	13.7	13.4	45.7	45.8
25	30.3	27.8	14.6	12.1	48.1	43.7
26 or Older	20.0	20.2	11.8	12.0	59.0	59.7
26-29	30.5 ^a	27.7	14.6	13.0	47.7	46.9
30-34	28.3	27.4	15.3	14.6	54.0	53.4
35-39	24.7	25.4	13.5	14.4	54.4	56.8
40-44	21.8	20.8	12.2	11.7	55.9	56.4
45-49	22.2	21.3	14.3	13.3	64.2	62.3
50-54	23.1	23.1	15.1	14.8	65.2	63.9
55-59	21.1	22.2	13.8	15.9	65.5	71.6
60-64	16.7	17.5	11.5	12.0	68.8	68.8
65 or Older	7.9 ^b	10.1	4.8 ^a	6.1	61.1	61.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.47A Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	28,929	28,862	324 ^a	248	28,605	28,614	4,080 ^b	3,328	24,525	25,286
GENDER										
Male	15,587	15,345	171	141	15,416	15,204	2,295 ^b	1,940	13,120	13,264
Female	13,342	13,517	153	107	13,189	13,410	1,785 ^b	1,389	11,404	12,022
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	26,758	26,510	281	228	26,477	26,281	3,666 ^b	2,995	22,811	23,286
White	21,253	21,476	237	183	21,016	21,292	2,795 ^b	2,403	18,221	18,890
Black or African American	3,822	3,464	24	19	3,798	3,445	542 ^b	355	3,256	3,090
American Indian or Alaska Native	238	230	1	4	237	227	*	53	191	174
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	61	108	*	*	61	108	*	*	35	91
Asian	629	467	1	4	628	463	118 ^a	66	510	397
Two or More Races	755	765	18	19	737	746	140	102	597	644
Hispanic or Latino	2,171	2,352	43	19	2,128	2,333	414	333	1,714	2,000
FAMILY INCOME										
Less Than \$20,000	8,943	8,607	93 ^a	51	8,850	8,556	1,489 ^b	1,115	7,361	7,441
\$20,000 - \$49,999	10,258	10,844	111	104	10,148	10,740	1,410 ^a	1,202	8,738	9,538
\$50,000 - \$74,999	4,059	3,698	36	34	4,023	3,664	488	414	3,535	3,250
\$75,000 or More	5,669	5,713	84	59	5,585	5,654	694	598	4,891	5,056

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.47B Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	10.8	10.7	1.3 ^a	1.0	11.8	11.7	11.7 ^b	9.6	11.8	12.0
GENDER										
Male	12.0	11.7	1.3	1.1	13.2	12.9	13.1 ^b	11.2	13.2	13.2
Female	9.7	9.7	1.3	0.9	10.5	10.6	10.3 ^b	8.1	10.5	11.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	11.9	11.8	1.5	1.2	12.9	12.8	13.4 ^b	11.1	12.8	13.0
White	12.5	12.6	1.8	1.4	13.4	13.5	14.6 ^b	12.7	13.2	13.6
Black or African American	11.9	10.7	0.7	0.5	13.3	11.9	10.8 ^b	7.3	13.8	12.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	16.6	15.0	0.8	2.5	18.6	16.3	*	21.0	18.0	15.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8.4	9.1	*	*	10.1	9.9	*	*	7.8	9.8
Asian	4.3	3.2	0.1	0.3	4.7	3.5	5.8 ^a	3.1	4.5	3.6
Two or More Races	16.2	15.8	2.3	2.3	19.0	18.6	16.4	13.3	19.8	19.9
Hispanic or Latino	5.0	5.3	0.7	0.3	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.5	5.6	6.4
FAMILY INCOME										
Less Than \$20,000	18.8	19.0	2.2 ^a	1.3	20.4	20.6	14.4 ^b	11.5	22.3	23.4
\$20,000 - \$49,999	12.8	13.5	1.6	1.5	13.9	14.6	12.3	11.0	14.2	15.3
\$50,000 - \$74,999	9.2	8.7	1.0	0.9	10.0	9.4	10.4	8.6	9.9	9.5
\$75,000 or More	5.9	5.7	0.8	0.6	6.5	6.2	8.2 ^a	6.5	6.3	6.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.48A Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	28,929	28,862	324 ^a	248	28,605	28,614	4,080 ^b	3,328	24,525	25,286
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	4,842	5,059	45	26	4,797	5,034	674	558	4,123	4,476
Midwest	7,168	6,865	93	87	7,074	6,778	1,012 ^b	821	6,063	5,957
South	11,941	12,349	127	91	11,815	12,258	1,734 ^b	1,381	10,081	10,877
West	4,977	4,589	58	44	4,919	4,545	661	569	4,258	3,976
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	13,367	12,883	130	112	13,237	12,771	1,862 ^b	1,487	11,376	11,284
Small Metro	9,888	9,624	114 ^b	64	9,774	9,561	1,440 ^b	1,174	8,334	8,386
Nonmetro	5,674	6,355	80	72	5,594 ^a	6,283	779	667	4,815 ^a	5,616
Urbanized	2,204	2,320	28	28	2,176	2,292	351 ^b	234	1,824	2,057
Less Urbanized	2,645 ^b	3,380	38	32	2,608 ^b	3,348	346	337	2,261 ^b	3,011
Completely Rural	825	655	14	12	811	643	81	95	730	548
POVERTY²										
Less Than 100%	7,974	7,365	123	78	7,852	7,287	1,437 ^b	1,041	6,414	6,246
100-199%	7,519	8,217	82	73	7,437	8,145	1,020	916	6,417 ^a	7,229
200% or More	13,418	13,276	119	97	13,299	13,179	1,605 ^a	1,368	11,694	11,811
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	12,844	13,215	118	98	12,726	13,117	1,673 ^a	1,466	11,053	11,651
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	7,445 ^a	8,201	180	142	7,264 ^a	8,060	1,172 ^b	957	6,092 ^b	7,103
Other ⁵	6,361	6,801	8	15	6,353	6,787	290	216	6,063	6,571
No Coverage	5,698 ^b	4,852	21	13	5,677 ^b	4,839	1,087 ^b	776	4,589	4,063

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.48B Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	10.8	10.7	1.3 ^a	1.0	11.8	11.7	11.7 ^b	9.6	11.8	12.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	10.1	10.6	1.1	0.6	11.0	11.5	11.0	9.2	11.0	11.9
Midwest	12.7	12.1	1.7	1.6	13.8	13.2	13.6 ^b	11.1	13.8	13.5
South	11.9	12.2	1.3	1.0	13.0	13.4	13.4 ^b	10.8	13.0	13.8
West	7.9	7.2	1.0	0.7	8.6	7.9	7.9	6.8	8.7	8.1
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	9.0	8.6	0.9	0.8	9.8	9.4	9.6 ^b	7.8	9.8	9.6
Small Metro	12.1	11.9	1.5 ^b	0.9	13.2	13.0	13.0 ^b	10.6	13.2	13.5
Nonmetro	15.4	16.6	2.4	2.1	16.7	18.0	17.5	15.3	16.6	18.4
Urbanized	14.5	15.1	2.0	2.0	15.9	16.5	17.1 ^a	12.1	15.6	17.2
Less Urbanized	15.5	17.5	2.6	1.9	16.7	18.9	17.7	16.3	16.6 ^a	19.3
Completely Rural	18.0	17.8	3.7	3.8	19.3	19.1	18.2 ^a	26.4	19.4	18.2
POVERTY²										
Less Than 100%	18.8	18.1	2.2	1.5	21.4	20.6	15.1 ^b	11.6	23.6	23.7
100-199%	13.8	15.0	1.4	1.3	15.2	16.5	12.2	11.7	15.9	17.4
200% or More	7.9	7.7	0.9	0.7	8.5	8.3	9.8 ^b	8.0	8.3	8.3
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	7.3	7.4	0.8	0.7	7.9	8.0	8.3 ^b	7.0	7.8	8.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	17.3	18.6	2.0	1.6	21.5	23.1	16.1 ^b	13.1	23.0 ^a	25.8
Other ⁵	9.5	10.0	0.7	1.2	9.7	10.2	9.9	7.5	9.7	10.3
No Coverage	21.3	19.9	1.8	1.2	22.1	20.8	19.5 ^a	16.7	22.9	21.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.49A Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2015)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2016)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2015)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2016)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2015)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2016)
TOTAL	28,605	28,614	12,599	12,383	9,374	10,214	6,632	6,018
AGE GROUP								
18-25	4,080 ^b	3,328	1,915 ^b	1,542	1,417 ^a	1,221	749 ^b	566
26 or Older	24,525	25,286	10,684	10,841	7,957 ^a	8,993	5,883	5,452
26-34	5,733	5,387	2,662	2,509	1,887	1,797	1,184	1,080
35-49	8,031	7,948	3,605	3,565	2,520 ^a	2,903	1,906 ^b	1,480
50 or Older	10,761 ^a	11,951	4,418	4,767	3,550 ^a	4,293	2,793	2,892
GENDER								
Male	15,416	15,204	7,093	6,974	4,868	5,372	3,455 ^a	2,859
Female	13,189	13,410	5,506	5,409	4,506	4,842	3,177	3,159
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	26,477	26,281	11,738	11,411	8,622	9,339	6,116	5,532
White	21,016	21,292	10,080	9,772	6,733 ^a	7,529	4,203	3,991
Black or African American	3,798	3,445	971	959	1,384	1,367	1,442 ^a	1,119
Other or Two or More Races	1,663	1,544	687	680	505	442	471	422
Hispanic or Latino	2,128	2,333	861	971	752	875	516	486
EDUCATION								
< High School	6,538	5,909	3,385 ^a	2,846	1,973	2,097	1,181	967
High School Graduate	10,426	10,975	4,651	4,847	3,498	3,977	2,277	2,152
Some College/Associate's Degree	9,141	8,956	3,760	3,690	3,119	3,118	2,262	2,148
College Graduate	2,500	2,773	804	1,000	784	1,022	912	752

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.49B Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2015)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2016)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2015)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2016)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2015)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2016)
TOTAL	56.2	56.7	66.1	65.0	54.7	57.1	45.1	44.5
AGE GROUP								
18-25	43.7 ^a	41.0	60.9 ^a	56.2	40.2	40.0	28.2	24.3
26 or Older	59.0	59.7	67.1	66.5	58.4	60.6	48.9	48.7
26-34	51.1	50.4	59.3	60.3	49.9	50.2	40.1	36.8
35-49	58.1	58.5	66.9	64.4	55.9	61.0	48.7	44.8
50 or Older	65.0	66.1	73.0	72.1	66.6	65.9	54.0	58.3
GENDER								
Male	55.6	55.9	66.0	64.6	53.2	56.9	44.0	41.2
Female	56.9	57.6	66.2	65.5	56.3	57.3	46.4	48.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	59.6	59.6	68.8	66.9	57.6	59.9	49.4	48.4
White	60.9	61.3	69.4	68.3	57.2	60.4	51.1	50.0
Black or African American	56.4	55.8	66.0	61.3	60.3	60.9	48.7	47.3
Other or Two or More Races	52.3	49.1	64.0	56.7	56.2	51.4	38.9	39.0
Hispanic or Latino	32.8	36.4	43.0	48.8	34.5	37.7	22.4	23.2
EDUCATION								
< High School	67.6	65.7	78.9	75.1	60.8	62.7	55.1	52.1
High School Graduate	61.7	63.4	70.8	71.5	60.3	63.1	50.3	50.8
Some College/Associate's Degree	52.7	52.9	61.5	59.5	51.7	54.0	43.4	43.2
College Graduate	35.8	38.4	38.2	43.8	37.9	41.2	32.5	30.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.50A Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total		AGE FIRST USED CIGARETTES DAILY ¹						Never Used Cigarettes Daily ¹	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	28,605	28,614	5,192	4,922	9,795	10,187	12,432	12,379	1,186	1,126
AGE GROUP										
18-25	4,080 ^b	3,328	725 ^b	523	1,550 ^b	1,294	1,419 ^a	1,205	386	306
26 or Older	24,525	25,286	4,467	4,399	8,245	8,893	11,013	11,175	800	820
26-34	5,733	5,387	984	975	2,076	1,980	2,398	2,206	275	226
35-49	8,031	7,948	1,483	1,517	2,698	2,857	3,650	3,314	200	259
50 or Older	10,761 ^a	11,951	2,000	1,906	3,471	4,055	4,965	5,655	325	335
GENDER										
Male	15,416	15,204	2,982	2,665	5,202	5,503	6,463	6,288	769	748
Female	13,189	13,410	2,210	2,257	4,593	4,684	5,969	6,092	417	378
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	26,477	26,281	4,793	4,437	9,225	9,505	11,485	11,402	974	938
White	21,016	21,292	4,063	3,907	7,847	7,959	8,599	8,966	508	460
Black or African American	3,798	3,445	*	*	951	1,102	2,112 ^a	1,730	374	366
Other or Two or More Races	1,663	1,544	369	*	428	444	774	706	92	*
Hispanic or Latino	2,128	2,333	399	*	570	682	947	978	212	188
EDUCATION										
< High School	6,538	5,909	1,730	1,654	2,480	2,279	1,953	1,687	376	290
High School Graduate	10,426	10,975	1,965	1,845	3,685 ^a	4,218	4,380	4,558	396	353
Some College/Associate's Degree	9,141	8,956	1,225	1,189	3,068	2,994	4,562	4,440	286	334
College Graduate	2,500	2,773	*	*	563	696	1,538	1,694	129	149

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.50B Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED CIGARETTES DAILY ²						Never Used Cigarettes Daily ²	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	56.2	56.7	80.3	78.7	72.1	71.6	55.0	56.4	14.4	14.0
AGE GROUP										
18-25	43.7 ^a	41.0	83.1	79.4	63.4	64.2	48.0	44.8	12.6	11.1
26 or Older	59.0	59.7	79.9	78.6	74.0	72.8	56.0	58.0	15.4	15.5
26-34	51.1	50.4	77.6	78.3	70.5	67.8	48.6	50.2	13.3	10.7
35-49	58.1	58.5	79.4	79.5	72.7	72.5	55.5	55.7	12.0	14.4
50 or Older	65.0	66.1	81.3	78.1	77.3	75.7	60.9	63.5	22.5	24.2
GENDER										
Male	55.6	55.9	79.9	79.2	72.1	71.6	54.6	55.9	15.5	15.3
Female	56.9	57.6	80.8	78.2	72.1	71.5	55.3	57.0	12.7	11.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	59.6	59.6	81.0	78.8	74.0	73.3	57.1	58.3	16.4	15.8
White	60.9	61.3	80.1	80.5	73.7	73.1	57.3	58.9	13.4	12.1
Black or African American	56.4	55.8	*	*	78.2	77.6	59.3	58.4	24.3	25.3
Other or Two or More Races	52.3	49.1	86.8	*	71.7	67.7	50.0	50.9	15.0	*
Hispanic or Latino	32.8	36.4	72.6	*	50.5	53.5	37.7	41.1	9.2	8.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	67.6	65.7	86.6	86.8	78.5	76.1	63.1	59.3	26.3	23.3
High School Graduate	61.7	63.4	81.3	82.1	75.1	73.9	60.0	63.7	17.4	16.0
Some College/Associate's Degree	52.7	52.9	74.5	71.5	69.1	69.3	54.5	54.3	9.9	12.0
College Graduate	35.8	38.4	*	*	52.1	57.4	39.9	45.1	7.8	8.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Percentages in the Total column are among all persons in the specified subgroup who used cigarettes in the past month, regardless of whether they ever used cigarettes daily.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.51A Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total		AGE FIRST USED MARIJUANA						Never Used Marijuana	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	6,883	6,592	2,670	2,383	2,476	2,590	1,442	1,268	294	351
AGE GROUP										
18-25	2,530	2,428	907	856	1,129	1,091	430	423	63	57
26 or Older	4,352	4,164	1,763	1,527	1,347	1,499	1,012	844	231	294
26-34	1,672	1,624	657	653	499	536	437	344	79	91
35-49	1,566	1,408	751 ^a	498	515	503	257	334	43	73
50 or Older	1,114	1,132	355	375	333	460	318	166	109	130
GENDER										
Male	4,555	4,130	1,831	1,549	1,668	1,696	885	739	171	146
Female	2,328	2,462	840	834	808	894	557	529	123	206
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,842	5,658	2,265	2,029	2,095	2,221	1,250	1,126	232	282
White	4,404	4,253	1,751	1,532	1,593	1,677	933	824	127	220
Black or African American	1,020	995	354	337	383	373	231	232	52	52
Other or Two or More Races	417	411	160	161	119	171	85	70	53 ^a	10
Hispanic or Latino	1,041	934	405	353	381	370	192	142	62	69
EDUCATION										
< High School	1,239	1,101	655	520	381	428	132	73	71	80
High School Graduate	2,031	1,829	854	830	703	635	358 ^a	226	116	137
Some College/Associate's Degree	2,644	2,416	955	760	1,074	1,048	581	554	35	53
College Graduate	968 ^a	1,247	207	273	318 ^a	479	372	414	72	81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.51B Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED MARIJUANA						Never Used Marijuana	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	2.8	2.7	12.9	11.7	6.1	6.1	2.8	2.4	0.2	0.3
AGE GROUP										
18-25	7.2	7.0	21.5	22.2	14.5	13.8	6.7	6.9	0.4	0.3
26 or Older	2.1	2.0	10.7	9.2	4.1	4.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	0.3
26-34	4.4	4.2	14.0	12.9	6.3	6.8	5.1	3.9	0.5	0.5
35-49	2.6	2.3	13.2 ^b	8.4	4.6	4.4	2.0	2.7	0.1	0.2
50 or Older	1.0	1.0	5.7	6.7	2.4	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
GENDER										
Male	3.9	3.5	14.6	13.2	7.6	7.4	3.3	2.8	0.3	0.3
Female	1.9	1.9	10.3	9.6	4.3	4.5	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.8	2.7	12.8	11.6	5.8	5.9	2.7	2.4	0.2	0.3
White	2.8	2.7	12.1	10.9	5.4	5.4	2.5	2.2	0.2	0.3
Black or African American	3.6	3.4	15.7	15.5	8.2	8.3	3.6	3.7	0.3	0.3
Other or Two or More Races	2.2	2.1	15.9	12.4	6.5	9.1	2.8	2.4	0.4 ^a	0.1
Hispanic or Latino	2.8	2.4	13.5	12.3	7.9	7.3	3.6	2.7	0.3	0.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	3.6	3.4	18.1	16.8	9.2	10.9	3.2	2.1	0.3	0.4
High School Graduate	3.3	3.0	14.1	13.9	6.6	5.6	3.3	2.3	0.3	0.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	3.6	3.2	13.5	10.9	7.0	6.4	3.4	3.2	0.1	0.1
College Graduate	1.3	1.7	5.2	6.2	3.0 ^a	4.3	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Percentages in the Total column are among all persons in the specified subgroup, regardless of whether they ever used marijuana.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.52A Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total		AGE FIRST USED ALCOHOL									
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older		18-20		21 or Older	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	15,113	14,569	5,375	4,847	6,403	6,371	3,335	3,351	2,380	2,503	955	848
AGE GROUP												
18-25	3,821	3,684	1,283	1,216	1,794	1,716	745	752	576	623	da	da
18-20	1,145	1,046	457	379	588	549	99	118	99	118	da	da
21 or Older	13,968	13,523	4,918	4,468	5,815	5,822	3,235	3,233	2,280	2,385	955	848
21-25	2,677	2,638	825	837	1,205	1,167	646	634	477	505	169	129
26 or Older	11,291	10,885	4,092	3,631	4,610	4,655	2,589	2,599	1,803	1,880	786	719
26 to 49	7,519	7,173	2,860	2,552	3,012	3,069	1,647	1,551	1,172	1,032	475	519
26-34	3,583	3,462	1,297	1,111	1,464	1,522	822	830	630	528	192	302
35-49	3,936	3,710	1,563	1,442	1,548	1,548	825	721	542	504	283	217
50 or Older	3,772	3,713	1,232	1,079	1,597	1,586	943	1,048	632	848	311	200
GENDER												
Male	9,807	9,207	3,525	3,175	4,124	3,918	2,158	2,114	1,548	1,635	610	479
Female	5,306	5,362	1,850	1,672	2,279	2,453	1,176	1,237	831	868	345	369
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,466	12,424	4,585	4,253	5,309	5,384	2,573	2,787	1,840	2,097	733	690
White	10,064	9,720	3,833	3,496	4,361	4,282	1,869	1,943	1,333	1,482	536	461
Black or African American	1,522	1,766	393	481	616	727	514	557	366	425	148	133
Other or Two or More Races	880	939	359	277	331	375	190	287	140	190	49	97
Hispanic or Latino	2,646 ^b	2,144	790	594	1,095	987	762	563	540	406	222	158
EDUCATION												
< High School	2,100	1,852	666	673	819	708	615	471	380	377	235 ^a	94
High School Graduate	3,480	3,267	1,359	1,146	1,473	1,385	649	737	465	515	184	222
Some College/Associate's Degree	5,149	4,790	1,992 ^a	1,595	2,187	2,226	971	969	670	737	301	231
College Graduate	4,383	4,659	1,359	1,433	1,924	2,052	1,100	1,174	864	874	235	301

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.52B Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED ALCOHOL									
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older		18-20		21 or Older	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	6.2	6.0	13.8 ^a	12.5	8.5	8.4	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.5	2.4	2.2
AGE GROUP												
18-25	10.9	10.7	22.3	22.4	15.2	14.4	6.7	7.0	7.6	8.5	da	da
18-20	8.8	8.2	22.4	21.4	12.7	11.7	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.2	da	da
21 or Older	6.1	5.8	13.4	12.1	8.2	8.2	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.5	2.4	2.2
21-25	12.2	12.1	22.2	22.9	16.8	16.1	7.3	7.4	8.9	9.9	4.8	3.8
26 or Older	5.4	5.2	12.4 ^a	10.9	7.2	7.3	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.0
26 to 49	7.6	7.2	15.3 ^a	13.5	9.6	9.7	4.3	4.2	5.7	5.1	2.7	3.0
26-34	9.3	8.9	18.7	15.9	11.9	12.2	5.3	5.4	7.4	6.4	2.8	4.3
35-49	6.5	6.2	13.2	12.1	8.1	8.1	3.6	3.3	4.6	4.2	2.6	2.1
50 or Older	3.5	3.4	8.6	7.5	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.0	1.6	1.1
GENDER												
Male	8.4	7.8	15.1	13.9	10.1	9.7	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.2	4.1	3.3
Female	4.2	4.2	11.9	10.5	6.6	6.9	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.1	6.0	13.6	12.6	8.1	8.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	2.2	2.1
White	6.4	6.2	13.2	12.1	7.9	7.7	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.4	2.1
Black or African American	5.3	6.1	13.7	17.0	9.1	11.3	4.0	4.3	5.5	6.4	2.4	2.0
Other or Two or More Races	4.6	4.8	20.1 ^a	13.7	8.7	10.2	2.2 ^a	3.6	3.5	5.0	1.1	2.3
Hispanic or Latino	7.0 ^b	5.6	15.5	12.0	11.1	10.0	5.1 ^a	3.6	6.8	4.8	3.2	2.2
EDUCATION												
< High School	6.1	5.7	13.2	15.6	9.9	9.7	5.3	4.3	6.1	6.7	4.4 ^a	1.7
High School Graduate	5.7	5.3	14.7	12.3	8.1	7.7	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	1.7	2.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	7.0	6.3	15.3 ^a	12.6	8.7	8.6	3.4	3.3	4.0	4.1	2.5	1.9
College Graduate	6.0	6.2	11.7	11.4	8.0	8.4	3.5	3.8	4.6	4.6	1.9	2.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Percentages in the Total column are among all persons in the specified subgroup, regardless of whether they ever used alcohol.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.53A Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Pain Reliever	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	4,354	4,124	228	205	4,126	3,919	764	665	3,361	3,254
Prescription from One Doctor	4,066	3,895	193	165	3,874	3,730	719	605	3,155	3,124
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	206	156	14	28	191	128	25	34	167	95
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	82	73	21	12	60	61	20	26	40	35
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	6,422 ^a	5,831	469	449	5,953 ^a	5,382	1,717 ^b	1,432	4,236	3,951
From Friend or Relative for Free	4,843	4,446	312	303	4,531	4,143	1,225 ^a	1,009	3,307	3,133
Bought from Friend or Relative	1,128	979	81	71	1,047	908	393 ^a	273	655	635
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	451	406	77	74	375	331	100	149	274	182
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	586	665	42	73	543	592	240	170	303	422
SOME OTHER WAY¹	588 ^b	374	96 ^a	54	492 ^a	320	163 ^b	75	329	245

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.53B Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Pain Reliever	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	36.4	37.5	27.3	26.3	37.1	38.4	26.5	28.4	40.8	41.3
Prescription from One Doctor	34.0	35.4	23.1	21.2	34.9	36.5	24.9	25.9	38.3	39.7
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	1.7	1.4	1.7	3.6	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.2
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	53.7	53.0	56.2	57.4	53.6	52.7	59.5	61.2	51.5	50.2
From Friend or Relative for Free	40.5	40.4	37.4	38.8	40.8	40.6	42.5	43.1	40.2	39.8
Bought from Friend or Relative	9.4	8.9	9.7	9.1	9.4	8.9	13.6	11.7	8.0	8.1
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	3.8	3.7	9.2	9.5	3.4	3.2	3.5 ^a	6.4	3.3	2.3
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	4.9	6.0	5.1 ^a	9.4	4.9	5.8	8.3	7.3	3.7 ^a	5.4
SOME OTHER WAY¹	4.9 ^a	3.4	11.5 ^a	6.9	4.4	3.1	5.6 ^a	3.2	4.0	3.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.54A Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	3,938	3,537	216	190	3,722	3,347	892 ^a	728	2,830	2,619
Prescription from One Doctor	3,863	3,470	197	168	3,666	3,302	860 ^a	714	2,806	2,589
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	64	33	12	8	51	25	28	9	23	15
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	11 ^a	34	6	13	5	20	4	5	1	15
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	446	415	29	38	417	377	188	140	229	237
From Friend or Relative for Free	235	195	8	10	228	184	95	62	133	122
Bought from Friend or Relative	169	175	9	10	160	165	69	65	91	100
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	42	45	13	18	29	28	24	13	5	15
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	69	78	10	14	59	64	34	37	25	27
SOME OTHER WAY¹	73	55	15	21	58	34	15	20	43	14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.54B Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	87.0	86.6	80.0	72.2	87.5	87.6	79.0	78.7	90.5	90.4
Prescription from One Doctor	85.4	85.0	73.2	64.1	86.1	86.4	76.2	77.1	89.7	89.4
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	1.4	0.8	4.6	3.1	1.2	0.6	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.2 ^a	0.8	2.2	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	9.9	10.2	10.9	14.5	9.8	9.9	16.7	15.1	7.3	8.2
From Friend or Relative for Free	5.2	4.8	2.8	3.9	5.4	4.8	8.4	6.7	4.2	4.2
Bought from Friend or Relative	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	6.1	7.1	2.9	3.4
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.9	1.1	4.8	6.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.5
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	1.5	1.9	3.6	5.2	1.4	1.7	3.0	4.0	0.8	0.9
SOME OTHER WAY¹	1.6	1.4	5.5	8.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.4	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.55A Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Tranquilizer	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	1,284	1,168	41	28	1,243	1,140	201	164	1,042	976
Prescription from One Doctor	1,228	1,109	38	21	1,190	1,088	179	155	1,011	933
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	42	49	*	*	42	47	15	8	27	40
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	15	9	3	5	11	4	7	0	4	4
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	3,858	3,925	244	272	3,614	3,653	1,315	1,289	2,299	2,365
From Friend or Relative for Free	2,982	3,068	168	174	2,814	2,894	972	888	1,842	2,006
Bought from Friend or Relative	655	701	48	74	607	627	294	325	313	301
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	222	156	28	23	194	132	50	75	144 ^a	57
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	443	516	70	89	374	426	232	242	142	184
SOME OTHER WAY¹	246	235	15	22	232	213	72	66	160	147

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.55B Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Tranquilizer	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER										
Prescription from One Doctor	22.0	20.0	11.1	6.8	22.8	21.0	11.0	9.3	28.6	26.6
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	21.1	19.0	10.2	5.1	21.8	20.0	9.8	8.8	27.8	25.4
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.7	0.8	*	*	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.1
	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE										
From Friend or Relative for Free	66.2	67.2	66.1	66.2	66.2	67.2	72.3	73.2	63.1	64.4
Bought from Friend or Relative	51.1	52.5	45.5	42.4	51.5	53.3	53.4	50.4	50.6	54.6
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	11.2	12.0	13.0	18.1	11.1	11.5	16.1	18.5	8.6	8.2
	3.8	2.7	7.7	5.7	3.5	2.4	2.7	4.3	4.0 ^a	1.6
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	7.6	8.8	18.8	21.7	6.8	7.8	12.7	13.8	3.9	5.0
SOME OTHER WAY¹	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.56A Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	2,213	2,320	*	*	2,121	2,242	656	541	1,466	1,701
Prescription from One Doctor	2,148	2,285	*	*	2,064	2,209	643	528	1,421	1,681
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	52	32	*	*	44	30	8	12	*	18
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	13	3	*	*	13	3	5	2	8	1
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	385	386	*	*	348	341	158	181	190	160
From Friend or Relative for Free	204	185	*	*	191	173	61	78	130	96
Bought from Friend or Relative	168	190	*	*	146	166	86	101	60	65
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	13	10	*	*	11	2	11	2	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	106	108	*	*	94	92	65	62	29	30
SOME OTHER WAY¹	22	43	*	*	19	41	10	24	9	17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.56B Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	81.2	81.2	*	*	82.2	82.6	73.8	67.0	86.5	89.1
Prescription from One Doctor	78.8	80.0	*	*	80.0	81.3	72.4	65.3	83.9	88.1
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	1.9	1.1	*	*	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	*	1.0
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.5	0.1	*	*	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	14.1	13.5	*	*	13.5	12.6	17.8	22.4	11.2	8.4
From Friend or Relative for Free	7.5	6.5	*	*	7.4	6.4	6.8	9.6	7.7	5.0
Bought from Friend or Relative	6.1	6.7	*	*	5.7	6.1	9.7	12.5	3.5	3.4
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.5	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	3.9	3.8	*	*	3.6	3.4	7.3	7.7	1.7	1.6
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.8	1.5	*	*	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.9	0.5	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.57A Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Stimulant	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER										
Prescription from One Doctor	577	672	71	61	506	611	224	189	282	422
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	528	648	62	56	466	592	209	176	257 ^a	415
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	37	18	3	1	33	17	13	10	20	7
	12	7	5	4	7	2	1	2	5	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE										
From Friend or Relative for Free	4,070	4,423	348	312	3,722	4,111	2,037	2,138	1,685	1,973
Bought from Friend or Relative	2,848 ^a	3,235	220	200	2,628 ^a	3,035	1,388	1,422	1,241 ^b	1,613
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	1,012	1,013	101	79	911	933	586	646	325	287
	210	175	27	33	183	142	64	69	119	73
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	276	209	28	25	248	183	129	115	119	68
SOME OTHER WAY¹	166	141	14	5	152	136	83	52	70	84

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.57B Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Stimulant	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	11.3	12.3	15.3	15.2	10.9	12.1	9.1	7.6	13.1	16.6
Prescription from One Doctor	10.4	11.9	13.5	14.0	10.1	11.7	8.5	7.1	11.9	16.3
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	80.0	81.2	75.6	77.2	80.4	81.6	82.4	85.7	78.2	77.5
From Friend or Relative for Free	56.0	59.4	47.8	49.5	56.8	60.2	56.1	57.0	57.6	63.3
Bought from Friend or Relative	19.9	18.6	21.9	19.6	19.7	18.5	23.7	25.9	15.1	11.3
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	4.1	3.2	5.9	8.1	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	5.5	2.9
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	5.4	3.8	6.1	6.3	5.4	3.6	5.2	4.6	5.5	2.7
SOME OTHER WAY¹	3.3	2.6	3.0	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.58A Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	2,293 ^a	2,642	153	145	2,140 ^a	2,497	1,122	1,146	1,018 ^a	1,351
Prescription from One Doctor	2,199 ^a	2,563	138	*	2,061 ^a	2,431	1,077	1,092	984 ^b	1,339
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	90	75	13	*	77	63	44	52	33	11
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	4	3	*	*	1	3	1	2	*	1
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	342	326	45	*	297	300	157	158	140	142
From Friend or Relative for Free	183	149	20	13	163	136	87	92	76	43
Bought from Friend or Relative	148	158	19	6	129	151	67	63	62	88
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	11	20	6	*	5	13	4	3	1	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	47	55	4	8	43	47	22	24	21	23
SOME OTHER WAY¹	19	13	*	1	17	12	*	4	*	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.58B Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	84.9	87.0	75.2	80.3	85.7	87.4	85.9	86.0	85.5	88.7
Prescription from One Doctor	81.4	84.4	67.5	*	82.6	85.1	82.5	81.9	82.7	87.9
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	3.3	2.5	6.4	*	3.1	2.2	3.4	3.9	2.8	0.7
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	12.7	10.8	22.1	*	11.9	10.5	12.0	11.9	11.7	9.3
From Friend or Relative for Free	6.8	4.9	9.9	7.4	6.5	4.8	6.6	6.9	6.4	2.9
Bought from Friend or Relative	5.5	5.2	9.2	3.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.8
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.4	0.6	3.0	*	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	1.7	1.8	1.9	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.7	0.4	*	0.5	0.7	0.4	*	0.3	*	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.59A Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Sedative	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	423	504	*	*	396	491	63	41	333	450
Prescription from One Doctor	393	477	*	*	368	466	57	40	311	427
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	29	19	*	*	28	*	6	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	951	901	*	*	882	836	177	188	705	648
From Friend or Relative for Free	834	737	*	*	789	691	143	142	646	549
Bought from Friend or Relative	68	91	*	*	62	84	19	*	43	53
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	49	72	*	*	31	61	15	15	15	46
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	42	51	*	*	42	36	16	11	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	44	54	*	*	43	52	3	*	40	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.59B Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Sedative	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER										
	29.0	33.4	*	*	29.1	34.7	24.3	16.4	30.2	38.6
Prescription from One Doctor	26.9	31.6	*	*	27.0	33.0	21.9	16.0	28.2	36.6
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	2.0	1.3	*	*	2.0	*	2.4	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE										
	65.1	59.7	*	*	64.7	59.1	68.2	75.8	63.9	55.5
From Friend or Relative for Free	57.1	48.8	*	*	57.9	48.8	55.0	57.3	58.6	47.0
Bought from Friend or Relative	4.7	6.0	*	*	4.6	5.9	7.3	*	3.9	4.5
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	3.4	4.8	*	*	2.2	4.3	5.9	6.0	1.4	4.0
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	2.8	3.4	*	*	3.1	2.5	6.2	4.3	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	3.0	3.6	*	*	3.1	3.7	1.2	*	3.6	3.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.60A Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	736	662	*	*	707	630	*	*	*	*
Prescription from One Doctor	720	648	*	*	691	618	*	*	*	*
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	14	12	*	*	13	11	*	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	3	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	29	26	*	*	18	21	*	*	*	*
From Friend or Relative for Free	14	4	*	*	12	1	*	*	*	*
Bought from Friend or Relative	8	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	11	6	*	*	9	3	*	*	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	3	3	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.60B Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	94.5	95.0	*	*	95.9	96.3	*	*	*	*
Prescription from One Doctor	92.3	92.9	*	*	93.7	94.6	*	*	*	*
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	1.8	1.7	*	*	1.8	1.8	*	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.4	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	3.7	3.7	*	*	2.5	3.3	*	*	*	*
From Friend or Relative for Free	1.8	0.6	*	*	1.6	0.1	*	*	*	*
Bought from Friend or Relative	1.0	*	*	*	0.9	*	*	*	*	*
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	1.4	0.9	*	*	1.3	0.4	*	*	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.4	0.4	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.61A Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	7,586	7,014	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	1,308	1,212	2,668	2,784	--	--	176	170
Help with Sleep	529 ^a	370	1,212	1,286	--	--	1,050	1,131
Help with Feelings or Emotion	396	436	635	575	--	--	54	54
Experiment or See What It's Like	300	338	381	369	297	262	54	41
Feel Good or Get High	1,467	1,447	733	710	547	511	86	83
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	106	102	90	75	76	68	18	13
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	280	237	21	30	4	15	*	1
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	219	215	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	1,382	1,567	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	1,398	1,617	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	1,173	1,164	--	--
Some Other Reason	145	97	200	148	113	131	26	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.61B Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Pain Reliever	Pain Reliever	Tranquilizer	Tranquilizer	Stimulant	Stimulant	Sedative	Sedative
	Misuse ¹ (2015)	Misuse ¹ (2016)	Misuse (2015)	Misuse (2016)	Misuse (2015)	Misuse (2016)	Misuse (2015)	Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	62.6	62.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	10.8	10.8	44.9	46.6	--	--	12.0	11.2
Help with Sleep	4.4	3.3	20.4	21.5	--	--	71.7	74.6
Help with Feelings or Emotion	3.3	3.9	10.7	9.6	--	--	3.7	3.6
Experiment or See What It's Like	2.5	3.0	6.4	6.2	5.7	4.7	3.7	2.7
Feel Good or Get High	12.1	12.9	12.3	11.9	10.5	9.2	5.9	5.5
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	*	0.0
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	4.2	3.9	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	26.5	28.2	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	26.8	29.1	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	22.5	21.0	--	--
Some Other Reason	1.2	0.9	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.62A Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	7,103	6,635	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	1,216	1,120	2,565	2,666	--	--	164	145
Help with Sleep	500 ^a	346	1,179	1,258	--	--	1,003	1,089
Help with Feelings or Emotion	353	366	603	516	--	--	53	50
Experiment or See What It's Like	223	262	298	290	245	228	41	39
Feel Good or Get High	1,309	1,291	611	580	466	442	69	67
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	100	94	90	72	71	63	18	12
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	280	235	21	30	3	15	*	1
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	205	201	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	1,243	1,415	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	1,345	1,559	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	1,063	1,097	--	--
Some Other Reason	121	80	188	142	99	115	22	19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.62B Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	63.4	63.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	10.9	10.7	46.2	48.0	--	--	12.0	10.2
Help with Sleep	4.5	3.3	21.2	22.7	--	--	73.2	76.6
Help with Feelings or Emotion	3.2	3.5	10.9	9.3	--	--	3.9	3.5
Experiment or See What It's Like	2.0	2.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.4	3.0	2.7
Feel Good or Get High	11.7	12.4	11.0	10.4	9.8	8.6	5.1	4.7
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	*	0.1
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	4.3	3.9	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	26.2	27.6	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	28.4	30.4	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	22.4	21.4	--	--
Some Other Reason	1.1	0.8	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.63A Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	7,701	7,268	315	332	2,078	1,957	5,309	4,979	3,859	3,596	3,842	3,672
SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE²												
Drank Alone	502	497	40	39	164	186	298	272	290	338	212	158
Drank with One Other Person	1,346	1,234	64	50	332	313	949	871	621	543	725	691
Drank with More than One Person	5,575	5,285	169	204	1,472	1,357	3,935	3,724	2,818	2,582	2,757	2,703
LOCATION OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE^{2,3}												
Car or Other Vehicle	319	256	11	9	112	81	196	166	151	111	168	145
Home	2,674	2,466	126	115	606	576	1,942	1,775	1,321	1,230	1,353	1,236
Someone Else's Home	3,509	3,541	108	116	1,031	1,004	2,370	2,422	1,810	1,724	1,699	1,817
Park, Beach, or Parking Lot	363	359	9	23	143	138	211	198	184	172	178	186
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	662 ^b	490	2	9	59	41	601 ^b	440	248	186	414 ^a	304
Concert or Sports Game	173	176	1	2	44	43	128	131	87	77	86	99
School	176	131	1	11	24	17	151	103	89	46	87	85
Some Other Place ⁴	470	424	27	18	165	130	278	276	254	219	216	205
Party, Wedding, or Celebration	155	131	10	5	51	49	94	77	82	53	72	79
Outside (Location not Specified)	48	51	2	4	19	22	27	25	26	40	21	11
Hotel, Motel, or Resort	61	52	*	1	20	14	41	37	17	23	44	29
Camping, Hunting, or Fishing	50	41	6	*	18 ^a	3	26	35	32	29	18	12
Cabin, Cottage, Vacation Home, etc.	19	8	3	*	8	4	8	3	7	6	12 ^a	2
Dorm Room	3	12	*	*	1	1	2	10	2	1	1	10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for the most recent time they used alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ Respondents could specify other locations for "Some Other Place." Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. The six types of locations listed here are among the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.63B Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE²												
Drank Alone	6.8	7.1	14.7	13.4	8.3	10.0	5.8	5.6	7.8	9.8	5.7	4.5
Drank with One Other Person	18.1	17.6	23.4	17.0	16.9	16.9	18.3	17.9	16.7	15.7	19.6	19.5
Drank with More than One Person	75.1	75.3	61.9	69.7	74.8	73.1	75.9	76.5	75.6	74.6	74.7	76.1
LOCATION OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE^{2,3}												
Car or Other Vehicle	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.0	5.8	4.4	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.2	4.6	4.1
Home	36.3	35.4	46.9	40.4	31.1	31.5	37.7	36.7	35.8	35.9	36.8	35.0
Someone Else's Home	47.6 ^a	50.9	40.1	40.7	52.9	54.8	46.0 ^a	50.0	49.0	50.4	46.2 ^a	51.4
Park, Beach, or Parking Lot	4.9	5.2	3.3	8.0	7.4	7.5	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	9.0 ^a	7.0	0.7	3.2	3.0	2.2	11.7 ^a	9.1	6.7	5.4	11.3 ^a	8.6
Concert or Sports Game	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8
School	2.4	1.9	0.2	3.9	1.2	0.9	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.4	2.4	2.4
Some Other Place ⁴	6.5	6.2	10.1	6.5	8.7	7.3	5.5	5.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.9
Party, Wedding, or Celebration	2.1	1.9	3.9	1.8	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.3
Outside (Location not Specified)	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.3
Hotel, Motel, or Resort	0.8	0.8	*	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8
Camping, Hunting, or Fishing	0.7	0.6	2.3	*	0.9 ^a	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4
Cabin, Cottage, Vacation Home, etc.	0.3	0.1	1.2	*	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Dorm Room	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for the most recent time they used alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ Respondents could specify other locations for "Some Other Place." Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. The six types of locations listed here are among the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.64A Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Source of Most Recent Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	7,701	7,268	315	332	2,078	1,957	5,309	4,979	3,859	3,596	3,842	3,672
UNDERAGE DRINKER PAID²	2,300	2,097	13	18	386	344	1,901	1,735	1,350	1,220	950	877
Purchased It Himself or Herself	732	628	1	4	90	73	641	551	409	379	323	248
From Store, Restaurant, Bar, Club, or Event	618	521	*	*	73	51	545	469	337	310	282	211
Liquor, Convenience, or Grocery Store	371	326	*	*	54	42	317	282	233	214	138	112
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	229	186	*	*	14	9	215	177	89	86	140	100
Concert, Sports, or Other Event	15	10	*	*	2	*	13	10	12	10	3	*
From Another Person	110	95	1	*	17	21	92	71	72	61	38	34
From Person under Age 21	25	31	1	*	4	13	20	15	14	22	11	9
From Person Aged 21 or Older	85	64	0	0	13	8	71	56	58	39	27	25
Purchased by Someone Else	1,541	1,453	13	9	290	269	1,239	1,176	920	827	621	626
Parent or Guardian	57	70	*	*	7	7	51	62	31	40	27	30
Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	190	177	*	1	23	11	166	165	93	94	97	83
Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	1,046	1,000	*	2	171	200	865	798	632	580	414	421
Someone under Age 21	193	142	*	*	74	43	117	96	129 ^a	67	64	75
UNDERAGE DRINKER DID NOT PAY²	5,120	4,917	260	275	1,581	1,511	3,279	3,132	2,370	2,234	2,749	2,684
Got It from Parent or Guardian	616	645	48	51	201	207	367	387	272	266	343	378
Got It from Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	834 ^b	599	43	33	239 ^a	164	552 ^a	403	397 ^a	277	437 ^a	322
Got It from Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	1,626	1,704	18	29	288	315	1,320	1,361	697	693	930	1,012
Got It from Someone under Age 21	868	886	38	45	407	377	422	464	409	429	459	458
Took It from Own Home	351	398	52	60	172	197	127	141	170	222	181	176
Took It from Someone Else's Home	151	123	15	11	54	54	81	57	76	63	75	60
Got It Some Other Way	373	342	16	20	112	112	244	210	215	172	157	170
From Friend or Acquaintance, Unspecified Age and Method ³	148	147	*	4	49	52	91	91	89	75	59	72

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could specify other sources for most recent alcohol use in the past month. Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. This source is the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.64B Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Most Recent Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDERAGE DRINKER PAID²	31.0	29.9	4.9	6.0	19.6	18.6	36.7	35.7	36.3	35.3	25.7	24.6
Purchased It Himself or Herself	9.9	9.0	0.3	1.5	4.6	3.9	12.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	8.8	7.0
From Store, Restaurant, Bar, Club, or Event	8.4	7.5	*	*	3.7	2.8	10.6	9.7	9.1	9.0	7.6	5.9
Liquor, Convenience, or Grocery Store	5.0	4.7	*	*	2.8	2.3	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.2	3.7	3.1
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	3.1	2.7	*	*	0.7	0.5	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.8
Concert, Sports, or Other Event	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	*
From Another Person	1.5	1.4	0.3	*	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.0
From Person under Age 21	0.3	0.4	0.3	*	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
From Person Aged 21 or Older	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.7
Purchased by Someone Else	20.8	20.8	4.6	3.0	14.8	14.5	24.0	24.2	24.9	24.0	16.8	17.6
Parent or Guardian	0.8	1.0	*	*	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8
Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	2.6	2.6	*	0.5	1.2	0.6	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3
Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	14.3	14.4	*	0.8	8.8	10.8	16.9	16.6	17.2	17.1	11.3	11.9
Someone under Age 21	2.6	2.0	*	*	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.0	3.5 ^a	2.0	1.8	2.1
UNDERAGE DRINKER DID NOT PAY²	69.0	70.1	95.1	94.0	80.4	81.4	63.3	64.3	63.7	64.7	74.3	75.4
Got It from Parent or Guardian	8.6	9.5	19.7	19.0	10.8	11.7	7.3	8.1	7.6	8.0	9.7	11.0
Got It from Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	11.7 ^b	8.8	17.7	12.3	12.8 ^a	9.2	11.0 ^a	8.5	11.1 ^a	8.3	12.4 ^a	9.3
Got It from Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	22.8	25.1	7.3	10.9	15.5	17.8	26.3	28.6	19.4	20.7	26.3	29.3
Got It from Someone under Age 21	12.2	13.0	15.6	16.8	21.9	21.3	8.4	9.8	11.4	12.8	13.0	13.3
Took It from Own Home	4.9	5.9	21.1	22.6	9.3	11.1	2.5	3.0	4.7 ^a	6.6	5.1	5.1
Took It from Someone Else's Home	2.1	1.8	6.3	4.2	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7
Got It Some Other Way	5.2	5.0	6.7	7.5	6.0	6.4	4.9	4.4	6.0	5.2	4.5	4.9
From Friend or Acquaintance, Unspecified Age and Method ³	2.1	2.2	*	1.6	2.6	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could specify other sources for most recent alcohol use in the past month. Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. This source is the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.65A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	7,724 ^a	8,307	109	143	7,577 ^a	8,121
Marijuana	6,371 ^a	6,885	78	111	6,264 ^a	6,746
Cocaine	452	436	1	2	445	431
Crack	59	54	*	1	59	54
Heroin	79 ^a	141	*	2	79	139
Hallucinogens	336 ^a	489	3	1	327 ^b	488
LSD	76	121	*	1	76	120
PCP	8	6	*	1	8	5
Ecstasy	166	251	*	1	160 ^a	250
Inhalants	118	165	3	7	111	154
Methamphetamine	176	208	*	7	156	197
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	1,995	2,081	22	33	1,958	2,037
Pain Relievers ⁴	1,030	1,009	19	25	1,009	977
Tranquilizers	634	674	2	12	622	653
Stimulants	625	703	3	1	617	700
Sedatives	174	131	*	*	174	131
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	1,074	1,090	19	26	1,054	1,057

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.65B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	12.2	13.0	4.7	6.3	12.5	13.2
Marijuana	10.1	10.8	3.4	4.9	10.3	11.0
Cocaine	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7
Crack	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.5 ^a	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.5 ^b	0.8
LSD	0.1	0.2	*	0.0	0.1	0.2
PCP	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.3	0.4	*	0.0	0.3 ^a	0.4
Inhalants	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.3	*	0.3	0.3	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	3.2	3.3	1.0	1.4	3.2	3.3
Pain Relievers ⁴	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.6
Tranquilizers	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1
Stimulants	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1
Sedatives	0.3	0.2	*	*	0.3	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.66A Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹						PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE						PAST MONTH OPIOID USE (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE) ²					
	Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	7,724 ^a	8,307	109	143	7,577 ^a	8,121	6,371 ^a	6,885	78	111	6,264 ^a	6,746	1,074	1,090	19	26	1,054	1,057
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	836	754	*	*	817	748	686	633	*	*	674	628	101	100	*	*	98	98
18-25	3,227	3,483	62	57	3,143	3,398	2,814	3,016	53	56	2,740	2,936	390	319	10	2	380	317
26-44	3,661	4,070	37	81	3,617	3,975	2,871 ^a	3,235	18	51	2,850	3,181	583	671	6	23	576	642
POVERTY LEVEL⁴																		
Less Than 100%	2,011	2,093	44	52	1,949	2,031	1,717	1,724	35	40	1,667	1,675	329	315	9	6	320	309
100-199%	1,884	1,884	26	19	1,845	1,845	1,557	1,598	26	17	1,524	1,571	273	255	*	2	269	247
200% or More	3,756 ^a	4,230	39	72	3,710 ^a	4,145	3,041 ^a	3,474	17 ^a	54	3,017 ^a	3,411	469	516	6	18	462	498
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵																		
Private	4,197 ^a	4,724	39	54	4,147 ^a	4,648	3,414 ^b	3,898	16	46	3,386 ^a	3,834	502	507	6	1	494	505
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	2,179	2,367	65	72	2,099	2,278	1,824	1,983	59	49	1,752	1,927	372	400	7	24	365	369
Other ⁷	623	539	*	*	619	530	512	421	*	*	508	419	80	92	*	*	80	85
No Coverage	1,062	1,010	*	*	1,044	991	888	832	*	*	880	813	186	146	*	*	180	144
TRIMESTER⁸																		
First	da	da	37 ^a	83	da	da	da	da	31 ^a	75	da	da	da	da	11	9	da	da
Second	da	da	49	31	da	da	da	da	27	19	da	da	da	da	6	*	da	da
Third	da	da	23	29	da	da	da	da	21	17	da	da	da	da	*	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

³ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.66B Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹						PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE						PAST MONTH OPIOID USE (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE) ²					
	Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	12.2	13.0	4.7	6.3	12.5	13.2	10.1	10.8	3.4	4.9	10.3	11.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	13.4	11.8	*	*	13.3	11.9	11.0	9.9	*	*	10.9	10.0	1.6	1.6	*	*	1.6	1.6
18-25	18.6 ^a	20.2	7.4	8.6	19.1 ^a	20.7	16.2	17.5	6.4	8.5	16.6	17.8	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.3	2.3	1.9
26-44	9.3	10.1	2.6	5.2	9.5	10.3	7.3	8.0	1.3	3.3	7.5	8.2	1.5	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
POVERTY LEVEL⁴																		
Less Than 100%	13.8	15.0	7.2	9.9	14.0	15.3	11.7	12.4	5.7	7.7	12.0	12.6	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.2	2.3	2.3
100-199%	13.5	13.4	5.5	4.4	13.8	13.6	11.2	11.3	5.5	4.0	11.4	11.6	2.0	1.8	*	0.4	2.0	1.8
200% or More	11.0	11.9	3.2	5.5	11.3	12.2	8.9	9.8	1.4 ^a	4.1	9.2	10.0	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵																		
Private	10.9 ^a	11.9	3.2	4.0	11.1 ^a	12.2	8.9 ^a	9.8	1.3	3.4	9.1 ^a	10.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.3
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	14.8	15.7	7.5	8.6	15.3	16.1	12.4	13.1	6.8	5.8	12.7	13.6	2.5	2.6	0.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Other ⁷	13.9	11.9	*	*	14.5	12.0	11.4	9.3	*	*	11.9	9.5	1.8	2.0	*	*	1.9	1.9
No Coverage	13.7	14.3	*	*	13.8	14.3	11.5	11.8	*	*	11.6	11.7	2.4	2.1	*	*	2.4	2.1
TRIMESTER⁸																		
First	da	da	4.8 ^a	11.5	da	da	da	da	4.0 ^b	10.4	da	da	da	da	1.4	1.2	da	da
Second	da	da	6.4	4.2	da	da	da	da	3.5	2.5	da	da	da	da	0.7	*	da	da
Third	da	da	3.1	3.7	da	da	da	da	2.7	2.3	da	da	da	da	*	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

³ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.67A Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/Pregnancy Characteristic	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	13,346 ^a	12,491	314	226	12,971 ^a	12,210
AGE GROUP						
15-17	410 ^a	317	*	*	399 ^a	316
18-25	3,950 ^b	3,315	190 ^b	84	3,737 ^b	3,213
26-44	8,985	8,859	115	142	8,835	8,681
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	4,313 ^b	3,744	131	109	4,159 ^b	3,622
100-199%	3,318	3,408	96	54	3,212	3,325
200% or More	5,675	5,308	88	64	5,561	5,232
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	6,295 ^a	5,803	68	39	6,203 ^a	5,744
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	4,280	4,336	198	173	4,061	4,135
Other ⁵	1,109	1,059	*	*	1,068	1,043
No Coverage	2,275 ^b	1,848	*	*	2,233 ^b	1,826
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da	da	128	91	da	da
Second	da	da	102	86	da	da
Third	da	da	77	48	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.67B Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/Pregnancy Characteristic	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	21.1 ^b	19.5	13.6	10.0	21.4 ^b	19.9
AGE GROUP						
15-17	6.6 ^a	5.0	*	*	6.5 ^a	5.0
18-25	22.7 ^b	19.3	22.9 ^b	12.6	22.7 ^b	19.5
26-44	22.7	22.0	8.1	9.1	23.3	22.5
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	29.5 ^a	26.9	21.6	20.6	29.8 ^a	27.2
100-199%	23.8	24.2	20.2	12.7	23.9	24.5
200% or More	16.6 ^b	14.9	7.2	4.9	16.9 ^a	15.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	16.3 ^b	14.6	5.6	2.9	16.7 ^b	15.1
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	29.1	28.7	22.8	20.7	29.5	29.2
Other ⁵	24.8	23.3	*	*	25.0	23.7
No Coverage	29.3 ^a	26.1	*	*	29.5	26.4
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da	da	16.6	12.6	da	da
Second	da	da	13.4	11.5	da	da
Third	da	da	10.1	6.2	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.68A Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE						PAST MONTH BINGE ALCOHOL USE ¹						PAST MONTH HEAVY ALCOHOL USE ¹					
	Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	33,529	33,136	214	187	33,182	32,793	18,146	17,723	105	98	17,966	17,547	3,627	3,561	18	21	3,598	3,529
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	1,045	981	*	*	1,036	978	634	570	*	*	629	568	84	64	*	*	84	64
18-25	9,933	9,736	98 ^b	43	9,791	9,645	6,394	6,388	59	27	6,314	6,320	1,425	1,476	7	3	1,413	1,468
26-44	22,550	22,418	111	141	22,355	22,170	11,119	10,765	45	70	11,024	10,659	2,118	2,022	12	18	2,102	1,997
POVERTY LEVEL³																		
Less Than 100%	5,723	5,431	56	25	5,631	5,390	3,637	3,452	27	19	3,591	3,420	677	723	6	13	672	706
100-199%	6,703	6,437	38	36	6,641	6,361	3,785	3,538	27	7	3,741	3,508	755	681	0	*	755	675
200% or More	20,910	21,025	120	122	20,716	20,804	10,575	10,588	51	72	10,486	10,475	2,137	2,096	12	8	2,115	2,086
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴																		
Private	23,039	23,177	98	146	22,863	22,909	11,830	11,818	40	71	11,741	11,680	2,453	2,488	15	6	2,428	2,477
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	5,725	5,801	102 ^a	47	5,594	5,733	3,501	3,431	64 ^a	21	3,421	3,403	627	544	6	7	621	532
Other ⁶	2,234	2,167	*	*	2,219	2,151	1,306	1,142	*	*	1,299	1,133	304 ^a	209	*	*	304 ^a	205
No Coverage	3,486 ^b	2,994	*	*	3,448 ^b	2,975	2,106	1,878	*	*	2,093	1,870	387	437	*	*	387	431
TRIMESTER⁷																		
First	da	da	127	119	da	da	da	da	67	78	da	da	da	da	12	12	da	da
Second	da	da	46	28	da	da	da	da	17	14	da	da	da	da	1	7	da	da
Third	da	da	33	37	da	da	da	da	12	*	da	da	da	da	6	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁷ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.68B Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE						PAST MONTH BINGE ALCOHOL USE ¹						PAST MONTH HEAVY ALCOHOL USE ¹					
	Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	53.1 ^a	51.8	9.3	8.3	54.8 ^a	53.5	28.7	27.7	4.6	4.3	29.7	28.6	5.7	5.6	0.8	0.9	5.9	5.8
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	16.8	15.4	*	*	16.8	15.5	10.2	8.9	*	*	10.2	9.0	1.3	1.0	*	*	1.4	1.0
18-25	57.2	56.6	11.8 ^a	6.5	59.4	58.6	36.8	37.1	7.1	4.1	38.3	38.4	8.2	8.6	0.8	0.5	8.6	8.9
26-44	57.1	55.6	7.8	9.1	59.0	57.5	28.1	26.7	3.1	4.5	29.1	27.6	5.4	5.0	0.8	1.1	5.5	5.2
POVERTY LEVEL³																		
Less Than 100%	39.2	39.0	9.3	4.7	40.4	40.5	24.9	24.8	4.5	3.6	25.8	25.7	4.6	5.2	0.9	2.5	4.8	5.3
100-199%	48.0	45.7	8.0	8.6	49.5	46.9	27.1	25.1	5.7	1.7	27.9	25.9	5.4	4.8	0.1	*	5.6	5.0
200% or More	61.1 ^a	59.1	9.8	9.3	63.0 ^a	61.1	30.9	29.8	4.2	5.5	31.9	30.8	6.2	5.9	1.0	0.6	6.4	6.1
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴																		
Private	59.7	58.5	8.0	10.9	61.4	60.2	30.7	29.8	3.3	5.4	31.5	30.7	6.4	6.3	1.2	0.4	6.5	6.5
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	39.0	38.4	11.8 ^a	5.6	40.7	40.5	23.8	22.7	7.4 ^a	2.5	24.9	24.0	4.3	3.6	0.7	0.8	4.5	3.8
Other ⁶	49.9	47.7	*	*	51.9	48.8	29.2 ^a	25.2	*	*	30.4 ^a	25.7	6.8 ^a	4.6	*	*	7.1 ^a	4.6
No Coverage	44.9	42.3	*	*	45.6	43.0	27.2	26.5	*	*	27.7	27.0	5.0	6.2	*	*	5.1	6.2
TRIMESTER⁷																		
First	da	da	16.4	16.5	da	da	da	da	8.7	10.8	da	da	da	da	1.5	1.7	da	da
Second	da	da	6.1	3.7	da	da	da	da	2.3	1.8	da	da	da	da	0.1	1.0	da	da
Third	da	da	4.3	4.8	da	da	da	da	1.6	*	da	da	da	da	0.8	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁷ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.69A Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	7,724 ^a	8,307	109	143	7,577 ^a	8,121
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	14,659 ^b	13,634	319	239	14,273 ^a	13,335
Cigarettes	13,346 ^a	12,491	314	226	12,971 ^a	12,210
Smokeless Tobacco	454 ^a	311	4	11	448 ^a	300
Cigars	2,215	2,033	19	39	2,184	1,982
Pipe Tobacco	325	322	9	3	313	313
ALCOHOL	33,529	33,136	214	187	33,182	32,793
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	18,146	17,723	105	98	17,966	17,547
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	3,627	3,561	18	21	3,598	3,529
ILLICIT DRUGS, TOBACCO PRODUCTS, OR ALCOHOL^{2,3}	38,966	38,677	500	451	38,314	38,034
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	35,164	35,097	298	285	34,728	34,639
TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR ALCOHOL³	38,187	37,709	463	397	37,573	37,127

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.69B Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	12.2	13.0	4.7	6.3	12.5	13.2
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	23.2 ^b	21.3	13.9	10.6	23.6 ^b	21.8
Cigarettes	21.1 ^b	19.5	13.6	10.0	21.4 ^b	19.9
Smokeless Tobacco	0.7 ^a	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7 ^b	0.5
Cigars	3.5	3.2	0.8	1.7	3.6	3.2
Pipe Tobacco	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5
ALCOHOL	53.1 ^a	51.8	9.3	8.3	54.8 ^a	53.5
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	28.7	27.7	4.6	4.3	29.7	28.6
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	5.7	5.6	0.8	0.9	5.9	5.8
ILLCIT DRUGS, TOBACCO PRODUCTS, OR ALCOHOL^{2,3}	61.7 ^a	60.5	21.7	20.0	63.3 ^a	62.0
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	55.7	54.9	12.9	12.6	57.3	56.5
TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR ALCOHOL³	60.5 ^a	59.0	20.1	17.6	62.0 ^a	60.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.70A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	4,886	5,114	1,720	1,793	3,136	3,271
Marijuana	4,419	4,600	1,527	1,589	2,864	2,966
Cocaine	291	320	132	106	154	211
Crack	17	12	*	*	17	12
Heroin	31	39	2	5	30	34
Hallucinogens	420	435	149	151	267	282
LSD	179	139	71	57	108	82
PCP	2	1	*	*	2	1
Ecstasy	182	186	63	74	119	110
Inhalants	90	98	27	44	63	55
Methamphetamine	69	43	15	*	55	43
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	1,113	1,062	417	400	688	653
Pain Relievers ⁵	448	397	99	104	345	288
Tranquilizers	348	357	89	86	256	266
Stimulants	541	543	289	274	246	264
Sedatives	44	26	13	11	31	14
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	461	425	101	109	356	311

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.70B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	22.9	24.0	21.8	22.5	23.5	25.0
Marijuana	20.7	21.6	19.3	20.0	21.4	22.6
Cocaine	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
Crack	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Hallucinogens	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
LSD	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
PCP	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Inhalants	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	0.4	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0
Pain Relievers ⁵	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.2
Tranquilizers	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.0
Stimulants	2.5	2.5	3.7	3.4	1.8	2.0
Sedatives	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.71A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Male College Students		Other Males Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	2,849	2,893	978	863	1,852	1,988
Marijuana	2,603	2,680	881	785	1,703	1,859
Cocaine	152	207	65	61	83	142
Crack	10	11	*	*	10	11
Heroin	24	29	*	5	24	24
Hallucinogens	285	277	101	80	180	197
LSD	136	102	57	39	78	64
PCP	*	1	*	*	*	1
Ecstasy	123	98	33	24	91	75
Inhalants	39	51	12	26	27	25
Methamphetamine	40 ^a	9	12	*	27	9
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	619	523	228	168	383	349
Pain Relievers ⁵	252	196	60	40	188	154
Tranquilizers	216	193	58	43	156	149
Stimulants	286	266	148	124	132	140
Sedatives	27	7	5	5	22 ^a	2
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	259	220	60	45	195	173

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.71B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Male College Students		Other Males Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	26.1	26.3	26.1	24.0	26.1	27.4
Marijuana	23.9	24.4	23.5	21.8	24.0	25.6
Cocaine	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.0
Crack	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2
Heroin	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7
LSD	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9
PCP	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Ecstasy	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0
Inhalants	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
Methamphetamine	0.4 ^a	0.1	0.3	*	0.4	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	5.7	4.8	6.1	4.7	5.4	4.8
Pain Relievers ⁵	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	2.1
Tranquilizers	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.2	2.0
Stimulants	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.4	1.9	1.9
Sedatives	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3 ^a	0.0
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.7	2.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.72A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Female College Students		Other Females Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	2,036	2,221	742 ^a	930	1,285	1,282
Marijuana	1,816	1,920	646 ^a	804	1,160	1,107
Cocaine	139	113	67	44	72	68
Crack	7	1	*	*	7	1
Heroin	7	10	2	*	6	10
Hallucinogens	135	159	48	71	86	85
LSD	44	36	13	18	30	18
PCP	2	*	*	*	2	*
Ecstasy	58	88	31	50	28	35
Inhalants	50	47	15	17	36	30
Methamphetamine	30	34	2	*	27	34
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	494	540	188	233	305	304
Pain Relievers ⁵	197	202	39	64	157	134
Tranquilizers	132	164	31	44	100	117
Stimulants	255	277	141	150	114	125
Sedatives	16	18	8	6	9	12
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	203	206	40	64	162	138

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.72B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Female College Students		Other Females Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	19.5 ^a	21.5	17.8 ^a	21.3	20.5	21.9
Marijuana	17.4	18.6	15.5 ^a	18.4	18.5	18.9
Cocaine	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2
Crack	0.1	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.0
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4
LSD	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
PCP	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*
Ecstasy	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6
Inhalants	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	0.4	0.6
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	4.7	5.2	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.2
Pain Relievers ⁵	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.5	2.5	2.3
Tranquilizers	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.0
Stimulants	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.4	1.8	2.1
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.73A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	4,886	5,114	1,720	1,793	3,136	3,271
AGE						
18	848	933	251	227	589	690
19	1,026	1,019	464	468	561	541
20	1,047	1,079	382	422	663	650
21	964	1,107	342	417	609	682
22	1,001	975	282	259	715	707
GENDER						
Male	2,849	2,893	978	863	1,852	1,988
Female	2,036	2,221	742 ^a	930	1,285	1,282
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,883	4,142	1,468	1,502	2,391	2,599
White	2,797	3,006	1,112	1,136	1,663	1,840
Black or African American	755	784	219	242	534	531
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	122	138	57	78	66	60
Two or More Races	161	153	74	*	87	113
Hispanic or Latino	1,003	972	253	292	745	672
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	1,738	1,760	353	325	1,376	1,427
Part-Time	1,454 ^b	1,798	739	892	709 ^a	889
Unemployed	621	585	123	119	492	462
Other ³	1,073	971	506	457	558	493

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.73B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	22.9	24.0	21.8	22.5	23.5	25.0
AGE						
18	18.6	20.4	17.5	16.9	19.0	21.8
19	24.1	25.9	24.3	25.1	24.0	26.3
20	25.1	25.6	21.7	22.4	27.7	28.3
21	23.3	25.6	21.7	24.0	24.2	27.0
22	23.5	22.9	23.0	22.7	23.7	23.2
GENDER						
Male	26.1	26.3	26.1	24.0	26.1	27.4
Female	19.5 ^a	21.5	17.8 ^a	21.3	20.5	21.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	23.3 ^a	25.0	22.3	23.2	23.9 ^a	26.2
White	24.1 ^a	26.1	23.8	25.2	24.1 ^a	26.7
Black or African American	24.3	25.8	22.5	25.9	25.1	25.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	10.3	10.7	8.5	9.9	12.9	12.3
Two or More Races	29.9	30.4	32.4	*	28.3	35.8
Hispanic or Latino	21.4	20.6	19.0	19.7	22.3	21.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	25.7	25.6	22.9	22.1	26.5	26.8
Part-Time	22.3 ^b	26.4	22.1	25.4	22.4 ^b	27.5
Unemployed	25.4	27.0	23.8	26.4	25.8	27.3
Other ³	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.0	18.0	17.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.74A Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	4,419	4,600	1,527	1,589	2,864	2,966
AGE						
18	764	876	222	216	533	646
19	924	917	402	422	522	488
20	973	969	352	384	620	578
21	862	1,008	306	362	543	639
22	896	830	245	206	646	615
GENDER						
Male	2,603	2,680	881	785	1,703	1,859
Female	1,816	1,920	646 ^a	804	1,160	1,107
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,523	3,712	1,312	1,340	2,188	2,332
White	2,511	2,692	987	993	1,502	1,671
Black or African American	715	712	207	234	506	467
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	110	116	52	70	58	45
Two or More Races	143	137	61	*	82	100
Hispanic or Latino	896	888	215	249	676	634
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	1,561	1,594	310	289	1,242	1,297
Part-Time	1,334 ^b	1,611	669	780	659 ^a	814
Unemployed	579	544	111	112	463	430
Other ³	946	851	436	409	500	425

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.74B Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	20.7	21.6	19.3	20.0	21.4	22.6
AGE						
18	16.8	19.2	15.5	16.1	17.2	20.4
19	21.7	23.3	21.0	22.7	22.3	23.7
20	23.3	23.0	20.0	20.3	25.9	25.2
21	20.9	23.3	19.4	20.8	21.5	25.2
22	21.0	19.5	20.0	18.1	21.5	20.1
GENDER						
Male	23.9	24.4	23.5	21.8	24.0	25.6
Female	17.4	18.6	15.5 ^a	18.4	18.5	18.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	21.1	22.4	19.9	20.7	21.8	23.5
White	21.6	23.4	21.1	22.0	21.7 ^a	24.3
Black or African American	23.0	23.4	21.3	25.1	23.8	22.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	9.3	8.9	7.8	8.9	11.4	9.4
Two or More Races	26.6	27.4	26.7	*	26.7	31.6
Hispanic or Latino	19.1	18.8	16.1	16.8	20.2	20.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	23.1	23.2	20.1	19.7	23.9	24.4
Part-Time	20.4 ^a	23.7	20.0	22.2	20.8 ^a	25.2
Unemployed	23.7	25.1	21.5	24.7	24.3	25.4
Other ³	16.8	15.5	17.4	16.1	16.1	14.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.75A Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	461	425	101	109	356	311
AGE						
18	72	76	11	7	60	69
19	79	72	28	21	50	48
20	92	80	18	16	72	64
21	116	100	26	51	87	49
22	104	98	17	14	86	82
GENDER						
Male	259	220	60	45	195	173
Female	203	206	40	64	162	138
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	387	341	85	89	298	247
White	301	259	60	73	240	183
Black or African American	57	62	9	7	45	53
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	*	*	*	4	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	4	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	18	15	*	5	7	10
Hispanic or Latino	75	84	16	20	58	64
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	193	157	21	24	170	130
Part-Time	101	110	39	60	61	49
Unemployed	92	67	*	1	81	66
Other ³	75	92	30	24	44	65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.75B Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.4
AGE						
18	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.9	2.2
19	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.3
20	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	3.0	2.8
21	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.9	3.5	1.9
22	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.7
GENDER						
Male	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.7	2.4
Female	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.5
White	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.6	3.5	2.7
Black or African American	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.7	2.1	2.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.0	*	*	*	3.4	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.3	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	3.3	3.0	*	2.6	2.1	3.2
Hispanic or Latino	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.6	3.3	2.4
Part-Time	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.5
Unemployed	3.8	3.1	*	0.2	4.2	3.9
Other ³	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.76A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	All Persons Aged 18-22 ¹						Full-Time College Students Aged 18-22						Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²					
	Total		Gender				Total		Gender				Total		Gender			
			Male		Female				Male		Female				Male		Female	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	6,598 ^a	6,032	4,034	3,830	2,564 ^b	2,202	1,756	1,679	1,113	1,038	643	641	4,798 ^b	4,251	2,889	2,712	1,909 ^b	1,539
Cigarettes	5,206 ^b	4,535	2,991	2,709	2,215 ^b	1,826	1,215	1,073	707	593	509	481	3,955 ^b	3,383	2,256	2,058	1,698 ^b	1,324
Smokeless Tobacco	1,123	1,149	1,049	1,045	75	104	320	332	293	291	26	41	794	794	745	731	48	63
Cigars	1,960	1,954	1,404	1,392	556	562	627	609	439	410	187	199	1,313	1,296	954	936	359	360
Pipe Tobacco	380	393	275	291	105	102	110	120	83	96	26	24	269	265	190	195	79	71
ALCOHOL	11,074	10,727	5,631	5,455	5,444	5,272	4,588	4,554	2,203	1,964	2,385	2,591	6,448	6,091	3,398	3,431	3,051 ^b	2,660
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	7,387	7,285	3,899	3,776	3,488	3,509	2,996	3,031	1,477	1,330	1,519	1,701	4,359	4,186	2,396	2,394	1,963	1,792
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	2,143	1,951	1,288	1,098	855	853	992	840	575 ^b	400	417	441	1,135	1,091	702	684	434	408

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the All Persons Aged 18-22 column includes those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.76B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	All Persons Aged 18-22 ¹						Full-Time College Students Aged 18-22						Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²					
	Total		Gender				Total		Gender				Total		Gender			
			Male		Female				Male		Female				Male		Female	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	30.9 ^b	28.3	37.0	34.8	24.5 ^b	21.4	22.2	21.1	29.7	28.9	15.5	14.7	35.9 ^b	32.4	40.6 ^a	37.4	30.5 ^b	26.3
Cigarettes	24.4 ^b	21.3	27.4 ^a	24.6	21.2 ^b	17.7	15.4	13.5	18.9	16.5	12.2	11.0	29.6 ^b	25.8	31.7 ^a	28.4	27.1 ^b	22.6
Smokeless Tobacco	5.3	5.4	9.6	9.5	0.7	1.0	4.0	4.2	7.8	8.1	0.6	0.9	5.9	6.1	10.5	10.1	0.8	1.1
Cigars	9.2	9.2	12.9	12.7	5.3	5.5	7.9	7.6	11.7	11.4	4.5	4.6	9.8	9.9	13.4	12.9	5.7	6.2
Pipe Tobacco	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.7	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.2
ALCOHOL	51.8	50.3	51.6	49.6	52.0	51.1	58.0	57.2	58.8	54.6	57.3	59.3	48.2	46.5	47.8	47.3	48.7 ^a	45.5
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	34.6	34.2	35.7	34.3	33.3	34.0	37.9	38.0	39.4	37.0	36.5	38.9	32.6	31.9	33.7	33.0	31.4	30.6
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	10.0	9.2	11.8 ^a	10.0	8.2	8.3	12.5 ^a	10.5	15.3 ^b	11.1	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.3	9.9	9.4	6.9	7.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the All Persons Aged 18-22 column includes those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.77A Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	5,206 ^b	4,535	1,215	1,073	3,955 ^b	3,383
AGE						
18	748	693	139	117	609	557
19	1,012 ^a	797	293	240	717 ^a	547
20	1,047	891	269	242	774	642
21	1,179	1,053	302	288	854	749
22	1,221	1,100	213	186	1,001	888
GENDER						
Male	2,991	2,709	707	593	2,256	2,058
Female	2,215 ^b	1,826	509	481	1,698 ^b	1,324
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,348 ^b	3,776	1,071	907	3,245 ^b	2,804
White	3,376 ^a	3,017	866	765	2,482 ^a	2,213
Black or African American	563 ^b	413	81	56	480 ^b	339
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	142	130	51	65	91	61
Two or More Races	194 ^a	129	70 ^b	18	123	109
Hispanic or Latino	858	760	144	166	710	579
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	2,105 ^a	1,855	279	235	1,811 ^a	1,596
Part-Time	1,236	1,205	471	477	757	720
Unemployed	695 ^a	557	67	53	627 ^a	494
Other ³	1,169 ^b	918	399	309	759 ^b	572

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.77B Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	24.4 ^b	21.3	15.4	13.5	29.6 ^b	25.8
AGE						
18	16.4	15.2	9.7	8.7	19.7	17.6
19	23.8 ^a	20.3	15.3	12.9	30.6	26.6
20	25.1 ^a	21.2	15.3	12.8	32.3	28.0
21	28.6 ^a	24.4	19.1	16.6	33.9	29.6
22	28.7	25.8	17.4	16.3	33.2 ^a	29.1
GENDER						
Male	27.4 ^a	24.6	18.9	16.5	31.7 ^a	28.4
Female	21.2 ^b	17.7	12.2	11.0	27.1 ^b	22.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	26.1 ^b	22.8	16.3	14.0	32.4 ^b	28.2
White	29.0 ^a	26.2	18.5	17.0	35.9 ^b	32.1
Black or African American	18.1 ^b	13.6	8.3	6.0	22.6 ^b	16.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	12.0	10.1	7.7	8.3	17.8	12.7
Two or More Races	36.0 ^a	25.7	30.7 ^b	9.6	39.8	34.4
Hispanic or Latino	18.3	16.1	10.8	11.2	21.2	18.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	31.1 ^b	27.0	18.1	16.0	34.8 ^b	30.0
Part-Time	18.9	17.7	14.1	13.6	23.9	22.3
Unemployed	28.5	25.7	12.9	11.7	32.8	29.3
Other ³	20.7 ^b	16.8	15.9 ^a	12.2	24.5 ^a	20.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.78A Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	11,074	10,727	4,588	4,554	6,448	6,091
AGE						
18	1,373	1,331	494	501	875	819
19	1,807	1,679	933	911	872	760
20	2,129	1,969	1,017	1,040	1,109 ^a	920
21	2,879	2,959	1,218	1,301	1,640	1,635
22	2,886	2,789	926	802	1,951	1,956
GENDER						
Male	5,631	5,455	2,203	1,964	3,398	3,431
Female	5,444	5,272	2,385	2,591	3,051 ^b	2,660
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,973	8,614	3,933	3,832	5,010	4,719
White	6,753	6,673	3,085	2,948	3,645	3,678
Black or African American	1,329 ^a	1,128	421	437	905 ^b	679
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	492	466	279	323	213	143
Two or More Races	313	252	136	*	175	153
Hispanic or Latino	2,101	2,113	655	723	1,439	1,372
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	4,207	4,099	1,025	887	3,169	3,180
Part-Time	3,529	3,607	2,045	2,169	1,473	1,427
Unemployed	1,042	889	221	221	813 ^a	659
Other ³	2,296	2,132	1,297	1,277	993 ^a	824

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.78B Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	51.8	50.3	58.0	57.2	48.2	46.5
AGE						
18	30.1	29.1	34.5	37.3	28.2	25.8
19	42.4	42.6	48.8	48.9	37.3	37.0
20	51.0 ^a	46.7	57.8	55.1	46.3 ^a	40.1
21	69.8	68.4	77.2	74.9	65.1	64.6
22	67.8	65.4	75.5	70.5	64.8	64.1
GENDER						
Male	51.6	49.6	58.8	54.6	47.8	47.3
Female	52.0	51.1	57.3	59.3	48.7 ^a	45.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	53.8	51.9	59.8	59.1	50.0 ^a	47.5
White	58.1	58.0	66.0	65.3	52.8	53.4
Black or African American	42.7 ^b	37.1	43.3	46.8	42.6 ^b	32.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	41.5	36.0	41.9	40.8	41.9 ^a	29.6
Two or More Races	58.0	50.2	59.1	*	56.8	48.6
Hispanic or Latino	44.7	44.8	49.3	48.7	43.0	43.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	62.2	59.7	66.6	60.4	61.0	59.7
Part-Time	54.0	53.0	61.1	61.8	46.6	44.1
Unemployed	42.7	41.1	42.6	49.0	42.6	39.0
Other ³	40.7	38.9	51.9	50.3	32.1	28.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.79A Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	7,387	7,285	2,996	3,031	4,359	4,186
AGE						
18	941	815	332	287	605	518
19	1,272	1,152	643	601	628	543
20	1,405	1,360	654	753	748 ^a	599
21	1,938	2,025	799	850	1,122	1,158
22	1,831	1,934	568	540	1,256	1,368
GENDER						
Male	3,899	3,776	1,477	1,330	2,396	2,394
Female	3,488	3,509	1,519	1,701	1,963	1,792
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,931	5,846	2,565	2,586	3,340	3,211
White	4,642	4,703	2,113	2,088	2,510	2,576
Black or African American	757	666	237	246	515 ^a	413
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	263	247	121	176	141 ^a	72
Two or More Races	213	166	87	*	125	100
Hispanic or Latino	1,456	1,439	431	445	1,019	975
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	2,881	2,895	677	623	2,195	2,248
Part-Time	2,259	2,366	1,314	1,404	936	953
Unemployed	721	607	140	129	574	471
Other ³	1,526	1,417	866	875	655 ^a	514

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.79B Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	34.6	34.2	37.9	38.0	32.6	31.9
AGE						
18	20.6	17.8	23.2	21.4	19.5	16.3
19	29.8	29.2	33.6	32.3	26.8	26.4
20	33.7	32.3	37.2	39.9	31.2 ^a	26.1
21	47.0	46.8	50.7	49.0	44.5	45.8
22	43.0	45.3	46.3	47.4	41.7	44.8
GENDER						
Male	35.7	34.3	39.4	37.0	33.7	33.0
Female	33.3	34.0	36.5	38.9	31.4	30.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	35.6	35.2	39.0	39.9	33.3	32.3
White	39.9	40.9	45.2	46.3	36.3	37.4
Black or African American	24.3	21.9	24.4	26.3	24.2 ^a	20.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	22.2	19.1	18.2	22.2	27.8 ^a	14.8
Two or More Races	39.5	33.0	38.0	*	40.5	31.7
Hispanic or Latino	31.0	30.5	32.4	30.0	30.5	30.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	42.6	42.2	43.9	42.4	42.2	42.2
Part-Time	34.6	34.8	39.2	40.0	29.6	29.4
Unemployed	29.6	28.0	26.9	28.6	30.1	27.9
Other ³	27.1	25.9	34.6	34.5	21.1	18.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.80A Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,143	1,951	992	840	1,135	1,091
AGE						
18	231	169	96	59	130	107
19	389	293	227	154	162	131
20	419	416	215	233	203	182
21	579	529	253	236	316	290
22	525	544	201	159	324	382
GENDER						
Male	1,288	1,098	575 ^b	400	702	684
Female	855	853	417	441	434	408
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,805	1,657	868	751	925	897
White	1,572	1,427	762	646	800	776
Black or African American	129	131	48	38	80	89
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	3	*	*	6 ^a	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	20	52	8 ^a	44	12	*
Two or More Races	73 ^a	36	49	*	23	14
Hispanic or Latino	338	294	124	89	211	195
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	835	814	221	155	609	656
Part-Time	636	634	416	393	218	241
Unemployed	208 ^b	123	42	25	162 ^a	96
Other ³	464	380	312	267	147	99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.80B Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	10.0	9.2	12.5 ^a	10.5	8.5	8.3
AGE						
18	5.1	3.7	6.7	4.4	4.2	3.4
19	9.1	7.4	11.9	8.3	6.9	6.4
20	10.0	9.9	12.2	12.3	8.5	7.9
21	14.0	12.2	16.1	13.6	12.5	11.5
22	12.3	12.8	16.4	13.9	10.8	12.5
GENDER						
Male	11.8 ^a	10.0	15.3 ^b	11.1	9.9	9.4
Female	8.2	8.3	10.0	10.1	6.9	7.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.8	10.0	13.2	11.6	9.2	9.0
White	13.5	12.4	16.3	14.3	11.6	11.3
Black or African American	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.1	3.7	4.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.5	2.3	*	*	5.8 ^a	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.7	4.0	1.1 ^a	5.6	2.4	*
Two or More Races	13.5 ^a	7.1	21.5	*	7.6	4.6
Hispanic or Latino	7.2	6.2	9.3	6.0	6.3	6.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	12.3	11.9	14.4	10.5	11.7	12.3
Part-Time	9.7	9.3	12.4	11.2	6.9	7.4
Unemployed	8.5 ^a	5.7	8.0	5.6	8.5	5.7
Other ³	8.2	6.9	12.5	10.5	4.7	3.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.81A Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	1,632	1,624	483	486	1,138	1,109
AGE						
18	284	340	58	52	227	268
19	332	305	127	106	204	195
20	336	348	87	136	248	212
21	385	356	157	140	219	214
22	295	275	54	52	240	219
GENDER						
Male	998	1,023	295	293	694	714
Female	634	600	188	193	444	395
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,301	1,321	412	396	879	895
White	964	945	343	307	613	621
Black or African American	213	261	27	50	184	199
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	17	*	*	13	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	51	27	23	15	28	12
Two or More Races	54	66	18	*	36	42
Hispanic or Latino	331	303	71	90	259	213
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	568	536	110	98	450	434
Part-Time	484	576	203	245	279	321
Unemployed	227	232	32	45	194	185
Other ³	353	280	138	99	214	169

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.81B Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.1	8.5	8.5
AGE						
18	6.2	7.4	4.0	3.9	7.3	8.5
19	7.8	7.8	6.7	5.7	8.7	9.5
20	8.0	8.3	4.9	7.2	10.4	9.2
21	9.3	8.2	10.0	8.1	8.7	8.5
22	6.9	6.4	4.4	4.6	8.0	7.2
GENDER						
Male	9.1	9.3	7.9	8.2	9.8	9.8
Female	6.1	5.8	4.5	4.4	7.1	6.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.8	8.0	6.3	6.1	8.8	9.0
White	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.8	8.9	9.0
Black or African American	6.9	8.6	2.8	5.3	8.7	9.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.5	11.1	*	*	11.7	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	4.3	2.1	3.5	1.9	5.5	2.5
Two or More Races	9.9	13.1	7.7	*	11.7	13.2
Hispanic or Latino	7.1	6.4	5.4	6.1	7.7	6.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	8.4	7.8	7.1	6.7	8.7	8.1
Part-Time	7.4	8.5	6.1	7.0	8.8	9.9
Unemployed	9.3	10.7	6.2	9.9	10.2	11.0
Other ³	6.3	5.1	5.5	3.9	6.9	5.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.82A Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,240	2,151	884	863	1,343	1,261
AGE						
18	296	295	82	93	210	190
19	433	377	203	183	229	190
20	416	374	177	168	235	205
21	525	532	254	242	266	286
22	570	574	167	178	403	389
GENDER						
Male	1,201	1,139	477	362	716	763
Female	1,039	1,013	407	501	627 ^a	498
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,784	1,739	752	746	1,024	972
White	1,416	1,412	636	613	775	791
Black or African American	209	184	57	64	150	107
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	62	61	31	39	30	21
Two or More Races	65	60	25	22	40	38
Hispanic or Latino	456	412	132	117	319	289
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	797	817	170	191	623	620
Part-Time	718	780	421	446	294	333
Unemployed	249	213	48	33	196	178
Other ³	476 ^a	342	246	193	230 ^a	130

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.82B Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	10.5	10.1	11.2	10.8	10.0	9.6
AGE						
18	6.5	6.4	5.7	6.9	6.8	6.0
19	10.2	9.6	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.3
20	10.0	8.9	10.1	8.9	9.8	8.9
21	12.7	12.3	16.1	13.9	10.5	11.3
22	13.4	13.5	13.7	15.6	13.4	12.7
GENDER						
Male	11.0	10.4	12.7	10.1	10.1	10.5
Female	9.9	9.8	9.8	11.5	10.0	8.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.7	10.5	11.4	11.5	10.2	9.8
White	12.2	12.3	13.6	13.6	11.2	11.5
Black or African American	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.9	7.1	5.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.0	6.0	4.4
Two or More Races	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.8	13.1	12.1
Hispanic or Latino	9.7	8.7	9.9	7.9	9.5	9.1
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	11.8	11.9	11.0	13.0	12.0	11.6
Part-Time	11.0	11.5	12.6	12.7	9.3	10.3
Unemployed	10.2	9.8	9.2	7.3	10.3	10.5
Other ³	8.4 ^a	6.2	9.8	7.6	7.4 ^a	4.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.83A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	3,224	3,200	1,157	1,175	2,047	1,985
AGE						
18	489	512	118	131	367	360
19	634	559	284	247	349	308
20	637	632	237	273	397	358
21	731	750	322	321	398	423
22	733	746	196	202	536	537
GENDER						
Male	1,830	1,819	656	581	1,160	1,213
Female	1,394	1,381	501	593	888	772
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,595	2,586	993	988	1,588	1,565
White	2,015	1,975	839	781	1,167	1,175
Black or African American	352	394	80	108	268	272
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	97	78	43	52	54	26
Two or More Races	87	100	29	*	58	60
Hispanic or Latino	629	614	164	187	460	421
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	1,129	1,166	237	243	883	915
Part-Time	1,018	1,137	532	601	480	525
Unemployed	396	361	69	66	322	293
Other ³	681 ^a	536	319	264	362 ^a	253

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.83B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.7	15.3	15.1
AGE						
18	10.7	11.2	8.2	9.8	11.8	11.3
19	14.9	14.2	14.9	13.3	14.9	15.0
20	15.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	16.6	15.6
21	17.7	17.3	20.4	18.5	15.8	16.7
22	17.2	17.5	16.0	17.8	17.8	17.6
GENDER						
Male	16.8	16.5	17.5	16.2	16.3	16.7
Female	13.3	13.4	12.0	13.6	14.2	13.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.6	15.6	15.1	15.2	15.8	15.7
White	17.3	17.2	17.9	17.3	16.9	17.1
Black or African American	11.3	13.0	8.2	11.6	12.6	13.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	8.2	6.0	6.4	6.5	10.7	5.4
Two or More Races	16.1	20.0	12.6	*	18.9	19.1
Hispanic or Latino	13.4	13.0	12.3	12.6	13.7	13.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	16.7	17.0	15.4	16.6	17.0	17.2
Part-Time	15.6	16.7	15.9	17.1	15.2	16.2
Unemployed	16.2	16.7	13.3	14.6	16.9	17.3
Other ³	12.1 ^a	9.8	12.8	10.4	11.7	8.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.84A Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	20,696	--	10,900	--	11,767	--	2,003	--	27,636
AGE GROUP										
16-25	nc	4,004	--	4,599	--	4,777	--	656	--	6,911
16-20	nc	1,068	--	2,001	--	2,050	--	240	--	2,440
21-25	nc	2,935	--	2,597	--	2,728	--	416	--	4,471
26 or Older	nc	16,692	--	6,301	--	6,989	--	1,347	--	20,724
GENDER										
Male	nc	12,985	--	7,138	--	7,647	--	1,279	--	17,403
Female	nc	7,711	--	3,762	--	4,119	--	724	--	10,233
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	nc	18,546	--	9,561	--	10,298	--	1,726	--	24,581
White	nc	15,876	--	7,523	--	8,100	--	1,336	--	20,601
Black or African American	nc	1,654	--	1,353	--	1,441	--	225	--	2,509
American Indian or Alaska Native	nc	72	--	65	--	74	--	14	--	122
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	nc	30	--	34	--	41	--	11	--	53
Asian	nc	578	--	236	--	253	--	57	--	685
Two or More Races	nc	336	--	350	--	389	--	83	--	611
Hispanic or Latino	nc	2,150	--	1,340	--	1,468	--	278	--	3,054

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.84B Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	8.2	--	4.3	--	4.7	--	0.8	--	11.0
AGE GROUP										
16-25	nc	9.4	--	10.7	--	11.3	--	1.5	--	16.4
16-20	nc	5.1	--	9.5	--	9.9	--	1.2	--	11.9
21-25	nc	13.5	--	11.9	--	12.6	--	1.9	--	20.7
26 or Older	nc	8.0	--	3.0	--	3.4	--	0.6	--	10.0
GENDER										
Male	nc	10.7	--	5.9	--	6.3	--	1.1	--	14.4
Female	nc	5.9	--	2.9	--	3.2	--	0.6	--	7.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	nc	8.7	--	4.5	--	4.9	--	0.8	--	11.7
White	nc	9.8	--	4.7	--	5.0	--	0.8	--	12.8
Black or African American	nc	5.5	--	4.5	--	4.8	--	0.8	--	8.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	nc	5.0	--	4.6	--	5.3	--	1.0	--	8.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	nc	2.6	--	3.0	--	3.7	--	1.0	--	4.8
Asian	nc	4.2	--	1.7	--	1.9	--	0.4	--	5.1
Two or More Races	nc	7.9	--	8.2	--	9.2	--	2.0	--	14.5
Hispanic or Latino	nc	5.3	--	3.3	--	3.7	--	0.7	--	7.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.85A Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	20,696	--	10,900	--	11,767	--	2,003	--	27,636
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	nc	3,792	--	1,812	--	1,921	--	307	--	4,889
Midwest	nc	5,580	--	2,342	--	2,462	--	345	--	7,026
South	nc	6,585	--	3,679	--	4,014	--	703	--	8,994
West	nc	4,738	--	3,068	--	3,369	--	649	--	6,725
COUNTY TYPE³										
Large Metro	nc	11,826	--	6,332	--	6,859	--	1,161	--	15,797
Small Metro	nc	6,293	--	3,241	--	3,472	--	577	--	8,354
Nonmetro	nc	2,577	--	1,327	--	1,436	--	266	--	3,484
Urbanized	nc	1,150	--	585	--	636	--	110	--	1,535
Less Urbanized	nc	1,166	--	609	--	651	--	125	--	1,579
Completely Rural	nc	261	--	132	--	150	--	32	--	370
POVERTY LEVEL⁴										
Less Than 100%	nc	1,485	--	1,768	--	1,993	--	467	--	2,826
100-199%	nc	2,468	--	2,242	--	2,424	--	443	--	3,997
200% or More	nc	16,693	--	6,809	--	7,268	--	1,091	--	20,697
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵										
Private	nc	16,547	--	6,941	--	7,274	--	890	--	20,557
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	nc	1,432	--	1,891	--	2,129	--	570	--	2,870
Other ⁷	nc	2,635	--	1,088	--	1,228	--	215	--	3,460
No Coverage	nc	1,712	--	1,575	--	1,806	--	448	--	2,823

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.85B Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	8.2	--	4.3	--	4.7	--	0.8	--	11.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	nc	8.4	--	4.0	--	4.3	--	0.7	--	11.0
Midwest	nc	10.5	--	4.4	--	4.7	--	0.7	--	13.3
South	nc	7.0	--	3.9	--	4.3	--	0.7	--	9.6
West	nc	8.0	--	5.1	--	5.7	--	1.1	--	11.4
COUNTY TYPE³										
Large Metro	nc	8.4	--	4.5	--	4.9	--	0.8	--	11.3
Small Metro	nc	8.3	--	4.3	--	4.6	--	0.8	--	11.2
Nonmetro	nc	7.2	--	3.7	--	4.0	--	0.7	--	9.7
Urbanized	nc	8.0	--	4.1	--	4.4	--	0.8	--	10.7
Less Urbanized	nc	6.4	--	3.3	--	3.6	--	0.7	--	8.7
Completely Rural	nc	7.5	--	3.8	--	4.3	--	0.9	--	10.8
POVERTY LEVEL⁴										
Less Than 100%	nc	4.0	--	4.8	--	5.5	--	1.3	--	7.8
100-199%	nc	4.8	--	4.4	--	4.8	--	0.9	--	7.9
200% or More	nc	10.2	--	4.2	--	4.5	--	0.7	--	12.7
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵										
Private	nc	9.8	--	4.1	--	4.3	--	0.5	--	12.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	nc	3.8	--	5.0	--	5.7	--	1.5	--	7.7
Other ⁷	nc	3.9	--	1.6	--	1.8	--	0.3	--	5.2
No Coverage	nc	7.3	--	6.7	--	7.7	--	1.9	--	12.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.86A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS³	24,887 ^b	26,605	1,379	1,218	23,467 ^b	25,338	474	396	24,373 ^b	26,164
Marijuana	20,474 ^b	22,373	1,038	909	19,421 ^b	21,418	322	323	20,135 ^b	22,011
Cocaine	1,822	1,847	157	159	1,660	1,686	37	56	1,781	1,786
Crack	393	429	61	93	332	336	6	39	387	390
Heroin	325	471	88	111	236	360	48	50	277 ^a	421
Hallucinogens	1,118	1,276	110	95	1,004	1,179	49	18	1,066	1,256
LSD	299	332	11	30	288	302	2	11	297	321
PCP	17	17	6	5	*	*	*	*	17	17
Ecstasy	524	590	56	32	464	558	15	10	505	579
Inhalants	352	451	9 ^a	53	339	396	3	17	347	432
Methamphetamine	885 ^a	658	160	129	720	525	86	38	794	615
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	5,873	5,818	500	398	5,354	5,415	209	162	5,645	5,651
Pain Relievers ⁵	3,499	3,111	360 ^a	219	3,126	2,888	163	113	3,323	2,993
Tranquilizers	1,712	1,832	156	121	1,549	1,707	65	55	1,640	1,773
Stimulants	1,536	1,643	135	114	1,401	1,525	43	47	1,493	1,592
Sedatives	425	474	30	62	395	413	11	14	414	460
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	3,686	3,408	419	290	3,254	3,114	206	146	3,467	3,258

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.86B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		On Probation		Not on Probation		On Parole/Supervised Release ²		Not on Parole/Supervised Release ²	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS³	10.2 ^a	10.9	31.6	28.5	9.9 ^b	10.6	31.1	26.3	10.1 ^b	10.8
Marijuana	8.4 ^b	9.1	23.8	21.3	8.2 ^b	8.9	21.2	21.5	8.4 ^b	9.1
Cocaine	0.8	0.8	3.6	3.7	0.7	0.7	2.4	3.7	0.7	0.7
Crack	0.2	0.2	1.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.6	0.2	0.2
Heroin	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.6	0.1	0.2	3.2	3.3	0.1 ^a	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.5
LSD	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	0.1	0.2	0.2 ^a	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
Methamphetamine	0.4 ^a	0.3	3.7	3.0	0.3	0.2	5.6	2.5	0.3	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	2.4	2.4	11.4	9.3	2.3	2.3	13.7	10.8	2.3	2.3
Pain Relievers ⁵	1.4	1.3	8.3 ^a	5.1	1.3	1.2	10.7	7.5	1.4	1.2
Tranquilizers	0.7	0.7	3.6	2.8	0.7	0.7	4.3	3.7	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	0.6	0.7	3.1	2.7	0.6	0.6	2.8	3.1	0.6	0.7
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	1.5	1.4	9.6	6.8	1.4	1.3	13.5	9.7	1.4	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.87A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS³	19,270 ^b	20,430	1,210	1,049	18,021 ^b	19,339	364	357	18,868 ^a	20,028
Marijuana	16,061 ^b	17,600	916	850	15,130 ^b	16,711	260	285	15,785 ^b	17,277
Cocaine	1,429	1,454	144	101	1,280	1,352	32	42	1,393	1,407
Crack	225	174	61	35	164	139	6	24	218	150
Heroin	283	371	73	104	210	267	33	50	250	321
Hallucinogens	1,105	1,208	110	95	991	1,111	42	18	1,059	1,188
LSD	292	332	11	30	281	302	2	11	290	321
PCP	17	17	6	5	10	11	*	*	17	17
Ecstasy	524	590	56	32	464	558	15	10	505	579
Inhalants	285	383	9 ^a	53	272	328	3	17	280	364
Methamphetamine	661 ^a	443	119	99	537 ^a	339	55	38	601 ^a	400
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	4,655	4,384	437	335	4,201	4,044	166	144	4,472	4,235
Pain Relievers ⁵	2,675 ^b	2,216	304 ^a	194	2,360 ^a	2,018	120	95	2,545 ^b	2,116
Tranquilizers	1,417	1,384	144	121	1,266	1,259	53	55	1,357	1,325
Stimulants	1,402	1,493	128	114	1,273	1,375	43	47	1,359	1,442
Sedatives	333	247	30	25	303	222	11	14	322	232
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	2,825 ^a	2,447	348	258	2,467	2,185	148	128	2,666 ^a	2,315

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 49, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.87B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS³	14.4 ^b	15.3	34.1	30.0	13.9 ^b	14.9	30.9	29.4	14.3 ^b	15.2
Marijuana	12.0 ^b	13.2	25.8	24.3	11.7 ^b	12.9	22.1	23.5	12.0 ^b	13.1
Cocaine	1.1	1.1	4.1	2.9	1.0	1.0	2.7	3.5	1.1	1.1
Crack	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.3	2.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	2.8	4.1	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.9	3.1	2.7	0.8	0.9	3.6	1.5	0.8	0.9
LSD	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4
Inhalants	0.2	0.3	0.2 ^a	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.3
Methamphetamine	0.5 ^a	0.3	3.4	2.8	0.4 ^a	0.3	4.7	3.2	0.5 ^a	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	3.5	3.3	12.3	9.6	3.2	3.1	14.1	11.9	3.4	3.2
Pain Relievers ⁵	2.0 ^b	1.7	8.6 ^a	5.5	1.8 ^a	1.6	10.2	7.9	1.9 ^b	1.6
Tranquilizers	1.1	1.0	4.0	3.5	1.0	1.0	4.5	4.6	1.0	1.0
Stimulants	1.0	1.1	3.6	3.3	1.0	1.1	3.7	3.9	1.0	1.1
Sedatives	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	2.1 ^a	1.8	9.8	7.4	1.9	1.7	12.6	10.6	2.0 ^a	1.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 49, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.88A Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	24,887 ^b	26,605	1,379	1,218	23,467 ^b	25,338	474	396	24,373 ^b	26,164
AGE GROUP										
18-49	19,270 ^b	20,430	1,210	1,049	18,021 ^b	19,339	364	357	18,868 ^a	20,028
18-25	7,797	8,012	537	439	7,254	7,553	128	135	7,666	7,853
26-34	5,901 ^a	6,520	390	342	5,484 ^a	6,169	124	145	5,749 ^a	6,366
35-49	5,571	5,898	283	268	5,283	5,617	*	76	5,453	5,809
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	15,049	15,778	973	865	14,046	14,872	378	314	14,641	15,427
Male 18-49	11,670	12,138	848	733	10,794	11,372	276	275	11,366	11,827
Female 18 or Older	9,838 ^b	10,827	406	353	9,420 ^b	10,466	*	*	9,732 ^a	10,737
Female 18-49	7,600 ^a	8,291	363	316	7,226 ^b	7,967	*	*	7,503 ^a	8,201

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.88B Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	10.2 ^a	10.9	31.6	28.5	9.9 ^b	10.6	31.1	26.3	10.1 ^b	10.8
AGE GROUP										
18-49	14.4 ^b	15.3	34.1	30.0	13.9 ^b	14.9	30.9	29.4	14.3 ^b	15.2
18-25	22.3	23.2	44.7	38.7	21.6	22.7	48.3	45.0	22.2	23.0
26-34	15.4 ^a	16.8	32.3	29.9	14.8 ^a	16.4	29.2	35.6	15.2 ^a	16.6
35-49	9.2	9.8	24.8	22.0	9.0	9.5	*	15.1	9.1	9.7
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	12.9	13.4	33.0	27.7	12.3	13.0	32.1	26.0	12.7	13.3
Male 18-49	17.7	18.4	35.5	29.4	17.0	17.9	30.4	28.9	17.5	18.2
Female 18 or Older	7.8 ^a	8.6	28.6	30.7	7.6 ^a	8.4	*	*	7.8 ^a	8.5
Female 18-49	11.3 ^a	12.3	31.0	31.5	10.9 ^b	12.0	*	*	11.2 ^b	12.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.89A Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	6,883	6,592	774	757	6,099	5,818	322	302	6,551	6,274
AGE GROUP										
18-49	5,769	5,460	701	656	5,058	4,787	264	270	5,495	5,174
18-25	2,530	2,428	310	272	2,215	2,148	94	90	2,431	2,330
26-34	1,672	1,624	209	188	1,459	1,436	98	96	1,569	1,528
35-49	1,566	1,408	182	197	1,384	1,203	*	83	1,494	1,317
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	4,555	4,130	532	538	4,018	3,580	255	211	4,295	3,908
Male 18-49	3,812	3,431	484	458	3,323	2,961	206	179	3,601	3,241
Female 18 or Older	2,328	2,462	241	219	2,081	2,238	*	*	2,256	2,366
Female 18-49	1,957	2,029	217	198	1,735	1,826	*	*	1,894	1,933

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.89B Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	2.8	2.7	17.7	17.7	2.6	2.4	21.1	20.0	2.7	2.6
AGE GROUP										
18-49	4.3	4.1	19.7	18.8	3.9	3.7	22.5	22.2	4.2	3.9
18-25	7.2	7.0	25.8	23.9	6.6	6.4	35.6	30.1	7.0	6.8
26-34	4.4	4.2	17.3	16.4	3.9	3.8	23.1	23.6	4.2	4.0
35-49	2.6	2.3	15.9	16.1	2.3	2.0	*	16.5	2.5	2.2
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	3.9	3.5	18.1	17.2	3.5	3.1	21.7	17.4	3.7	3.4
Male 18-49	5.8	5.2	20.3	18.4	5.2 ^a	4.7	22.7	18.8	5.5	5.0
Female 18 or Older	1.9	1.9	17.0	19.1	1.7	1.8	*	*	1.8	1.9
Female 18-49	2.9	3.0	18.5	19.7	2.6	2.7	*	*	2.8	2.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.90A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	19,577	19,048	1,458	1,466	18,097	17,508	458	483	19,094	18,507
AGE GROUP										
18-49	15,037	14,551	1,279	1,241	13,736	13,256	388	430	14,625	14,082
18-25	5,327	5,236	508	450	4,814	4,770	129	133	5,192	5,089
26-34	4,736	4,598	409	403	4,319	4,179	156	127	4,571	4,454
35-49	4,974	4,717	362	389	4,604	4,307	*	*	4,863	4,540
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	12,664	11,893	1,048	1,106	11,605	10,724	374	375	12,279	11,465
Male 18-49	9,590 ^a	8,920	900	930	8,679 ^a	7,948	313	325	9,266 ^a	8,562
Female 18 or Older	6,913	7,155	409	360	6,492	6,785	*	*	6,816	7,042
Female 18-49	5,447	5,630	378	312	5,057	5,308	*	*	5,359	5,520

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.90B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	8.1	7.8	33.4	34.3	7.6	7.3	30.1	32.1	7.9	7.6
AGE GROUP										
18-49	11.3	10.9	36.0	35.5	10.6	10.2	32.9	35.5	11.1	10.7
18-25	15.3	15.1	42.3	39.7	14.3	14.3	48.9	44.3	15.0	14.9
26-34	12.4	11.8	33.9	35.3	11.7	11.1	36.7	31.2	12.1	11.6
35-49	8.2	7.8	31.6	31.8	7.8	7.3	*	*	8.1	7.6
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	10.8	10.1	35.6	35.4	10.2 ^a	9.4	31.8	31.0	10.6 ^a	9.9
Male 18-49	14.5 ^a	13.5	37.7	37.3	13.7 ^a	12.5	34.4	34.1	14.3 ^a	13.2
Female 18 or Older	5.5	5.7	28.9	31.3	5.2	5.4	*	*	5.4	5.6
Female 18-49	8.1	8.3	32.4	31.0	7.6	8.0	*	*	8.0	8.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.1C Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	524	542	81	77	520	534	163	176	460	479
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	280	298	50	53	274	295	115	117	250	272
12-49 Days	211	215	40	35	208	211	82	91	192	185
50-99 Days	151	184	27	26	150	184	59	67	137	174
100-299 Days	265	260	40	36	257	259	94	100	237	238
300 or More Days	218	236	25	23	215	234	96	93	185	204
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	1.93	1.90	2.79	2.95	2.07	2.05	2.53	2.48	2.75	2.70
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	413	442	61	61	408	434	140	144	361	391
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	188	225	36	37	186	222	69	78	176	213
3-5 Days	163	160	30	27	161	157	59	67	147	143
6-19 Days	173	160	31	28	169	158	68	70	157	152
20 or More Days	281	273	32	29	277	272	115	111	243	243
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.20	0.19	0.38	0.38	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.1D Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.31	0.21	0.22	0.47	0.51	0.22	0.23
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.62	0.62	1.30	1.35	0.66	0.66	0.78	0.77	0.92	0.90
12-49 Days	0.53	0.50	1.13	1.05	0.57	0.53	0.62	0.66	0.79	0.71
50-99 Days	0.40	0.47	0.81	0.83	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.71
100-299 Days	0.60	0.61	1.09	1.05	0.65	0.66	0.72	0.74	0.92	0.92
300 or More Days	0.54	0.56	0.74	0.75	0.58	0.61	0.73	0.71	0.78	0.80
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	1.93	1.90	2.79	2.95	2.07	2.05	2.53	2.48	2.75	2.70
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.15	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.17	0.18	0.40	0.42	0.17	0.19
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.72	0.75	1.76	1.81	0.77	0.80	0.85	0.89	1.09	1.12
3-5 Days	0.68	0.61	1.55	1.43	0.73	0.64	0.77	0.84	1.01	0.87
6-19 Days	0.70	0.61	1.54	1.53	0.75	0.65	0.86	0.85	1.09	0.92
20 or More Days	0.91	0.81	1.60	1.54	0.96	0.87	1.19	1.10	1.29	1.21
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.20	0.19	0.38	0.38	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.1P Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Marijuana in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.0764		0.1625		0.0455		0.2430		0.0514	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.4895		0.0336		0.7083		1.0000		0.7067	
12-49 Days	0.0559		0.9305		0.0592		0.4992		0.0197	
50-99 Days	0.7205		0.4462		0.6292		0.6580		0.7404	
100-299 Days	0.8429		0.0236		0.5953		0.6025		0.7065	
300 or More Days	0.5830		0.8061		0.6744		0.1380		0.2536	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.4341		0.1579		0.3978		0.2557		0.1484	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.0069		0.1029		0.0028		0.0828		0.0059	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.4566		0.2907		0.4984		0.8488		0.5304	
3-5 Days	0.8856		0.5295		0.7503		0.4399		0.9959	
6-19 Days	0.2647		0.9375		0.2881		0.5194		0.1746	
20 or More Days	0.9325		0.5942		0.9749		0.2423		0.6178	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.7472		0.4402		0.6821		0.2434		0.9251	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.2C Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	192	175	20	18	192	174	91	89	167	152
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	120	137	*	*	120	136	74	80	95	110
12-49 Days	101	81	*	*	101	81	40	37	92	71
50-99 Days	71	60	*	*	71	60	26	22	65	55
100-299 Days	64	70	*	*	64	70	19	16	60	68
300 or More Days	32	21	*	*	32	21	9	5	31	20
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	2.83	2.74	5.33	6.36	2.92	2.80	2.53	1.72	4.46	4.32
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	128	120	13	7	127	119	49	45	117	110
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	77	86	*	*	76	85	39	38	65	75
3-5 Days	59	55	*	*	59	55	21	19	55	51
6-19 Days	70	46	*	*	70	46	18	14	67	44
20 or More Days	32	43	*	*	32	43	7	6	31	42
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.49	0.47	0.98	1.49	0.50	0.48	0.39	0.32	0.69	0.66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.2D Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.26	0.08	0.07
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	1.90	1.88	*	*	1.96	1.92	2.20	2.13	2.78	2.69
12-49 Days	1.75	1.44	*	*	1.80	1.47	1.82	1.74	2.70	2.12
50-99 Days	1.33	1.14	*	*	1.36	1.17	1.29	1.11	2.10	1.73
100-299 Days	1.26	1.31	*	*	1.29	1.35	1.01	0.84	1.98	2.10
300 or More Days	0.65	0.41	*	*	0.67	0.42	0.47	0.26	1.07	0.67
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	2.83	2.74	5.33	6.36	2.92	2.80	2.53	1.72	4.46	4.32
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.06	0.05
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	3.31	3.20	*	*	3.37	3.24	3.86	3.88	4.29	4.21
3-5 Days	2.68	2.59	*	*	2.73	2.63	3.18	3.10	3.78	3.48
6-19 Days	3.08	2.27	*	*	3.16	2.30	2.78	2.44	4.23	3.10
20 or More Days	1.63	2.14	*	*	1.68	2.17	1.12	1.10	2.40	3.04
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.49	0.47	0.98	1.49	0.50	0.48	0.39	0.32	0.69	0.66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.2P Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Cocaine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.4136		0.5228		0.3800		0.6056		0.4108	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.0019		*		0.0018		0.0521		0.0056	
12-49 Days	0.0477		*		0.0484		0.3389		0.0718	
50-99 Days	0.0485		*		0.0510		0.1458		0.1179	
100-299 Days	0.9867		*		0.9789		0.6528		0.9214	
300 or More Days	0.5837		*		0.5355		0.3695		0.6751	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.6763		0.7730		0.6483		0.1180		0.9483	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.9381		0.0847		0.9472		0.7310		0.7984	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.1522		*		0.1392		0.3843		0.1647	
3-5 Days	0.4146		*		0.4239		0.7745		0.4437	
6-19 Days	0.0451		*		0.0418		0.3705		0.0550	
20 or More Days	0.1397		*		0.1537		0.8608		0.1437	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.6494		0.5687		0.6013		0.2988		0.7050	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.3C Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	175	185	37	31	171	181	99	98	125	138
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	150	152	33	28	148	149	91	92	113	113
12-49 Days	54	72	14	12	53	70	32	33	40	60
50-99 Days	35	42	7	6	35	42	25	22	24	35
100-299 Days	27	25	9	7	25	24	12	14	21	20
300 or More Days	13	8	1	2	13	8	7	3	*	7
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	1.41	1.08	2.64	2.61	1.54	1.16	1.33	1.11	3.15	2.17
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	83	94	17	16	81	92	51	50	60	74
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	73	84	*	*	72	83	45	45	53	68
3-5 Days	25	30	*	*	25	30	19	21	16	21
6-19 Days	16	21	*	*	15	19	7	8	12	18
20 or More Days	14	7	*	*	14	6	6	2	*	6
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.34	0.18	0.62	0.54	0.37	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.76	0.36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.3D Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.07
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	1.32	1.45	2.96	2.97	1.45	1.56	1.47	1.55	2.80	2.91
12-49 Days	1.03	1.28	2.44	2.42	1.13	1.40	1.19	1.25	2.18	2.58
50-99 Days	0.73	0.83	1.32	1.28	0.81	0.90	0.95	0.88	1.35	1.65
100-299 Days	0.56	0.51	1.60	1.43	0.59	0.54	0.49	0.59	1.21	0.95
300 or More Days	0.28	0.17	0.13	0.50	0.31	0.18	0.28	0.14	*	0.36
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	1.41	1.08	2.64	2.61	1.54	1.16	1.33	1.11	3.15	2.17
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.04
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	2.42	2.45	*	*	2.62	2.56	2.94	3.03	4.38	4.39
3-5 Days	1.86	2.02	*	*	2.01	2.16	2.72	2.87	3.07	3.31
6-19 Days	1.27	1.47	*	*	1.34	1.52	1.15	1.23	2.48	2.93
20 or More Days	1.12	0.48	*	*	1.24	0.48	1.00	0.33	*	0.94
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.34	0.18	0.62	0.54	0.37	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.76	0.36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.3P Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Hallucinogens in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.4537		0.1849		0.2917		0.7504		0.0768	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.3524		0.7629		0.3032		0.6005		0.3888	
12-49 Days	0.2477		0.7565		0.2119		0.3909		0.3338	
50-99 Days	0.5163		0.8372		0.5578		0.7343		0.2841	
100-299 Days	0.3381		0.6322		0.4058		0.6401		0.1764	
300 or More Days	0.7067		0.4064		0.6033		0.2756		*	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.5029		0.7973		0.5335		0.3153		0.7870	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.2273		0.7680		0.2016		0.5796		0.1847	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.1795		*		0.3185		0.3167		0.6579	
3-5 Days	0.1385		*		0.1661		0.1234		0.6776	
6-19 Days	0.2747		*		0.5018		0.8776		0.4516	
20 or More Days	0.2119		*		0.1860		0.1026		*	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.4733		0.3112		0.3646		0.4438		0.4550	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.4C Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	93	91	39	34	83	85	43	47	75	73
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	67	76	29	28	60	70	35	39	47	*
12-49 Days	35	38	18	15	31	35	18	23	25	28
50-99 Days	37	31	16	11	34	29	13	12	32	26
100-299 Days	32	24	11	7	31	23	10	8	*	21
300 or More Days	18	5	3	5	*	2	*	*	*	1
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	3.95	2.35	2.71	3.33	6.19	3.09	3.39	3.42	10.43	4.92
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	52	66	20	17	48	63	21	25	45	57
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	29	51	16	14	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	33	36	6	7	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	26	14	*	5	*	13	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	13	11	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.48	0.52	0.58	0.95	0.66	0.60	0.47	0.89	0.95	0.76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.4D Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.14	0.04	0.03
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	2.62	2.74	2.86	2.92	3.94	3.83	4.18	4.55	5.91	*
12-49 Days	1.85	2.12	2.39	2.46	2.70	2.90	3.39	4.20	4.08	4.13
50-99 Days	1.90	1.73	2.12	1.86	2.80	2.44	2.50	2.33	4.61	3.95
100-299 Days	1.77	1.40	1.51	1.17	2.73	2.00	2.03	1.66	*	3.34
300 or More Days	1.02	0.33	0.38	0.89	*	0.20	*	*	*	0.17
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	3.95	2.35	2.71	3.33	6.19	3.09	3.39	3.42	10.43	4.92
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.03
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	5.30	5.09	4.95	5.71	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	5.01	4.95	3.40	4.27	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	4.37	2.19	*	3.41	*	2.68	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	2.45	1.92	*	*	*	2.17	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.48	0.52	0.58	0.95	0.66	0.60	0.47	0.89	0.95	0.76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.4P Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Inhalants in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.4066		0.0106		0.8512		0.9665		0.8036	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.1806		0.5510		0.2303		0.6113		*	
12-49 Days	0.4641		0.4488		0.6018		0.9506		0.5562	
50-99 Days	0.0876		0.1564		0.2006		0.2797		0.3416	
100-299 Days	0.4011		0.1789		0.5821		0.9227		*	
300 or More Days	0.4516		0.1647		*		*		*	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.0542		0.6292		0.0621		0.8694		0.0474	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.4082		0.3091		0.2247		0.9191		0.1648	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.1477		0.5026		*		*		*	
3-5 Days	0.8924		0.1338		*		*		*	
6-19 Days	0.0397		*		*		*		*	
20 or More Days	0.9229		*		*		*		*	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.6241		0.6282		0.4252		0.5118		0.2358	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.5C Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	120	100	10	8	120	99	35	28	115	95
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	53	49	*	*	53	48	27	16	46	45
12-49 Days	45	39	*	*	44	39	13	14	42	36
50-99 Days	47	25	*	*	46	25	12	*	45	22
100-299 Days	75	66	*	*	75	65	14	13	76	64
300 or More Days	30	33	*	*	30	33	7	9	29	32
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	7.07	8.69	14.74	21.51	7.24	8.86	10.71	12.58	8.31	10.51
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	93	71	5	4	93	71	25	15	89	70
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	46	18	*	*	46	18	*	*	42	18
3-5 Days	29	33	*	*	29	33	*	*	28	32
6-19 Days	56	43	*	*	56	43	*	*	55	*
20 or More Days	43	49	*	*	43	*	*	*	41	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.91	1.05	2.14	4.64	0.92	1.06	2.07	1.79	1.01	1.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.5D Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	2.77	3.02	*	*	2.81	3.07	5.61	5.09	3.05	3.58
12-49 Days	2.39	2.63	*	*	2.43	2.68	3.69	4.73	2.89	3.07
50-99 Days	2.49	1.75	*	*	2.54	1.79	3.54	*	3.07	1.94
100-299 Days	3.36	3.63	*	*	3.43	3.70	3.86	4.47	4.13	4.45
300 or More Days	1.68	2.25	*	*	1.72	2.30	2.25	3.31	2.07	2.74
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	7.07	8.69	14.74	21.51	7.24	8.86	10.71	12.58	8.31	10.51
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	4.37	2.67	*	*	4.42	2.67	*	*	4.81	2.92
3-5 Days	3.01	4.34	*	*	3.05	4.39	*	*	3.45	4.74
6-19 Days	4.89	5.44	*	*	4.96	5.51	*	*	5.60	*
20 or More Days	4.06	5.83	*	*	4.11	*	*	*	4.63	*
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.91	1.05	2.14	4.64	0.92	1.06	2.07	1.79	1.01	1.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.5P Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Methamphetamine in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.0274		0.5050		0.0305		0.1789		0.0705	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.9771		*		0.9121		0.0788		0.5522	
12-49 Days	0.7507		*		0.8134		0.5150		0.9817	
50-99 Days	0.2783		*		0.3101		*		0.2703	
100-299 Days	0.7825		*		0.8708		0.5861		0.7613	
300 or More Days	0.1936		*		0.2127		0.1154		0.3933	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.2332		0.5215		0.2195		0.0908		0.4397	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.0361		0.5313		0.0387		0.0343		0.1187	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.0003		*		0.0002		*		0.0031	
3-5 Days	0.2282		*		0.2157		*		0.2606	
6-19 Days	0.7118		*		0.6897		*		*	
20 or More Days	0.1841		*		*		*		*	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.0948		0.3762		0.1046		0.2998		0.1623	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.6C Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug Type/Number of Days Misused	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF PAIN RELIEVERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	157	159	27	22	156	158	46	46	150	149
1-2 Days	105	89	19	17	103	88	33	32	100	81
3-5 Days	81	84	14	12	81	83	29	20	78	79
6-19 Days	73	86	10	7	72	85	20	25	70	82
20 or More Days	54	57	3	3	54	57	14	9	52	56
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.35	0.38	0.48	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.50
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF TRANQUILIZERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	109	120	21	17	107	118	44	41	97	109
1-2 Days	73	90	*	*	71	89	33	33	63	81
3-5 Days	60	50	*	*	58	49	22	19	54	44
6-19 Days	46	51	*	*	45	50	17	16	42	46
20 or More Days	25	31	*	*	24	30	10	7	22	30
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.35	0.41	0.78	0.80	0.37	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.51	0.58
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF STIMULANTS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	97	103	17	14	96	103	51	58	78	83
1-2 Days	69	66	*	*	68	66	37	45	57	46
3-5 Days	46	57	*	*	46	57	25	28	35	49
6-19 Days	36	39	*	*	35	39	20	19	28	35
20 or More Days	27	28	*	*	26	28	8	4	25	27
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.40	0.40	0.91	1.31	0.42	0.41	0.33	0.25	0.75	0.69
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF SEDATIVES NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	57	74	7	6	57	74	16	12	55	73
1-2 Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	25	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	23	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.93	1.38	0.88	2.05	0.97	1.43	0.97	2.46	1.18	1.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.6D Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Prescription Drug Type/Number of Days Misused	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF PAIN RELIEVERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.07
1-2 Days	2.11	2.28	4.57	4.65	2.26	2.42	3.15	3.63	2.87	2.81
3-5 Days	1.91	2.11	4.22	4.15	2.04	2.25	2.83	2.91	2.57	2.70
6-19 Days	1.73	2.17	3.26	2.72	1.84	2.32	2.29	3.33	2.32	2.77
20 or More Days	1.34	1.59	1.16	1.35	1.44	1.70	1.66	1.35	1.84	2.11
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.35	0.38	0.48	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.50
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF TRANQUILIZERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.05
1-2 Days	2.86	3.01	*	*	3.03	3.17	3.67	3.81	4.19	4.09
3-5 Days	2.62	2.33	*	*	2.81	2.46	3.32	3.19	3.89	3.17
6-19 Days	2.17	2.33	*	*	2.34	2.46	2.69	2.76	3.23	3.21
20 or More Days	1.31	1.50	*	*	1.38	1.57	1.63	1.29	1.86	2.17
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.35	0.41	0.78	0.80	0.37	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.51	0.58
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF STIMULANTS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.04
1-2 Days	2.80	2.85	*	*	2.97	2.97	3.16	3.54	4.82	4.34
3-5 Days	2.43	2.60	*	*	2.59	2.73	2.88	2.98	4.07	4.41
6-19 Days	1.95	2.08	*	*	2.05	2.19	2.29	2.23	3.29	3.63
20 or More Days	1.54	1.55	*	*	1.63	1.62	1.01	0.58	3.02	2.92
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.40	0.40	0.91	1.31	0.42	0.41	0.33	0.25	0.75	0.69
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF SEDATIVES NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
1-2 Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-5 Days	4.86	*	*	*	5.01	*	*	*	*	*
6-19 Days	4.58	*	*	*	4.77	*	*	*	*	*
20 or More Days	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.93	1.38	0.88	2.05	0.97	1.43	0.97	2.46	1.18	1.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.6P Number of Days Misused Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Month among Past Month Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Prescription Drug Type/Number of Days Misused	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF PAIN RELIEVERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.0534		0.2686		0.0716		0.0026		0.3264	
1-2 Days	0.3134		0.3047		0.2468		0.3697		0.1504	
3-5 Days	0.6980		0.9747		0.6997		0.0072		0.6642	
6-19 Days	0.0576		0.1202		0.0356		0.0275		0.1483	
20 or More Days	0.6229		0.7781		0.6018		0.2258		0.7166	
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.8885		0.1495		0.9772		0.5045		0.9955	
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF TRANQUILIZERS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.6794		0.1199		0.4975		0.4892		0.2896	
1-2 Days	0.2750		*		0.2147		0.3793		0.2755	
3-5 Days	0.2393		*		0.1974		0.3984		0.2904	
6-19 Days	0.8439		*		0.7481		0.8450		0.6257	
20 or More Days	0.9729		*		0.8923		0.4603		0.7381	
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.8106		0.8383		0.7520		0.4504		0.8641	
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF STIMULANTS NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.6045		0.2399		0.4816		0.8208		0.4310	
1-2 Days	0.4277		*		0.4135		0.1090		0.0344	
3-5 Days	0.1418		*		0.1697		0.9847		0.0962	
6-19 Days	0.4692		*		0.6263		0.0384		0.5133	
20 or More Days	0.9487		*		0.8594		0.1947		0.9397	
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.9729		0.7292		0.9053		0.0198		0.5010	
PAST MONTH MISUSE OF SEDATIVES NUMBER OF DAYS MISUSED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH MISUSERS	0.6167		0.8791		0.6273		0.0688		0.3847	
1-2 Days	*		*		*		*		*	
3-5 Days	*		*		*		*		*	
6-19 Days	*		*		*		*		*	
20 or More Days	*		*		*		*		*	
Average Number of Days Misused in Past Month	0.3687		0.5211		0.3907		0.5444		0.5218	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.7C Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	677	680	49	44	673	676	162	163	645	647
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	201	194	26	25	198	193	74	80	181	176
3-5 Days	192	203	22	20	190	202	68	64	179	186
6-19 Days	231	222	20	19	231	220	77	67	220	212
20-29 Days	203	231	16	13	204	231	63	58	191	220
30 Days	580	586	22	15	577	586	130	109	546	564
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.14	0.14	0.53	0.50	0.15	0.14	0.26	0.27	0.17	0.16
TOTAL DAILY SMOKERS¹	546	542	22	15	545	540	119	106	524	520
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY AMONG DAILY SMOKERS¹										
Fewer Than 6	235	234	15	9	234	233	68	55	224	223
6-15 (1/2 Pack)	327	339	14	12	325	340	78	68	311	335
16-25 (1 Pack)	314	331	5	*	313	331	50	54	303	321
26 or More (More Than 1 Pack)	172	181	*	*	172	182	19	16	170	181
Not Reported	21	18	*	*	21	18	4	3	20	18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.7D Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.46	0.47	0.31	0.31
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.37	0.36	2.16	2.42	0.37	0.36	0.71	0.84	0.41	0.40
3-5 Days	0.35	0.37	1.80	2.05	0.36	0.37	0.66	0.70	0.41	0.42
6-19 Days	0.41	0.40	1.80	1.97	0.42	0.40	0.73	0.74	0.49	0.47
20-29 Days	0.37	0.43	1.45	1.42	0.38	0.43	0.63	0.66	0.43	0.50
30 Days	0.64	0.66	1.84	1.64	0.65	0.66	1.02	1.03	0.76	0.75
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.14	0.14	0.53	0.50	0.15	0.14	0.26	0.27	0.17	0.16
TOTAL DAILY SMOKERS¹	0.20	0.20	0.09	0.06	0.22	0.22	0.34	0.31	0.25	0.25
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY AMONG DAILY SMOKERS¹										
Fewer Than 6	0.69	0.72	5.03	5.78	0.69	0.72	1.36	1.43	0.77	0.78
6-15 (1/2 Pack)	0.83	0.88	5.15	6.07	0.83	0.88	1.36	1.55	0.93	0.98
16-25 (1 Pack)	0.81	0.85	2.39	*	0.82	0.86	1.07	1.37	0.92	0.95
26 or More (More Than 1 Pack)	0.53	0.58	*	*	0.54	0.58	0.49	0.48	0.61	0.65
Not Reported	0.07	0.06	*	*	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.7P Number of Days Used Cigarettes in Past Month among Past Month Users and Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day among Daily Smokers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.2981		0.0068		0.3856		0.0000		0.6850	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.2453		0.0494		0.2758		0.0316		0.4635	
3-5 Days	0.4525		0.3797		0.4469		0.4446		0.4242	
6-19 Days	0.0486		0.8343		0.0553		0.3923		0.1246	
20-29 Days	0.5315		0.1294		0.4711		0.9047		0.3677	
30 Days	0.7844		0.0440		0.7443		0.1297		0.6446	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.4117		0.0036		0.4168		0.0603		0.4140	
TOTAL DAILY SMOKERS¹	0.3646		0.0037		0.4091		0.0000		0.9810	
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY AMONG DAILY SMOKERS¹										
Fewer Than 6	0.2156		0.2375		0.2580		0.1289		0.5932	
6-15 (1/2 Pack)	0.3028		0.3699		0.3109		0.7521		0.2212	
16-25 (1 Pack)	0.9751		*		0.9820		0.0132		0.4986	
26 or More (More Than 1 Pack)	0.9787		*		0.9463		0.4110		0.8501	
Not Reported	0.8115		*		0.8433		0.6051		0.9181	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.8C Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	801	820	104	104	774	804	155	162	741	778
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	606	622	93	88	594	610	136	149	575	586
12-49 Days	701	734	59	60	697	731	174	193	670	690
50-99 Days	509	507	36	34	506	507	134	126	501	491
100-299 Days	839	767	31	29	839	766	200	198	819	747
300 or More Days	387	391	13	9	386	391	47	51	381	388
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.80	0.82	1.21	0.99	0.82	0.84	0.92	0.97	0.95	0.96
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	852	831	72	75	832	822	184	190	789	800
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	649	623	59	58	646	615	144	154	630	595
3-5 Days	657	606	39	38	657	605	161	168	635	581
6-19 Days	697	665	30	28	697	663	179	173	670	641
20 or More Days	529	532	12	8	528	532	68	70	517	524
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.8D Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2015 and 2016

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.30	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.32	0.33	0.44	0.47	0.36	0.37
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.30	0.30	1.07	1.05	0.31	0.31	0.47	0.50	0.35	0.35
12-49 Days	0.31	0.33	0.91	0.91	0.32	0.34	0.52	0.53	0.37	0.39
50-99 Days	0.27	0.26	0.60	0.58	0.27	0.27	0.43	0.42	0.32	0.31
100-299 Days	0.38	0.35	0.54	0.51	0.40	0.36	0.55	0.56	0.45	0.42
300 or More Days	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.25	0.25
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.80	0.82	1.21	0.99	0.82	0.84	0.92	0.97	0.95	0.96
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.53	0.55	0.38	0.38
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.39	0.39	1.68	1.58	0.39	0.39	0.60	0.59	0.44	0.45
3-5 Days	0.40	0.36	1.49	1.38	0.41	0.36	0.60	0.61	0.46	0.41
6-19 Days	0.41	0.39	1.12	1.11	0.42	0.39	0.60	0.60	0.47	0.45
20 or More Days	0.33	0.34	0.47	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.40
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.8P Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Year among Past Year Users and Number of Days Used Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2015

Frequency of Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.0366		0.0731		0.0486		0.0826		0.1005	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS										
1-11 Days	0.6037		0.3883		0.5858		0.0135		0.9864	
12-49 Days	0.9794		0.8601		0.9912		0.9958		0.9941	
50-99 Days	0.6983		0.8039		0.6958		0.0314		0.8956	
100-299 Days	0.7245		0.5525		0.6986		0.5993		0.7679	
300 or More Days	0.6808		0.1850		0.6703		0.8574		0.7177	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Year	0.8182		0.1405		0.8246		0.4916		0.7594	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.0300		0.3069		0.0298		0.0981		0.0652	
NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS										
1-2 Days	0.1459		0.2084		0.1260		0.3591		0.0723	
3-5 Days	0.4339		0.5313		0.4099		0.7746		0.4160	
6-19 Days	0.3468		0.5518		0.3396		0.3175		0.2224	
20 or More Days	0.7363		0.1968		0.7456		0.6637		0.7401	
Average Number of Days Used in Past Month	0.8500		0.1585		0.8335		0.3621		0.7580	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.9C Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	450	466	254	258
Cocaine	178	156	133	125
Crack	86	72	64	57
Heroin	77	76	64	66
Hallucinogens	149	149	116	122
LSD	72	79	60	69
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	107	106	94	93
Inhalants	71	73	48	58
Methamphetamine	107	92	84	68
Alcohol	993	1,017	354	363
Tobacco Products ¹	628	675	285	280
Cigarettes	577	611	268	261

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.9D Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.69	0.67	0.60	0.56
Cocaine	1.46	1.57	1.88	1.74
Crack	4.26	5.04	5.87	5.07
Heroin	2.14	2.39	3.49	3.88
Hallucinogens	1.45	1.48	1.59	1.68
LSD	2.20	2.21	2.56	2.36
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	2.07	1.95	2.24	2.37
Inhalants	2.69	2.58	2.48	2.70
Methamphetamine	2.97	2.35	3.52	3.63
Alcohol	0.38	0.37	0.19	0.20
Tobacco Products ¹	0.50	0.53	0.33	0.32
Cigarettes	0.58	0.59	0.40	0.38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.9P Any Use and Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.2310		0.4951	
Cocaine	0.0457		0.4517	
Crack	0.1138		0.4579	
Heroin	0.4109		0.5428	
Hallucinogens	0.7077		0.3581	
LSD	0.1379		0.7854	
PCP	*		*	
Ecstasy	0.0763		0.2363	
Inhalants	0.6454		0.0398	
Methamphetamine	0.1148		0.9774	
Alcohol	0.0793		0.9527	
Tobacco Products ¹	0.4018		0.3312	
Cigarettes	0.1983		0.3265	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.10C Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	393	406	188	193
Cocaine	159	126	106	95
Crack	85	70	60	52
Heroin	75	75	62	63
Hallucinogens	120	116	85	87
LSD	61	62	48	50
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	84	79	66	62
Inhalants	61	66	40	51
Methamphetamine	98	80	76	56
Alcohol	884	888	278	266
Tobacco Products ¹	584	598	230	217
Cigarettes	533	537	219	205

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.10D Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.72	0.72	0.47	0.46
Cocaine	1.86	1.70	1.72	1.61
Crack	4.99	5.06	5.65	4.88
Heroin	2.68	2.63	3.76	3.93
Hallucinogens	1.62	1.63	1.48	1.48
LSD	2.63	2.39	2.55	2.18
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	2.34	2.35	2.13	2.05
Inhalants	2.61	2.78	2.06	2.63
Methamphetamine	3.30	3.46	3.42	3.48
Alcohol	0.37	0.36	0.15	0.15
Tobacco Products ¹	0.52	0.51	0.27	0.26
Cigarettes	0.60	0.56	0.33	0.31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.10P Any Use and Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.0625		0.0530	
Cocaine	0.0004		0.2327	
Crack	0.3319		0.2669	
Heroin	0.4850		0.3956	
Hallucinogens	0.1041		0.4291	
LSD	0.0328		0.1554	
PCP	*		*	
Ecstasy	0.4115		0.4763	
Inhalants	0.8174		0.1502	
Methamphetamine	0.5514		0.9691	
Alcohol	0.0001		0.0503	
Tobacco Products ¹	0.0369		0.0313	
Cigarettes	0.1015		0.0328	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.11C Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	272	287	150	141
Cocaine	121	121	87	89
Crack	52	55	39	41
Heroin	50	63	37	40
Hallucinogens	98	112	76	83
LSD	53	58	43	47
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	78	80	63	66
Inhalants	47	49	33	38
Methamphetamine	75	71	56	52
Alcohol	537	546	194	199
Tobacco Products ¹	386	386	166	155
Cigarettes	367	371	158	150

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.11D Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.62	0.63	0.39	0.35
Cocaine	1.95	1.90	1.56	1.56
Crack	5.73	5.25	4.30	4.25
Heroin	4.89	4.17	4.16	3.80
Hallucinogens	1.62	1.74	1.37	1.44
LSD	2.57	2.30	2.30	2.11
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	2.22	2.38	1.95	2.21
Inhalants	2.22	2.46	1.73	2.06
Methamphetamine	3.22	3.49	2.79	3.17
Alcohol	0.28	0.28	0.11	0.11
Tobacco Products ¹	0.44	0.42	0.21	0.20
Cigarettes	0.52	0.50	0.25	0.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.11P Any Use and Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.8308		0.7667	
Cocaine	0.6709		0.7088	
Crack	0.8232		0.7243	
Heroin	0.3416		0.8370	
Hallucinogens	0.2626		0.5940	
LSD	0.4951		0.8282	
PCP	*		*	
Ecstasy	0.5784		0.5669	
Inhalants	0.3360		0.2299	
Methamphetamine	0.2030		0.9790	
Alcohol	0.6152		0.6428	
Tobacco Products ¹	0.8185		0.6117	
Cigarettes	0.8345		0.5050	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.12C Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	207	217	147	159
Cocaine	104	112	87	90
Crack	33	44	31	31
Heroin	46	36	28	28
Hallucinogens	101	107	87	88
LSD	55	60	50	53
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	80	77	71	69
Inhalants	41	49	33	40
Methamphetamine	61	56	46	44
Alcohol	329	348	168	185
Tobacco Products ¹	240	239	149	152
Cigarettes	217	216	140	135

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.12D Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.50	0.50	0.39	0.39
Cocaine	1.81	1.83	1.65	1.59
Crack	4.05	4.26	3.73	3.15
Heroin	4.01	3.43	3.30	2.75
Hallucinogens	1.64	1.64	1.50	1.49
LSD	2.53	2.44	2.47	2.34
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	2.24	2.31	2.13	2.24
Inhalants	2.22	2.58	1.84	2.23
Methamphetamine	3.08	3.45	2.51	2.83
Alcohol	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.10
Tobacco Products ¹	0.30	0.29	0.19	0.19
Cigarettes	0.34	0.33	0.22	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.12P Any Use and Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.5485		0.6928	
Cocaine	0.1941		0.2634	
Crack	0.7286		0.3705	
Heroin	0.2245		0.7474	
Hallucinogens	0.2545		0.3587	
LSD	0.1907		0.3132	
PCP	*		*	
Ecstasy	0.1753		0.1300	
Inhalants	0.2087		0.1727	
Methamphetamine	0.3795		0.9923	
Alcohol	0.0079		0.0806	
Tobacco Products ¹	0.4752		0.8220	
Cigarettes	0.9955		0.5416	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.13C Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	168	201	62	63
Cocaine	69	60	34	37
Crack	31	34	9	26
Heroin	44	36	20	24
Hallucinogens	45	55	23	31
LSD	22	31	18	22
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	34	41	17	27
Inhalants	32	29	13	16
Methamphetamine	55	41	23	22
Alcohol	383	403	99	109
Tobacco Products ¹	245	260	78	89
Cigarettes	224	246	74	85

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.13D Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.44	0.49	0.17	0.17
Cocaine	1.33	1.11	0.70	0.71
Crack	3.63	3.65	1.09	2.81
Heroin	4.07	3.47	2.31	2.45
Hallucinogens	0.92	1.05	0.50	0.62
LSD	1.37	1.47	1.15	1.11
PCP	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	1.24	1.57	0.65	1.06
Inhalants	1.69	1.68	0.74	0.99
Methamphetamine	2.79	2.80	1.33	1.56
Alcohol	0.20	0.21	0.06	0.06
Tobacco Products ¹	0.30	0.31	0.10	0.12
Cigarettes	0.34	0.37	0.12	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.13P Any Use and Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substance Use Other Than Prescription Psychotherapeutic Use in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Any Use in Past Year (2015)	Any Use in Past Year (2016)	Misuse in Past Year (2015)	Misuse in Past Year (2016)
Marijuana	0.6088		0.6247	
Cocaine	0.7828		0.2673	
Crack	0.4904		0.0292	
Heroin	0.5350		0.9629	
Hallucinogens	0.1655		0.1184	
LSD	0.3529		0.9489	
PCP	*		*	
Ecstasy	0.0368		0.0321	
Inhalants	0.6835		0.5365	
Methamphetamine	0.7500		0.4193	
Alcohol	0.8059		0.8592	
Tobacco Products ¹	0.7713		0.5024	
Cigarettes	0.7441		0.6982	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.14C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	322	323	340	373
Marijuana	293	290	306	327
Cocaine	111	100	58	66
Crack	62	57	14	27
Heroin	42	55	12	32
Hallucinogens	67	70	42	60
LSD	32	34	21	23
PCP	10	7	*	*
Ecstasy	44	42	29	41
Inhalants	20	40	49	49
Methamphetamine	77	60	52	45
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	147	144	148	160
Pain Relievers ³	115	107	112	115
Tranquilizers	76	76	75	92
Stimulants	74	69	62	74
Sedatives	36	56	43	50
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	120	119	112	118

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.14D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.53	0.53	0.15	0.17
Marijuana	0.50	0.49	0.14	0.15
Cocaine	0.21	0.19	0.03	0.03
Crack	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
Heroin	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.01
Hallucinogens	0.13	0.14	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.02	0.01	*	*
Ecstasy	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.02
Inhalants	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.15	0.12	0.02	0.02
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.27	0.27	0.07	0.07
Pain Relievers ³	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.05
Tranquilizers	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.04
Stimulants	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.03
Sedatives	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.02
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.23	0.23	0.05	0.05

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.14P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.6923		0.0007	
Marijuana	0.6835		0.0003	
Cocaine	0.3453		0.0936	
Crack	0.9741		0.1998	
Heroin	0.1663		0.1434	
Hallucinogens	0.7734		0.0117	
LSD	0.7880		0.7194	
PCP	0.6241		*	
Ecstasy	0.7885		0.1154	
Inhalants	0.0451		0.8198	
Methamphetamine	0.0165		0.9508	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.1781		0.5713	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0572		0.4293	
Tranquilizers	0.6342		0.2436	
Stimulants	0.4147		0.0777	
Sedatives	0.7294		0.6700	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.2145		0.5375	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.15C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	40	34	61	59
Marijuana	38	32	52	52
Cocaine	8	5	10	4
Crack	*	2	1	*
Heroin	3	1	*	2
Hallucinogens	12	9	12	12
LSD	8	6	9	7
PCP	*	1	5	2
Ecstasy	6	5	7	5
Inhalants	4	7	19	16
Methamphetamine	5	3	*	3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	23	16	30	25
Pain Relievers ³	16	10	22	21
Tranquilizers	14	11	15	13
Stimulants	12	8	12	11
Sedatives	5	5	5	4
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	16	10	22	21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.15D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	2.18	2.46	0.25	0.24
Marijuana	2.31	2.49	0.21	0.21
Cocaine	0.81	0.62	0.04	0.02
Crack	*	0.20	0.01	*
Heroin	0.27	0.11	*	0.01
Hallucinogens	1.15	1.08	0.05	0.05
LSD	0.73	0.64	0.04	0.03
PCP	*	0.13	0.02	0.01
Ecstasy	0.59	0.63	0.03	0.02
Inhalants	0.43	0.82	0.08	0.07
Methamphetamine	0.49	0.30	*	0.01
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	1.98	1.72	0.12	0.10
Pain Relievers ³	1.47	1.17	0.09	0.08
Tranquilizers	1.30	1.26	0.06	0.05
Stimulants	1.07	0.93	0.05	0.05
Sedatives	0.43	0.59	0.02	0.02
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	1.47	1.17	0.09	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.15P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.2562		0.2526	
Marijuana	0.4017		0.7639	
Cocaine	0.4226		0.2131	
Crack	*		*	
Heroin	0.2534		*	
Hallucinogens	0.4886		0.4086	
LSD	0.6850		0.7930	
PCP	*		0.7557	
Ecstasy	0.8317		0.7473	
Inhalants	0.1583		0.1360	
Methamphetamine	0.2636		*	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.3225		0.1510	
Pain Relievers ³	0.5059		0.6674	
Tranquilizers	0.4277		0.4700	
Stimulants	0.5859		0.5358	
Sedatives	0.4320		0.7818	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.4806		0.7281	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.16C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	319	321	332	368
Marijuana	290	288	302	322
Cocaine	111	99	57	65
Crack	62	57	14	27
Heroin	42	55	12	32
Hallucinogens	67	69	40	59
LSD	32	34	19	22
PCP	9	7	*	*
Ecstasy	43	42	28	41
Inhalants	19	40	46	47
Methamphetamine	77	60	52	45
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	144	143	144	158
Pain Relievers ³	113	106	111	115
Tranquilizers	75	74	73	91
Stimulants	73	68	61	74
Sedatives	36	56	43	50
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	119	118	111	117

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.16D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.54	0.54	0.17	0.18
Marijuana	0.51	0.50	0.15	0.16
Cocaine	0.21	0.19	0.03	0.03
Crack	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01
Heroin	0.08	0.11	0.01	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.13	0.14	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.02	0.01	*	*
Ecstasy	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.02
Inhalants	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.02
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.27	0.28	0.07	0.08
Pain Relievers ³	0.22	0.21	0.06	0.06
Tranquilizers	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.05
Stimulants	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.04
Sedatives	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.23	0.23	0.06	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.16P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.8831		0.0002	
Marijuana	0.5171		0.0002	
Cocaine	0.3697		0.0659	
Crack	0.9916		0.1933	
Heroin	0.1549		0.1625	
Hallucinogens	0.9262		0.0183	
LSD	0.6638		0.6237	
PCP	0.7256		*	
Ecstasy	0.7851		0.1014	
Inhalants	0.0703		0.7650	
Methamphetamine	0.0192		0.9955	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.2412		0.4032	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0737		0.4684	
Tranquilizers	0.7880		0.1893	
Stimulants	0.4857		0.0547	
Sedatives	0.7749		0.6493	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.2576		0.5726	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.17C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	138	123	117	148
Marijuana	130	116	108	137
Cocaine	41	37	25	25
Crack	8	6	10	*
Heroin	16	15	11	5
Hallucinogens	41	39	28	32
LSD	23	20	17	17
PCP	1	1	*	*
Ecstasy	28	28	20	18
Inhalants	13	17	16	14
Methamphetamine	17	14	18	5
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	63	56	44	54
Pain Relievers ³	40	35	30	29
Tranquilizers	39	36	21	23
Stimulants	39	40	30	42
Sedatives	12	8	10	9
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	43	37	31	29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.17D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	1.00	0.97	0.40	0.45
Marijuana	0.99	0.99	0.38	0.43
Cocaine	0.43	0.45	0.10	0.09
Crack	0.08	0.07	0.04	*
Heroin	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.42	0.45	0.11	0.12
LSD	0.24	0.24	0.06	0.06
PCP	0.01	0.02	*	*
Ecstasy	0.30	0.33	0.08	0.07
Inhalants	0.14	0.21	0.06	0.05
Methamphetamine	0.18	0.17	0.07	0.02
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.60	0.64	0.17	0.19
Pain Relievers ³	0.40	0.42	0.11	0.11
Tranquilizers	0.40	0.43	0.08	0.09
Stimulants	0.40	0.47	0.12	0.15
Sedatives	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.43	0.45	0.12	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.17P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.3723		0.0004	
Marijuana	0.7238		0.0000	
Cocaine	1.0000		0.4868	
Crack	0.5627		*	
Heroin	0.3738		0.4149	
Hallucinogens	0.2340		0.6669	
LSD	0.6635		0.7540	
PCP	0.7858		*	
Ecstasy	0.4360		0.7714	
Inhalants	0.5639		0.6393	
Methamphetamine	0.3676		0.0701	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.2560		0.5379	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0338		0.3800	
Tranquilizers	0.8597		0.6678	
Stimulants	0.8129		0.3248	
Sedatives	0.0888		0.5852	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.1136		0.2965	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.18C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	285	290	308	338
Marijuana	255	257	274	294
Cocaine	104	91	51	58
Crack	62	57	9	27
Heroin	39	52	*	32
Hallucinogens	53	54	28	49
LSD	21	27	10	14
PCP	9	7	*	*
Ecstasy	34	29	19	36
Inhalants	14	35	42	45
Methamphetamine	75	59	48	44
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	127	130	140	152
Pain Relievers ³	105	100	109	111
Tranquilizers	64	63	69	89
Stimulants	60	54	52	61
Sedatives	34	55	42	49
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	110	111	109	113

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.18D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.60	0.60	0.18	0.20
Marijuana	0.55	0.54	0.16	0.17
Cocaine	0.25	0.21	0.03	0.03
Crack	0.15	0.13	0.01	0.02
Heroin	0.09	0.12	*	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.02	0.02	*	*
Ecstasy	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.02
Inhalants	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.03
Methamphetamine	0.18	0.14	0.03	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.30	0.30	0.08	0.09
Pain Relievers ³	0.25	0.23	0.07	0.07
Tranquilizers	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.05
Stimulants	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.04
Sedatives	0.08	0.13	0.03	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.26	0.26	0.07	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.18P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.7648		0.0086	
Marijuana	0.1794		0.0126	
Cocaine	0.4453		0.0821	
Crack	0.9785		0.0515	
Heroin	0.2086		*	
Hallucinogens	0.7065		0.0096	
LSD	0.4778		0.2651	
PCP	0.6814		*	
Ecstasy	0.6019		0.0302	
Inhalants	0.0449		0.6373	
Methamphetamine	0.0265		0.5879	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.6942		0.5297	
Pain Relievers ³	0.3306		0.6004	
Tranquilizers	0.8672		0.2178	
Stimulants	0.6634		0.1203	
Sedatives	0.4975		0.5675	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.6343		0.7559	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.19C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	220	199	246	255	216	239	246	250
Marijuana	195	184	220	238	199	213	221	226
Cocaine	85	73	83	76	25	41	27	38
Crack	31	40	50	36	14	31	18	23
Heroin	15	20	23	33	21	14	27	43
Hallucinogens	51	54	46	57	25	37	27	31
LSD	21	29	20	20	19	16	13	16
PCP	1	7	7	2	*	5	8	*
Ecstasy	35	43	30	34	17	19	14	12
Inhalants	17	29	34	41	14	29	35	29
Methamphetamine	51	30	50	46	34	31	46	38
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	99	101	115	111	100	105	105	105
Pain Relievers ⁴	73	65	96	81	75	78	82	91
Tranquilizers	46	62	49	67	54	57	62	51
Stimulants	58	61	52	54	37	42	46	40
Sedatives	28	43	26	32	34	35	28	40
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	74	68	97	87	78	78	85	99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.19D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	1.02	1.01	0.46	0.49	0.30	0.32	0.18	0.19
Marijuana	0.92	0.96	0.42	0.46	0.28	0.29	0.16	0.17
Cocaine	0.47	0.44	0.17	0.15	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.03
Crack	0.18	0.24	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02
Heroin	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.28	0.33	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02
LSD	0.12	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	*	0.01	0.01	*
Ecstasy	0.20	0.26	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
Inhalants	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.29	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.56	0.60	0.23	0.23	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.42	0.40	0.19	0.17	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.07
Tranquilizers	0.26	0.38	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.04
Stimulants	0.33	0.37	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03
Sedatives	0.16	0.26	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.42	0.41	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.19P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	0.4785		0.0413		0.0892		0.2574	
Marijuana	0.2888		0.0085		0.1025		0.1113	
Cocaine	0.8720		0.5753		0.0932		0.2534	
Crack	0.3721		0.4160		0.2686		0.6492	
Heroin	0.2335		0.3772		0.9917		0.1210	
Hallucinogens	0.7725		0.2109		0.1821		0.8183	
LSD	0.8633		0.3028		0.6650		0.8407	
PCP	0.2105		0.3170		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.2751		0.5726		0.8171		0.5283	
Inhalants	0.3919		0.5090		0.0835		0.2944	
Methamphetamine	0.0096		0.3900		0.8188		0.6914	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.3251		0.4833		0.8557		0.5666	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.5395		0.0688		0.6022		0.7124	
Tranquilizers	0.0812		0.3636		0.8316		0.1207	
Stimulants	0.2342		0.5775		0.4579		0.3366	
Sedatives	0.5657		0.9125		0.9552		0.5806	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.7360		0.1306		0.5119		0.8797	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.20C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	22	17	38	39	26	25	56	46
Marijuana	18	16	35	37	25	23	45	41
Cocaine	3	3	10	5	0	1	7	3
Crack	*	*	1	1	*	1	*	*
Heroin	0	*	2	*	*	1	2	2
Hallucinogens	6	6	9	10	6	6	12	9
LSD	3	2	6	7	2	3	9	4
PCP	*	*	4	1	*	1	5	2
Ecstasy	*	4	5	4	2	4	6	3
Inhalants	*	2	6	6	4	7	18	15
Methamphetamine	*	*	2	0	2	*	*	3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	12	9	19	17	10	10	29	21
Pain Relievers ⁴	8	5	13	13	7	3	22	18
Tranquilizers	5	6	12	10	8	6	14	10
Stimulants	*	6	9	9	2	7	13	7
Sedatives	*	*	2	4	5	1	4	2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	8	5	13	13	7	3	22	18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.20D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	4.31	4.76	2.27	2.49	2.30	2.06	0.24	0.20
Marijuana	4.28	4.96	2.21	2.48	2.23	1.92	0.20	0.18
Cocaine	1.38	1.70	0.83	0.49	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.01
Crack	*	*	0.12	0.14	*	0.09	*	*
Heroin	0.11	*	0.14	*	*	0.09	0.01	0.01
Hallucinogens	2.85	2.86	0.69	0.98	0.64	0.52	0.05	0.04
LSD	1.49	0.84	0.51	0.67	0.19	0.29	0.04	0.02
PCP	*	*	0.29	0.11	*	0.11	0.02	0.01
Ecstasy	*	1.93	0.42	0.36	0.21	0.41	0.03	0.01
Inhalants	*	1.02	0.49	0.58	0.43	0.64	0.08	0.06
Methamphetamine	*	*	0.15	0.04	0.20	*	*	0.01
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	4.36	4.34	1.50	1.52	1.03	0.87	0.13	0.09
Pain Relievers ⁴	3.22	2.62	1.01	1.24	0.72	0.30	0.10	0.08
Tranquilizers	2.36	3.17	0.99	0.93	0.79	0.59	0.06	0.04
Stimulants	*	2.91	0.72	0.87	0.23	0.62	0.06	0.03
Sedatives	*	*	0.18	0.39	0.53	0.13	0.02	0.01
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	3.22	2.62	1.01	1.24	0.72	0.30	0.10	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.20P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.3561		0.2124		0.2874		0.0325	
Marijuana	0.5728		0.2632		0.2258		0.2728	
Cocaine	0.6041		0.3096		0.4213		0.0879	
Crack	*		0.9091		*		*	
Heroin	*		*		*		0.9259	
Hallucinogens	0.8805		0.3902		0.6368		0.3862	
LSD	0.3926		0.8863		0.0855		0.2499	
PCP	*		0.6621		*		0.5986	
Ecstasy	*		0.5313		0.6312		0.6328	
Inhalants	*		0.9657		0.1338		0.1001	
Methamphetamine	*		0.0647		*		*	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.6046		0.7165		0.9654		0.0121	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.6377		0.2627		0.2048		0.2397	
Tranquilizers	0.7570		0.8477		0.6494		0.1035	
Stimulants	*		0.9125		0.0136		0.0149	
Sedatives	*		0.1557		0.2715		0.2721	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.6194		0.2627		0.2048		0.2700	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.21C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	217	199	246	252	215	237	240	243
Marijuana	193	184	219	234	197	210	217	220
Cocaine	85	73	82	76	25	41	26	37
Crack	31	40	50	36	14	31	18	23
Heroin	15	20	23	33	21	13	27	43
Hallucinogens	51	54	45	56	24	36	26	30
LSD	21	29	19	19	19	15	10	15
PCP	1	7	7	*	*	4	6	*
Ecstasy	35	43	30	34	17	19	13	11
Inhalants	17	29	33	40	13	29	29	25
Methamphetamine	51	29	50	46	34	31	46	38
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	97	100	113	109	100	104	101	103
Pain Relievers ⁴	73	65	95	80	75	78	79	89
Tranquilizers	46	61	48	66	53	56	61	50
Stimulants	57	61	51	54	37	41	43	39
Sedatives	28	43	25	32	34	35	27	40
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	74	68	97	85	78	78	82	97

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

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³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.21D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	1.02	1.02	0.47	0.49	0.30	0.32	0.21	0.22
Marijuana	0.93	0.97	0.43	0.46	0.28	0.29	0.20	0.20
Cocaine	0.47	0.44	0.17	0.16	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.03
Crack	0.18	0.24	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02
Heroin	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Hallucinogens	0.29	0.33	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.12	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.01	0.04	0.01	*	*	0.01	0.01	*
Ecstasy	0.20	0.26	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
Inhalants	0.10	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.30	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.55	0.60	0.23	0.23	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.09
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.42	0.40	0.20	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.08
Tranquilizers	0.27	0.38	0.10	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05
Stimulants	0.33	0.37	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
Sedatives	0.16	0.26	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.43	0.42	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

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³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.21P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.4266		0.0359		0.0818		0.1047	
Marijuana	0.2586		0.0069		0.0900		0.0640	
Cocaine	0.8529		0.6466		0.0967		0.1474	
Crack	0.3735		0.4101		0.2799		0.6787	
Heroin	0.2308		0.3594		0.9643		0.1215	
Hallucinogens	0.7473		0.2350		0.2156		0.5619	
LSD	0.7922		0.2543		0.4813		0.3801	
PCP	0.2106		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.2986		0.5060		0.8953		0.6259	
Inhalants	0.4191		0.4742		0.1761		0.8722	
Methamphetamine	0.0105		0.4130		0.7756		0.6205	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.2902		0.4951		0.8415		0.9873	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.5727		0.0525		0.6667		0.9072	
Tranquilizers	0.0831		0.2972		0.8023		0.2139	
Stimulants	0.2307		0.5313		0.6692		0.6828	
Sedatives	0.6610		0.7911		0.8614		0.5072	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.7747		0.1040		0.5710		0.7048	

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.22C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	98	92	109	120	68	72	63	70
Marijuana	90	81	103	113	66	69	59	66
Cocaine	36	35	30	24	8	8	7	16
Crack	4	5	10	2	5	0	5	1
Heroin	5	10	16	5	8	6	4	10
Hallucinogens	28	32	32	29	18	19	14	17
LSD	19	12	15	17	14	10	7	11
PCP	1	*	*	1	*	*	1	*
Ecstasy	19	23	23	20	14	6	7	11
Inhalants	10	18	14	9	4	6	12	13
Methamphetamine	16	6	10	6	5	4	15	12
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	47	48	45	47	29	32	28	24
Pain Relievers ⁴	27	26	29	28	20	19	21	17
Tranquilizers	28	25	23	25	17	19	18	15
Stimulants	36	38	28	36	16	18	15	13
Sedatives	11	4	10	6	3	7	4	6
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	27	28	34	28	21	19	21	19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.22D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	1.49	1.67	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.96	0.42	0.44
Marijuana	1.50	1.62	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.92	0.39	0.42
Cocaine	0.88	0.92	0.30	0.25	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.11
Crack	0.11	0.16	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.01
Heroin	0.14	0.27	0.16	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.07
Hallucinogens	0.69	0.87	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.09	0.12
LSD	0.47	0.34	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.05	0.08
PCP	0.02	*	*	0.01	*	*	0.01	*
Ecstasy	0.48	0.65	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.09	0.05	0.07
Inhalants	0.26	0.52	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09
Methamphetamine	0.42	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.08
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	1.06	1.21	0.43	0.45	0.42	0.48	0.19	0.16
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.67	0.74	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.12
Tranquilizers	0.70	0.70	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.12	0.10
Stimulants	0.86	0.97	0.27	0.36	0.23	0.27	0.10	0.09
Sedatives	0.29	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.67	0.77	0.34	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.14	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.22P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	1.0000		0.3322		0.5003		0.0059	
Marijuana	0.7549		0.2261		0.4668		0.0018	
Cocaine	0.5764		0.0875		0.7977		0.0377	
Crack	0.6860		0.1514		0.1643		0.3355	
Heroin	0.2578		0.0148		0.8749		0.0078	
Hallucinogens	0.4825		0.6223		0.6737		0.4443	
LSD	0.1635		0.2313		0.4605		0.3374	
PCP	*		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.3397		0.9386		0.1242		0.6504	
Inhalants	0.5763		0.4500		0.8227		0.8573	
Methamphetamine	0.0055		0.2436		0.8856		0.9795	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.9706		0.2685		0.9493		0.1936	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.3167		0.0329		0.6481		0.1139	
Tranquilizers	0.5034		0.7837		0.8117		0.4430	
Stimulants	0.7385		0.3659		0.7821		0.3030	
Sedatives	0.0453		0.0421		0.2284		0.5142	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.5828		0.0063		0.7694		0.4094	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.23C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	191	175	223	229	203	222	231	228
Marijuana	170	165	195	208	185	194	208	208
Cocaine	77	64	78	72	23	39	26	34
Crack	31	39	49	36	14	31	17	23
Heroin	14	18	16	33	19	12	27	42
Hallucinogens	42	40	33	47	16	31	22	24
LSD	10	25	12	9	13	11	7	11
PCP	1	7	7	*	*	4	6	*
Ecstasy	29	34	21	27	10	18	11	*
Inhalants	13	20	31	39	13	28	27	21
Methamphetamine	49	29	50	46	33	31	43	36
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	82	88	105	103	96	100	98	99
Pain Relievers ⁴	67	59	92	76	72	77	77	87
Tranquilizers	36	55	42	61	50	52	58	48
Stimulants	44	45	41	40	33	38	41	37
Sedatives	25	42	23	31	34	34	27	39
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	68	61	92	82	75	77	81	95

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.23D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	1.19	1.18	0.54	0.56	0.31	0.34	0.24	0.23
Marijuana	1.09	1.13	0.48	0.52	0.29	0.30	0.22	0.21
Cocaine	0.55	0.49	0.20	0.19	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04
Crack	0.23	0.31	0.13	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02
Heroin	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04
Hallucinogens	0.31	0.32	0.09	0.12	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.07	0.20	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.01	0.05	0.02	*	*	0.01	0.01	*
Ecstasy	0.22	0.27	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.01	*
Inhalants	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.36	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.61	0.68	0.27	0.27	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.10
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.50	0.46	0.24	0.20	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.09
Tranquilizers	0.27	0.44	0.11	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05
Stimulants	0.33	0.36	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
Sedatives	0.19	0.34	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.50	0.48	0.24	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.23P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.3400		0.0594		0.0809		0.3416	
Marijuana	0.1502		0.0139		0.0928		0.2887	
Cocaine	0.6654		0.8784		0.0983		0.4714	
Crack	0.4058		0.5524		0.1995		0.5623	
Heroin	0.4484		0.0316		0.9163		0.3133	
Hallucinogens	0.9867		0.2624		0.0556		0.8404	
LSD	0.1374		0.7602		0.8376		0.7697	
PCP	0.1647		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.4835		0.3478		0.1944		*	
Inhalants	0.5149		0.3357		0.1793		0.9403	
Methamphetamine	0.0649		0.5250		0.7602		0.6077	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.2193		0.7829		0.8453		0.7367	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.8496		0.1774		0.7614		0.7960	
Tranquilizers	0.0159		0.2943		0.8314		0.2830	
Stimulants	0.1665		0.9093		0.7031		0.9568	
Sedatives	0.3565		0.7208		0.9907		0.5731	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.9463		0.4354		0.6285		0.5637	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.24C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	401	432	49	50	397	428	175	180	358	386	114	119	380	409
Marijuana	364	394	46	47	361	390	162	166	321	350	107	109	344	373
Cocaine	124	111	11	6	124	111	50	42	113	102	28	22	121	108
Crack	61	59	1	2	61	59	12	6	60	58	2	2	61	59
Heroin	34	42	2	1	34	42	19	12	29	40	5	6	34	41
Hallucinogens	78	88	12	13	77	87	49	48	55	69	31	32	69	80
LSD	36	38	7	8	35	37	28	23	20	29	19	16	30	34
PCP	7	8	4	2	7	8	*	1	7	8	4	2	7	8
Ecstasy	51	59	7	7	51	58	34	32	38	46	21	21	47	55
Inhalants	39	59	7	9	39	59	17	21	36	53	13	16	38	56
Methamphetamine	80	62	5	2	79	62	20	9	77	61	11	3	79	62
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	175	184	25	21	172	182	73	77	156	167	48	51	165	177
Pain Relievers ³	132	131	17	14	132	130	43	44	126	122	27	30	130	128
Tranquilizers	86	107	16	13	84	106	41	39	75	97	30	27	80	102
Stimulants	88	93	12	12	86	93	51	59	68	72	32	38	78	85
Sedatives	51	63	6	6	50	63	15	10	48	62	11	8	49	63
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	136	136	17	14	136	135	47	45	129	127	27	31	134	133

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.24D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.27	0.29	1.55	1.64	0.28	0.30	0.63	0.61	0.29	0.32	1.00	1.05	0.27	0.30
Marijuana	0.25	0.27	1.50	1.62	0.25	0.27	0.60	0.60	0.26	0.29	1.00	1.06	0.25	0.27
Cocaine	0.09	0.08	0.45	0.27	0.09	0.08	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.09	0.35	0.30	0.09	0.08
Crack	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05
Heroin	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.06	0.06	0.51	0.56	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.23	0.05	0.06	0.40	0.43	0.05	0.06
LSD	0.03	0.03	0.31	0.34	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.25	0.22	0.02	0.03
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	0.04	0.04	0.28	0.30	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.16	0.03	0.04	0.27	0.28	0.04	0.04
Inhalants	0.03	0.04	0.31	0.41	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.21	0.03	0.04
Methamphetamine	0.06	0.05	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.05
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.13	0.13	1.01	0.88	0.12	0.13	0.33	0.35	0.13	0.14	0.58	0.63	0.13	0.13
Pain Relievers ³	0.10	0.10	0.67	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.34	0.40	0.10	0.10
Tranquilizers	0.06	0.08	0.64	0.56	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.19	0.06	0.08	0.37	0.37	0.06	0.08
Stimulants	0.06	0.07	0.51	0.53	0.06	0.07	0.24	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.40	0.48	0.06	0.06
Sedatives	0.04	0.05	0.23	0.26	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.11	0.04	0.05
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.10	0.10	0.67	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.34	0.41	0.10	0.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.24P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	AGE GROUP								UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP					
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.0267		0.4595		0.0188		0.3889		0.0174		0.5826		0.0182	
Marijuana	0.0071		0.4505		0.0047		0.3383		0.0041		0.6130		0.0042	
Cocaine	0.8093		0.3769		0.8607		0.4444		0.8598		0.3655		0.9804	
Crack	0.7481		0.6441		0.7583		0.1551		0.5963		0.9282		0.7569	
Heroin	0.2460		0.6321		0.2382		0.2244		0.0596		0.7489		0.2206	
Hallucinogens	0.1745		0.6119		0.1943		0.6243		0.1535		0.2950		0.2482	
LSD	0.6927		0.8390		0.7074		0.6083		0.2421		0.4495		0.3019	
PCP	0.5551		0.8697		0.4861		*		0.5074		0.8780		0.4876	
Ecstasy	0.2970		0.9669		0.2990		0.9740		0.1513		0.5292		0.3670	
Inhalants	0.0985		0.2453		0.1379		0.9856		0.1067		0.4977		0.1211	
Methamphetamine	0.0349		0.1344		0.0426		0.0057		0.1502		0.0088		0.0662	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.8121		0.6987		0.8593		0.3944		0.8229		0.5488		0.7533	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0457		0.9036		0.0466		0.0192		0.1981		0.5917		0.0349	
Tranquilizers	0.1341		0.5950		0.1063		0.7764		0.0499		0.9851		0.0972	
Stimulants	0.2307		0.4726		0.2643		0.4912		0.3063		0.2884		0.3192	
Sedatives	0.7626		0.3501		0.8325		0.0248		0.4692		0.8435		0.7301	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.0849		0.8948		0.0868		0.0160		0.3503		0.5545		0.0654	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.25C Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
Marijuana	244	248	31	32	244	247	113	111	212	218	73	68	232	235
Cocaine (Including Crack)	64	59	4	2	64	59	22	24	59	55	7	12	64	59
Heroin	20	23	*	1	20	23	11	3	17	22	2	1	20	23
Hallucinogens	22	22	2	3	21	22	10	13	19	18	7	6	20	21
Inhalants	10	12	2	4	10	11	6	1	8	10	2	4	10	11
Methamphetamine	56	45	4	*	55	45	5	4	55	45	4	1	55	45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Estimates are based on nonimputed responses to multiple questions; therefore, respondents with unknown responses to the questions about other drugs used with alcohol were excluded. Respondents could indicate multiple other drugs used with alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.25D Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
Marijuana	0.18	0.18	1.25	1.28	0.18	0.18	0.49	0.50	0.18	0.19	0.84	0.83	0.18	0.18
Cocaine (Including Crack)	0.05	0.04	0.18	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.17	0.05	0.05
Heroin	0.01	0.02	*	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.02
Inhalants	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.01
Methamphetamine	0.04	0.03	0.16	*	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Estimates are based on nonimputed responses to multiple questions; therefore, respondents with unknown responses to the questions about other drugs used with alcohol were excluded. Respondents could indicate multiple other drugs used with alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.25P Drugs Used with Alcohol or within 2 Hours of Alcohol Use on Most Recent Use of Alcohol in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Underage and Legal Drinking Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	AGE GROUP										UNDERAGE AND LEGAL DRINKING AGE GROUP			
	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
Marijuana	0.0692		0.5754		0.0565		0.6295		0.0130		0.6123		0.0291	
Cocaine (Including Crack)	0.9535		0.3937		0.9893		0.5962		0.8388		0.4270		0.8497	
Heroin	0.5758		*		0.5975		0.0599		0.1944		0.5409		0.5487	
Hallucinogens	0.4656		0.4727		0.5127		0.2819		0.9031		0.9087		0.4535	
Inhalants	0.9354		0.6910		0.8432		0.2137		0.7009		0.6864		0.8412	
Methamphetamine	0.1322		*		0.1462		0.3597		0.1666		0.4486		0.1419	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Estimates are based on nonimputed responses to multiple questions; therefore, respondents with unknown responses to the questions about other drugs used with alcohol were excluded. Respondents could indicate multiple other drugs used with alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.26C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	282	269	161	163	278	315	186	188
Marijuana	255	246	144	146	257	282	163	166
Cocaine	108	93	26	31	57	62	8	21
Crack	60	53	18	18	14	23	*	14
Heroin	33	39	27	33	11	17	5	28
Hallucinogens	65	68	22	18	38	54	17	25
LSD	30	33	7	9	19	19	11	13
PCP	7	7	6	*	*	5	*	*
Ecstasy	43	41	9	7	26	40	12	10
Inhalants	18	36	8	18	36	44	34	23
Methamphetamine	68	53	33	30	41	35	32	27
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	127	123	72	73	120	139	80	79
Pain Relievers ³	100	91	59	59	94	94	59	69
Tranquilizers	66	67	37	34	54	84	50	36
Stimulants	66	59	32	31	52	70	32	25
Sedatives	33	48	15	29	36	42	23	28
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	103	98	63	65	95	94	59	74

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.26D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.71	0.71	0.76	0.79	0.26	0.29	0.16	0.16
Marijuana	0.66	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.24	0.26	0.14	0.15
Cocaine	0.31	0.28	0.14	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02
Crack	0.18	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.02	*	0.01
Heroin	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02
LSD	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.02	0.02	0.03	*	*	0.00	*	*
Ecstasy	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01
Inhalants	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.07
Pain Relievers ³	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.06
Tranquilizers	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.03
Stimulants	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.02
Sedatives	0.10	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.26P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.6917		0.9165		0.0006		0.1067	
Marijuana	0.6600		0.7460		0.0008		0.0361	
Cocaine	0.3398		0.8988		0.2171		0.0236	
Crack	0.8297		0.6294		0.6140		*	
Heroin	0.3497		0.2479		0.3764		0.2388	
Hallucinogens	0.9759		0.3699		0.0192		0.2624	
LSD	0.8633		0.5964		0.5863		0.9171	
PCP	0.8888		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.9327		0.4666		0.0731		0.8141	
Inhalants	0.1074		0.1841		0.3549		0.0907	
Methamphetamine	0.0108		0.6961		0.8913		0.9578	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.2129		0.6564		0.3234		0.7924	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0965		0.4118		0.2551		0.7393	
Tranquilizers	0.9594		0.3007		0.0361		0.2654	
Stimulants	0.4651		0.8040		0.0090		0.2729	
Sedatives	0.8857		0.6346		0.7546		0.7342	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.2253		0.7285		0.2439		0.5169	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.27C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	31	26	26	20	38	41	50	42
Marijuana	29	24	24	19	35	38	38	36
Cocaine	7	5	5	0	8	3	5	3
Crack	*	2	*	*	1	*	*	*
Heroin	2	1	2	*	*	*	*	2
Hallucinogens	11	9	6	3	6	9	10	8
LSD	6	5	*	2	4	6	8	4
PCP	*	1	*	*	*	1	5	2
Ecstasy	5	5	*	2	4	5	5	3
Inhalants	3	5	3	5	7	8	18	14
Methamphetamine	5	2	*	1	0	*	*	3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	19	14	12	8	16	16	26	20
Pain Relievers ³	13	8	9	7	10	12	20	17
Tranquilizers	13	11	7	4	9	8	12	9
Stimulants	9	7	8	4	8	10	10	6
Sedatives	*	5	4	1	5	3	2	2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	13	8	9	7	10	12	20	17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.27D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	2.77	3.15	3.49	3.63	1.66	1.79	0.22	0.19
Marijuana	3.00	3.26	3.57	3.57	1.63	1.72	0.17	0.16
Cocaine	1.16	1.19	1.04	0.03	0.45	0.17	0.02	0.01
Crack	*	0.39	*	*	0.08	*	*	*
Heroin	0.31	0.22	0.47	*	*	*	*	0.01
Hallucinogens	1.77	1.96	1.33	0.70	0.33	0.50	0.05	0.04
LSD	1.05	1.17	*	0.43	0.23	0.31	0.04	0.02
PCP	*	0.26	*	*	*	0.06	0.02	0.01
Ecstasy	0.94	1.14	*	0.49	0.22	0.25	0.02	0.01
Inhalants	0.55	1.11	0.69	1.22	0.37	0.43	0.08	0.06
Methamphetamine	0.89	0.57	*	0.14	0.01	*	*	0.01
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	2.83	2.76	2.42	1.85	0.87	0.84	0.12	0.09
Pain Relievers ³	2.11	1.74	1.77	1.54	0.56	0.63	0.09	0.07
Tranquilizers	2.04	2.21	1.39	0.89	0.50	0.43	0.05	0.04
Stimulants	1.46	1.56	1.56	0.95	0.42	0.54	0.05	0.03
Sedatives	*	1.11	0.80	0.24	0.27	0.18	0.01	0.01
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	2.11	1.74	1.78	1.54	0.56	0.63	0.09	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.27P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.6805		0.1071		0.8627		0.1488	
Marijuana	0.5704		0.1461		0.7475		0.8008	
Cocaine	0.8982		0.0877		0.3458		0.4000	
Crack	*		*		*		*	
Heroin	0.7402		*		*		*	
Hallucinogens	0.9765		0.1964		0.1247		0.8206	
LSD	0.8245		*		0.3792		0.2960	
PCP	*		*		*		0.5978	
Ecstasy	0.7856		*		0.9503		0.5824	
Inhalants	0.1413		0.5920		0.5979		0.0636	
Methamphetamine	0.2252		*		*		*	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.9665		0.0999		0.8482		0.0562	
Pain Relievers ³	0.9374		0.2632		0.7570		0.4791	
Tranquilizers	0.8832		0.0623		0.8928		0.3980	
Stimulants	0.6414		0.1573		0.3719		0.0636	
Sedatives	*		0.2158		0.8111		0.8536	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.9490		0.2422		0.7570		0.5423	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.28C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	279	268	158	161	275	313	179	182
Marijuana	252	244	142	144	255	280	159	162
Cocaine	107	92	26	31	57	62	5	21
Crack	60	53	18	18	14	23	*	14
Heroin	33	39	27	33	11	17	5	27
Hallucinogens	64	67	22	18	38	54	14	24
LSD	30	33	7	9	18	18	7	12
PCP	7	7	6	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	43	41	8	6	25	40	10	10
Inhalants	18	36	8	18	36	43	28	18
Methamphetamine	68	53	33	30	41	35	32	27
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	125	123	70	73	119	138	75	77
Pain Relievers ³	99	91	58	58	95	93	55	67
Tranquilizers	65	66	36	34	53	83	48	35
Stimulants	66	59	31	31	52	69	30	25
Sedatives	33	48	15	29	36	42	23	28
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	103	98	63	64	95	93	55	72

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.28D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.72	0.72	0.77	0.80	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.20
Marijuana	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.72	0.24	0.26	0.18	0.18
Cocaine	0.32	0.28	0.14	0.17	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.02
Crack	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.02	*	0.02
Heroin	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.02	0.02	0.03	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01
Inhalants	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.08
Pain Relievers ³	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.07
Tranquilizers	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.04
Stimulants	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.03
Sedatives	0.10	0.15	0.08	0.15	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.28P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.7893		0.7194		0.0006		0.0377	
Marijuana	0.5751		0.5584		0.0007		0.0254	
Cocaine	0.3344		0.7460		0.1823		0.0082	
Crack	0.8651		0.6253		0.5768		*	
Heroin	0.3461		0.2268		0.3761		0.2735	
Hallucinogens	0.9008		0.5922		0.0383		0.1728	
LSD	0.7780		0.4666		0.7606		0.5750	
PCP	0.7312		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.9268		0.4433		0.0748		0.9794	
Inhalants	0.1515		0.2026		0.4043		0.4322	
Methamphetamine	0.0135		0.6766		0.8868		0.8747	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.2413		0.8271		0.3366		0.7720	
Pain Relievers ³	0.1050		0.5048		0.2346		0.5801	
Tranquilizers	0.8864		0.4415		0.0334		0.3492	
Stimulants	0.4567		0.9682		0.0125		0.5520	
Sedatives	0.9906		0.5301		0.7364		0.7270	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.2401		0.8414		0.2240		0.4009	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.29C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	129	113	43	42	105	131	46	58
Marijuana	121	106	41	38	98	120	40	54
Cocaine	41	35	7	12	25	23	1	10
Crack	6	6	5	1	10	1	*	*
Heroin	15	12	4	9	11	*	*	5
Hallucinogens	39	37	11	12	27	29	8	12
LSD	22	17	5	9	16	15	5	7
PCP	*	1	1	*	1	*	*	*
Ecstasy	28	27	6	5	19	16	4	10
Inhalants	13	15	5	8	12	10	11	10
Methamphetamine	16	8	7	12	13	4	13	2
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	58	52	21	19	40	52	19	17
Pain Relievers ³	37	33	14	10	25	26	15	14
Tranquilizers	36	33	14	13	18	22	10	9
Stimulants	37	38	13	11	30	42	7	6
Sedatives	12	5	3	6	10	9	3	2
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	40	35	14	12	27	26	15	14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.29D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	1.19	1.09	1.61	1.67	0.67	0.72	0.37	0.43
Marijuana	1.19	1.13	1.54	1.61	0.65	0.68	0.32	0.40
Cocaine	0.56	0.56	0.29	0.59	0.19	0.16	0.01	0.08
Crack	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.04	0.08	0.01	*	*
Heroin	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.44	0.08	*	*	0.04
Hallucinogens	0.54	0.57	0.47	0.56	0.20	0.21	0.07	0.10
LSD	0.31	0.28	0.20	0.43	0.12	0.11	0.04	0.05
PCP	*	0.02	0.04	*	0.01	*	*	*
Ecstasy	0.39	0.44	0.28	0.26	0.14	0.11	0.03	0.07
Inhalants	0.18	0.24	0.21	0.39	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.08
Methamphetamine	0.22	0.13	0.29	0.56	0.10	0.03	0.11	0.02
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.73	0.78	0.88	0.91	0.29	0.35	0.15	0.14
Pain Relievers ³	0.50	0.53	0.58	0.51	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.11
Tranquilizers	0.48	0.53	0.61	0.61	0.13	0.16	0.08	0.07
Stimulants	0.49	0.59	0.56	0.54	0.22	0.29	0.06	0.05
Sedatives	0.17	0.08	0.12	0.28	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.54	0.56	0.59	0.60	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.29P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.7534		0.0830		0.0118		0.0018	
Marijuana	0.7967		0.5522		0.0095		0.0000	
Cocaine	0.7172		0.1202		0.8044		0.0963	
Crack	0.8627		0.3644		0.1217		*	
Heroin	0.8134		0.0164		*		*	
Hallucinogens	0.2461		0.6422		0.8930		0.3566	
LSD	0.9126		0.1118		0.8231		0.8150	
PCP	*		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.3319		0.5695		0.4406		0.2383	
Inhalants	0.7147		0.5540		0.9024		0.5838	
Methamphetamine	0.0251		0.1924		0.1700		0.2357	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.3026		0.7375		0.2698		0.3588	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0819		0.2274		0.5704		0.4709	
Tranquilizers	0.9356		0.8536		0.4225		0.5546	
Stimulants	0.6845		0.7728		0.2140		0.2894	
Sedatives	0.0088		0.2465		0.6919		0.6068	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.1155		0.8573		0.3814		0.6012	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.30C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	245	237	148	153	256	287	173	170
Marijuana	218	213	133	137	230	255	154	152
Cocaine	100	85	25	29	51	55	5	18
Crack	59	53	17	18	9	23	*	14
Heroin	29	36	26	32	*	17	5	27
Hallucinogens	49	52	19	13	26	44	11	21
LSD	18	27	6	2	9	10	5	10
PCP	7	7	6	*	*	4	*	*
Ecstasy	34	29	5	3	17	36	10	*
Inhalants	12	31	6	16	34	42	26	15
Methamphetamine	67	52	32	28	39	35	29	27
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	110	109	66	69	114	132	72	75
Pain Relievers ³	91	84	56	57	92	91	54	66
Tranquilizers	54	55	33	31	50	81	47	35
Stimulants	53	45	28	28	42	55	30	24
Sedatives	31	48	15	28	34	41	23	28
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	94	90	60	63	92	91	54	71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.30D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.27	0.31	0.22	0.21
Marijuana	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.25	0.28	0.20	0.19
Cocaine	0.38	0.32	0.16	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.02
Crack	0.23	0.20	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.03	*	0.02
Heroin	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.19	*	0.02	0.01	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03
LSD	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.03	0.03	0.04	*	*	0.01	*	*
Ecstasy	0.13	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	*
Inhalants	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02
Methamphetamine	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.09
Pain Relievers ³	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.08
Tranquilizers	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.04
Stimulants	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03
Sedatives	0.12	0.18	0.09	0.17	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.30P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette and Alcohol Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	CIGARETTE AND ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Cigarettes and Alcohol		Cigarettes But Not Alcohol		Alcohol But Not Cigarettes		Neither Alcohol Nor Cigarettes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.7386		0.9153		0.0084		0.2149	
Marijuana	0.1978		0.5314		0.0105		0.3307	
Cocaine	0.4730		0.8342		0.1769		0.0351	
Crack	0.9284		0.7300		0.2146		*	
Heroin	0.2367		0.4999		*		0.3934	
Hallucinogens	0.8945		0.4068		0.0153		0.3103	
LSD	0.3640		0.3457		0.4576		0.3836	
PCP	0.8618		*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.6378		0.7487		0.0102		*	
Inhalants	0.0975		0.2317		0.3692		0.5417	
Methamphetamine	0.0348		0.4091		0.6125		0.8141	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.6724		0.9654		0.5821		0.6062	
Pain Relievers ³	0.3734		0.6933		0.2775		0.4603	
Tranquilizers	0.5469		0.5056		0.0505		0.4092	
Stimulants	0.5228		0.7927		0.0394		0.7326	
Sedatives	0.5730		0.6954		0.6635		0.6814	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.6361		0.8900		0.3066		0.3279	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.31C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Cigarette Use/Level of Alcohol Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	457	488	68	66	448	480	147	148	405	435
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	220	199	22	17	217	199	98	92	191	175
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	246	255	38	39	246	252	109	120	223	229
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	216	239	26	25	215	237	68	72	203	222
No Alcohol Use	246	250	56	46	240	243	63	70	231	228
PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	322	323	40	34	319	321	138	123	285	290
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	166	143	*	*	164	142	77	64	145	126
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	174	181	24	19	174	181	77	80	154	161
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	125	125	14	*	124	124	42	38	118	118
No Alcohol Use	161	163	26	20	158	161	43	42	148	153
NO PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	340	373	61	59	332	368	117	148	308	338
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	124	130	*	*	123	130	50	59	113	118
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	185	188	29	32	184	185	69	87	170	165
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	173	203	22	21	171	201	53	60	164	192
No Alcohol Use	186	188	50	42	179	182	46	58	173	170

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.31D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Cigarette Use/Level of Alcohol Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.26	0.18	0.20	0.42	0.43	0.19	0.21
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	1.02	1.01	4.31	4.76	1.02	1.02	1.49	1.67	1.19	1.18
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	0.46	0.49	2.27	2.49	0.47	0.49	0.89	0.89	0.54	0.56
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	0.30	0.32	2.30	2.06	0.30	0.32	0.91	0.96	0.31	0.34
No Alcohol Use	0.18	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.42	0.44	0.24	0.23
PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	0.53	0.53	2.18	2.46	0.54	0.54	1.00	0.97	0.60	0.60
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	1.51	1.54	*	*	1.53	1.55	1.83	2.03	1.91	1.83
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	0.97	1.02	3.75	4.22	0.99	1.04	1.54	1.66	1.17	1.20
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	1.16	1.12	5.80	*	1.16	1.12	2.54	2.62	1.27	1.21
No Alcohol Use	0.76	0.79	3.49	3.63	0.77	0.80	1.61	1.67	0.84	0.86
NO PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	0.15	0.17	0.25	0.24	0.17	0.18	0.40	0.45	0.18	0.20
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	1.24	1.26	*	*	1.24	1.28	2.24	2.52	1.39	1.46
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	0.52	0.53	2.62	2.86	0.53	0.53	0.97	1.04	0.60	0.59
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	0.28	0.32	2.29	2.02	0.28	0.32	0.90	0.98	0.29	0.34
No Alcohol Use	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.43	0.22	0.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.31P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month, by Past Month Cigarette Use, Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Cigarette Use/Level of Alcohol Use	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0417		0.0152		0.0144		0.1335		0.0247	
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	0.4785		0.3561		0.4266		1.0000		0.3400	
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	0.0413		0.2124		0.0359		0.3322		0.0594	
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	0.0892		0.2874		0.0818		0.5003		0.0809	
No Alcohol Use	0.2574		0.0325		0.1047		0.0059		0.3416	
PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	0.6923		0.2562		0.8831		0.3723		0.7648	
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	0.4959		*		0.4960		0.4708		0.5718	
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	0.3833		0.9877		0.2994		0.6862		0.1832	
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	0.5789		*		0.6148		0.6652		0.9414	
No Alcohol Use	0.9165		0.1071		0.7194		0.0830		0.9153	
NO PAST MONTH CIGARETTE USE	0.0007		0.2526		0.0002		0.0004		0.0086	
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	0.0543		*		0.0398		0.8407		0.0620	
Binge Alcohol Use But Not Heavy Use ¹	0.0318		0.0780		0.0397		0.0614		0.1917	
Alcohol Use But Not Binge Use ¹	0.0320		0.4447		0.0326		0.1189		0.0747	
No Alcohol Use	0.1067		0.1488		0.0377		0.0018		0.2149	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.32C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	340	311
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	155	145	235	214
Cigars	225	208	238	232
Pipe Tobacco	103	112	99	76
ALCOHOL	563	573	1,281	1,210
Binge Alcohol Use ²	453	446	687	667
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	257	236	296	289

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.32D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	0.15	0.14
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	0.30	0.28	0.11	0.10
Cigars	0.40	0.38	0.11	0.10
Pipe Tobacco	0.20	0.21	0.05	0.03
ALCOHOL	0.65	0.65	0.36	0.36
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.64	0.65	0.28	0.28
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.45	0.44	0.13	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.32P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da		0.9235	
Cigarettes	da		da	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.5271		0.7174	
Cigars	0.0275		0.2694	
Pipe Tobacco	0.1379		0.0803	
ALCOHOL	0.4613		0.0603	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.0779		0.3794	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.0875		0.2369	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.33C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	33	30
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	18	16	20	22
Cigars	24	20	26	21
Pipe Tobacco	11	10	8	12
ALCOHOL	37	31	68	71
Binge Alcohol Use ²	33	27	48	47
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	16	15	16	14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.33D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	0.14	0.12
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	1.62	1.68	0.08	0.09
Cigars	1.98	2.00	0.11	0.09
Pipe Tobacco	0.99	1.15	0.03	0.05
ALCOHOL	2.35	2.37	0.27	0.28
Binge Alcohol Use ²	2.39	2.27	0.20	0.19
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	1.42	1.61	0.07	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.33P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da		0.7679	
Cigarettes	da		da	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.6273		0.4099	
Cigars	0.4887		0.1969	
Pipe Tobacco	0.5819		0.0047	
ALCOHOL	0.2305		0.8455	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.3409		0.0496	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.6635		0.3192	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.34C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	338	311
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	153	142	233	213
Cigars	223	207	237	232
Pipe Tobacco	102	110	98	75
ALCOHOL	558	571	1,277	1,203
Binge Alcohol Use ²	449	444	685	664
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	255	235	296	288

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.34D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	0.17	0.16
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.11
Cigars	0.41	0.39	0.12	0.12
Pipe Tobacco	0.20	0.21	0.05	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.66	0.66	0.40	0.39
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.65	0.66	0.31	0.31
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.46	0.44	0.15	0.15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.34P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da		0.8942	
Cigarettes	da		da	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.6120		0.6536	
Cigars	0.0277		0.2185	
Pipe Tobacco	0.1386		0.0355	
ALCOHOL	0.4849		0.0492	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.0851		0.4579	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.0777		0.2544	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.35C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	92	92
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	60	53	51	57
Cigars	75	76	69	69
Pipe Tobacco	33	37	31	26
ALCOHOL	178	166	258	300
Binge Alcohol Use ²	160	147	186	219
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	96	81	76	88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.35D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	0.34	0.31
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	0.58	0.60	0.20	0.21
Cigars	0.69	0.81	0.26	0.25
Pipe Tobacco	0.34	0.43	0.12	0.10
ALCOHOL	0.85	0.91	0.60	0.63
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.93	1.02	0.54	0.59
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.85	0.84	0.28	0.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.35P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Past Month Cigarette Use: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da		0.8610	
Cigarettes	da		da	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.8160		0.8931	
Cigars	0.1494		0.9650	
Pipe Tobacco	0.0832		0.0591	
ALCOHOL	0.5624		0.6567	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.6477		0.4317	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.2006		0.6326	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.36C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	326	304
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	139	130	228	209
Cigars	206	193	226	220
Pipe Tobacco	96	104	95	74
ALCOHOL	522	529	1,269	1,176
Binge Alcohol Use ²	412	414	657	637
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	238	223	284	277

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.36D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da	da	0.18	0.18
Cigarettes	da	da	da	da
Smokeless Tobacco	0.33	0.30	0.13	0.12
Cigars	0.47	0.43	0.13	0.13
Pipe Tobacco	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.78	0.75	0.44	0.44
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.75	0.76	0.34	0.34
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.53	0.50	0.16	0.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.36P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Past Month Cigarette Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	CIGARETTE USE IN PAST MONTH			
	Any Use		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	da		0.8997	
Cigarettes	da		da	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.8079		0.6206	
Cigars	0.0141		0.2091	
Pipe Tobacco	0.2512		0.1235	
ALCOHOL	0.8098		0.0543	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.2492		0.2917	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.2749		0.1760	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.37C Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	282	259	394	401	350	372	481	491
Cigarettes	257	236	348	368	308	327	449	455
Smokeless Tobacco	109	107	135	130	119	116	159	158
Cigars	133	125	186	165	168	163	146	140
Pipe Tobacco	44	47	74	75	53	60	98	89

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.37D Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	1.09	1.08	0.62	0.68	0.45	0.47	0.33	0.33
Cigarettes	1.10	1.11	0.59	0.65	0.41	0.43	0.32	0.31
Smokeless Tobacco	0.61	0.63	0.26	0.27	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12
Cigars	0.73	0.72	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.11	0.10
Pipe Tobacco	0.26	0.29	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.37P Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	0.8749		0.5134		0.3396		0.4748	
Cigarettes	0.5167		0.4177		0.3465		0.5202	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.8781		0.4015		0.6114		0.6233	
Cigars	0.5082		0.4592		0.4939		0.6725	
Pipe Tobacco	0.7503		0.8198		0.8826		0.8355	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.38C Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	20	17	32	26	21	19	41	39
Cigarettes	16	15	28	23	16	14	33	29
Smokeless Tobacco	12	9	15	14	10	10	17	21
Cigars	12	11	20	16	14	13	23	19
Pipe Tobacco	4	6	6	10	6	5	11	10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.38D Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	5.03	4.42	2.09	1.97	2.01	1.60	0.18	0.17
Cigarettes	4.80	4.84	1.93	1.88	1.66	1.26	0.15	0.13
Smokeless Tobacco	4.42	4.20	1.17	1.29	1.02	0.93	0.07	0.09
Cigars	4.47	4.46	1.49	1.43	1.39	1.13	0.10	0.08
Pipe Tobacco	2.00	2.93	0.50	0.99	0.63	0.44	0.05	0.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.38P Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	0.6090		0.4176		0.1229		0.4463	
Cigarettes	0.7698		0.1588		0.0340		0.2344	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.2526		0.8853		0.9633		0.4060	
Cigars	0.6294		0.3685		0.2865		0.7535	
Pipe Tobacco	0.5583		0.0112		0.7644		0.3889	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.39C Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	281	258	389	400	350	372	477	489
Cigarettes	255	235	345	367	308	327	446	455
Smokeless Tobacco	109	107	134	129	118	115	158	156
Cigars	133	124	184	165	167	163	145	140
Pipe Tobacco	44	47	74	74	53	60	98	88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.39D Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	1.10	1.09	0.63	0.69	0.46	0.47	0.40	0.39
Cigarettes	1.11	1.12	0.60	0.66	0.42	0.43	0.38	0.37
Smokeless Tobacco	0.62	0.63	0.27	0.27	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14
Cigars	0.73	0.73	0.36	0.34	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.13
Pipe Tobacco	0.26	0.29	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.39P Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	0.8578		0.5444		0.2961		0.4367	
Cigarettes	0.5063		0.4622		0.2911		0.4978	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.7886		0.4292		0.6160		0.5299	
Cigars	0.5201		0.5351		0.5357		0.6613	
Pipe Tobacco	0.7897		0.9718		0.8956		0.7443	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.40C Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	103	93	131	123	75	70	101	95
Cigarettes	96	81	114	112	63	58	92	86
Smokeless Tobacco	46	39	45	47	25	27	35	37
Cigars	50	48	64	63	41	39	45	47
Pipe Tobacco	22	17	27	30	18	14	21	26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.40D Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	1.33	1.59	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.93	0.60	0.58
Cigarettes	1.43	1.58	0.89	0.94	0.85	0.82	0.56	0.53
Smokeless Tobacco	1.10	1.00	0.43	0.47	0.36	0.41	0.24	0.25
Cigars	1.16	1.21	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.30	0.31
Pipe Tobacco	0.57	0.47	0.28	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.14	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.40P Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	0.0016		0.0196		0.1644		0.0306	
Cigarettes	0.0022		0.0028		0.0926		0.0107	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.3129		0.9651		0.5135		0.9084	
Cigars	0.7509		0.6834		0.6776		0.6920	
Pipe Tobacco	0.0676		0.7239		0.4637		0.4516	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.41C Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	260	244	369	378	341	357	465	472
Cigarettes	238	223	326	342	297	318	432	438
Smokeless Tobacco	96	100	124	123	116	109	154	152
Cigars	123	117	172	152	163	157	137	132
Pipe Tobacco	38	44	68	66	51	58	98	84

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.41D Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	1.34	1.33	0.75	0.81	0.49	0.50	0.45	0.44
Cigarettes	1.36	1.37	0.72	0.77	0.45	0.47	0.43	0.41
Smokeless Tobacco	0.71	0.76	0.31	0.32	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16
Cigars	0.87	0.88	0.43	0.39	0.25	0.24	0.15	0.14
Pipe Tobacco	0.29	0.35	0.18	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.41P Tobacco Product Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Levels of Past Month Alcohol Use: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	LEVEL OF ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH							
	Heavy Use ¹		Binge Use But Not Heavy Use ¹		Use But Not Binge Use ¹		No Use	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS²	0.4081		0.9520		0.1687		0.7239	
Cigarettes	0.7485		0.8901		0.1575		0.8530	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.4658		0.3958		0.7086		0.5366	
Cigars	0.3974		0.4151		0.6280		0.7247	
Pipe Tobacco	0.2519		0.8531		0.9114		0.6044	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.42C Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	613	641	779	829	829	850
AGE GROUP						
12-17	122	117	110	107	87	86
18 or Older	580	596	752	811	810	836
18-25	127	137	149	153	182	183
26 or Older	553	568	726	785	768	812
12-20	274	299	246	270	196	214
21 or Older	1,838	1,824	1,576	1,575	1,420	1,360
GENDER						
Male	342	378	508	519	539	554
Female	460	479	545	578	572	608
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	530	535	688	740	745	771
White	393	368	568	605	643	649
Black or African American	233	222	258	261	264	260
American Indian or Alaska Native	95	104	71	88	56	62
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	62	106	58	99	41	92
Asian	522	393	421	334	335	285
Two or More Races	180	175	137	157	121	144
Hispanic or Latino	275	291	327	349	320	353

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.42D Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.24	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.32
AGE GROUP						
12-17	0.49	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.35	0.35
18 or Older	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34
18-25	0.36	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.52	0.53
26 or Older	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.39
12-20	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.50	0.43	0.46
21 or Older	0.24	0.25	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.36
GENDER						
Male	0.26	0.29	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.42
Female	0.33	0.35	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.44
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34
White	0.23	0.22	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.38
Black or African American	0.73	0.69	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.81
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.42	2.16	3.37	2.99	3.15	2.93
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.17	4.66	4.72	5.16	4.59	5.38
Asian	1.59	1.45	1.56	1.44	1.51	1.45
Two or More Races	1.69	1.37	2.11	1.74	2.04	1.93
Hispanic or Latino	0.63	0.66	0.75	0.79	0.74	0.80

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.42P Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Lifetime (2015)	Lifetime (2016)	Past Year (2015)	Past Year (2016)	Past Month (2015)	Past Month (2016)
TOTAL	0.0219		0.0254		0.0881	
AGE GROUP						
12-17	0.0026		0.0147		0.0380	
18 or Older	0.0569		0.0436		0.1143	
18-25	0.0285		0.0650		0.5916	
26 or Older	0.1345		0.0945		0.1396	
12-20	0.0043		0.0354		0.1123	
21 or Older	0.0616		0.0445		0.1121	
GENDER						
Male	0.0003		0.0443		0.1608	
Female	0.8082		0.1703		0.2689	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0273		0.0451		0.0507	
White	0.8835		0.6139		0.3681	
Black or African American	0.1062		0.0045		0.0246	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2167		0.0497		0.8792	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5912		0.8012		0.3884	
Asian	0.0013		0.0091		0.0436	
Two or More Races	0.6371		0.1643		0.1682	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3816		0.2997		0.7375	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.43C Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Group/Disorder Status	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2015)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use (2015)	Heroin Use (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)
AGED 12 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	128	127	127	127	63	64	122	122	*	*	112	106	55	54
Heroin Use Disorder	61	65	59	64	54	64	51	53	*	*	da	da	45	53
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	120	115	120	116	47	39	120	116	da	da	113	107	47	39
No Opioid Use Disorder	128	127	282	269	39	52	280	263	*	*	277	262	28	34
AGED 12 TO 17														
Opioid Use Disorder	18	21	18	21	*	*	19	21	*	*	18	21	*	*
Heroin Use Disorder	4	1	4	1	*	*	3	1	*	*	da	da	*	*
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	18	21	18	21	*	*	18	21	da	da	18	21	*	*
No Opioid Use Disorder	18	21	46	40	*	*	46	40	*	*	46	40	*	*
AGED 18 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	126	124	125	124	62	64	121	119	*	*	111	102	55	53
Heroin Use Disorder	61	65	59	64	54	64	51	53	*	*	da	da	45	53
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	119	111	119	112	47	39	119	112	da	da	111	103	47	39
No Opioid Use Disorder	126	124	276	266	39	52	275	261	*	*	271	260	28	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.43D Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Group/Disorder Status	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2015)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use (2015)	Heroin Use (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)
AGED 12 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.05	0.05	0.87	0.96	3.71	4.26	0.87	0.94	*	*	0.86	0.89	4.15	4.48
Heroin Use Disorder	0.02	0.02	0.46	0.53	4.96	4.37	0.40	0.45	*	*	da	da	5.27	4.81
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.04	0.04	0.85	0.89	4.11	3.49	0.87	0.91	da	da	0.87	0.89	5.19	4.84
No Opioid Use Disorder	0.05	0.05	0.87	0.96	3.71	4.26	0.87	0.94	*	*	0.86	0.89	4.15	4.48
AGED 12 TO 17														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.07	0.08	1.74	2.11	*	*	1.79	2.13	*	*	1.75	2.13	*	*
Heroin Use Disorder	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.11	*	*	0.33	0.11	*	*	da	da	*	*
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.07	0.08	1.72	2.11	*	*	1.75	2.13	da	da	1.75	2.13	*	*
No Opioid Use Disorder	0.07	0.08	1.74	2.11	*	*	1.79	2.13	*	*	1.75	2.13	*	*
AGED 18 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.05	0.05	0.93	1.02	3.74	4.33	0.93	1.00	*	*	0.92	0.94	4.21	4.51
Heroin Use Disorder	0.03	0.03	0.49	0.57	5.06	4.44	0.44	0.49	*	*	da	da	5.35	4.84
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.05	0.05	0.91	0.94	4.19	3.54	0.93	0.96	da	da	0.93	0.95	5.26	4.87
No Opioid Use Disorder	0.05	0.05	0.93	1.02	3.74	4.33	0.93	1.00	*	*	0.92	0.94	4.21	4.51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.43P Opioid Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Past Year Opioid Misuse Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Group/Disorder Status	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2015)	Opioid Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use (2015)	Heroin Use (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹ (2016)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)
AGED 12 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.1737		0.6795		0.2499		0.6768		*		0.4291		0.7380	
Heroin Use Disorder	0.7304		0.3383		0.8985		0.3381		*		da		0.4597	
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.0727		0.3146		0.0760		0.3662		da		0.4777		0.1320	
No Opioid Use Disorder	0.1737		0.6795		0.2499		0.6768		*		0.4291		0.7380	
AGED 12 TO 17														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.3749		0.1510		*		0.1411		*		0.1044		*	
Heroin Use Disorder	0.1874		0.2019		*		0.3352		*		da		*	
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.3087		0.1161		*		0.1177		da		0.1044		*	
No Opioid Use Disorder	0.3749		0.1510		*		0.1411		*		0.1044		*	
AGED 18 OR OLDER														
Opioid Use Disorder	0.1252		0.4990		0.2376		0.4867		*		0.2606		0.7227	
Heroin Use Disorder	0.6927		0.3178		0.8814		0.3204		*		da		0.4732	
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.0438		0.1889		0.0721		0.2268		da		0.2977		0.1267	
No Opioid Use Disorder	0.1252		0.4990		0.2376		0.4867		*		0.2606		0.7227	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.44C Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Use/Misuse Characteristic	Among Past Year Opioid Misusers¹									
Opioid Misuse ¹	321	302	50	44	316	297	101	99	299	276
Heroin Use	80	83	7	5	79	83	28	28	74	77
Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	316	295	49	44	310	291	99	98	293	271
Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	40	49	5	4	40	49	14	14	37	47
Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹	306	287	49	44	300	282	97	95	282	265
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	62	63	4	2	62	63	24	23	57	58
Disorder Characteristic	Among Persons with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder									
Opioid Use Disorder	128	127	*	*	126	125	41	34	123	118
Heroin Use Disorder	62	65	*	*	61	65	22	21	58	62
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	120	116	*	*	119	112	38	30	114	106
Heroin but Not Pain Reliever Use Disorder	47	49	*	*	47	49	17	17	43	46
Pain Reliever but Not Heroin Use Disorder	117	109	*	*	115	105	35	28	110	100
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Use Disorder	36	38	*	*	36	38	15	12	34	36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.44D Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Use/Misuse Characteristic	Among Past Year Opioid Misusers¹									
Opioid Misuse ¹	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heroin Use	0.60	0.67	0.66	0.53	0.64	0.72	0.89	1.06	0.80	0.88
Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	0.31	0.40	0.50	0.47	0.33	0.44	0.46	0.56	0.42	0.55
Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	0.31	0.40	0.50	0.47	0.33	0.44	0.46	0.56	0.42	0.55
Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹	0.60	0.67	0.66	0.53	0.64	0.72	0.89	1.06	0.80	0.88
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	0.47	0.52	0.44	0.24	0.51	0.56	0.76	0.90	0.63	0.67
Disorder Characteristic	Among Persons with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder									
Opioid Use Disorder	0.00	0.00	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heroin Use Disorder	2.38	2.59	*	*	2.50	2.75	3.64	4.25	2.98	3.25
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	1.86	2.08	*	*	1.96	2.21	2.98	3.78	2.34	2.58
Heroin but Not Pain Reliever Use Disorder	1.86	2.08	*	*	1.96	2.21	2.98	3.78	2.34	2.58
Pain Reliever but Not Heroin Use Disorder	2.38	2.59	*	*	2.50	2.75	3.64	4.25	2.98	3.25
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Use Disorder	1.49	1.64	*	*	1.57	1.77	2.63	2.77	1.91	2.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.44P Opioid Misuse Characteristics in Past Year among Past Year Opioid Misusers Aged 12 or Older and Opioid Disorder Characteristics in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
Use/Misuse Characteristic	Among Past Year Opioid Misusers¹									
Opioid Misuse ¹	da		da		da		da		da	
Heroin Use	0.0996		0.4291		0.0892		0.1573		0.1816	
Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	0.1221		0.9041		0.1151		0.2306		0.2134	
Heroin Use but Not Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	0.1221		0.9041		0.1151		0.2306		0.2134	
Pain Reliever Misuse but Not Heroin Use ¹	0.0996		0.4291		0.0892		0.1573		0.1816	
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Misuse ¹	0.3144		0.2461		0.2908		0.3491		0.4133	
Disorder Characteristic	Among Persons with Past Year Opioid Use Disorder									
Opioid Use Disorder	da		*		da		da		da	
Heroin Use Disorder	0.2190		*		0.1490		0.1071		0.2884	
Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.1313		*		0.0921		0.0542		0.2358	
Heroin but Not Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.1313		*		0.0921		0.0542		0.2358	
Pain Reliever but Not Heroin Use Disorder	0.2190		*		0.1490		0.1071		0.2884	
Heroin Use and Pain Reliever Use Disorder	0.9170		*		0.8240		0.9597		0.8069	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.45C Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Marijuana Use in Prior Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year But No Use in Past Year		Percentage Who Did Not Use Marijuana in the Past Year among Prior Year Marijuana Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	517	522	451	458	223	239	0.57	0.59
AGE GROUP								
12-17	63	65	59	56	25	29	1.29	1.44
12-13	12	9	10	8	7	4	*	*
14-15	33	34	31	31	12	15	2.36	2.64
16-17	54	56	51	48	21	24	1.47	1.72
18 or Older	511	515	443	453	222	235	0.59	0.61
18-25	166	167	152	159	81	79	0.71	0.72
18-20	125	140	109	127	50	49	1.22	1.25
21-25	179	166	156	150	68	66	0.85	0.88
26 or Older	453	469	396	415	206	218	0.82	0.82
26-34	213	213	190	192	100	103	1.10	1.03
35-49	212	221	189	194	107	111	1.34	1.32
50 or Older	324	329	285	289	151	157	1.96	1.87
GENDER								
Male	395	374	352	342	165	172	0.72	0.75
Female	295	310	254	270	152	154	0.93	0.90
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	47	43	44	39	19	19	1.78	1.98
Male 18 or Older	393	374	348	341	164	170	0.76	0.77
Male 18-25	118	117	111	112	58	56	0.92	0.92
Male 26 or Older	358	346	321	316	155	157	1.04	1.00
Female 12-17	43	45	39	39	17	20	1.77	1.99
Female 18 or Older	292	306	252	267	151	153	0.98	0.95
Female 18-25	108	107	100	102	56	55	1.12	1.10
Female 26 or Older	259	284	225	244	135	147	1.37	1.35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prior Year Marijuana Use is defined as using marijuana 12 to 23 months prior to the interview date.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.45D Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Marijuana Use in Prior Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year But No Use in Past Year		Percentage Who Did Not Use Marijuana in the Past Year among Prior Year Marijuana Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.57	0.59
AGE GROUP								
12-17	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.12	1.29	1.44
12-13	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.05	*	*
14-15	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.14	0.17	2.36	2.64
16-17	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.53	0.24	0.28	1.47	1.72
18 or Older	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.59	0.61
18-25	0.47	0.48	0.43	0.46	0.23	0.23	0.71	0.72
18-20	0.75	0.84	0.69	0.79	0.37	0.37	1.22	1.25
21-25	0.60	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.29	0.29	0.85	0.88
26 or Older	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.82	0.82
26-34	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.49	0.26	0.26	1.10	1.03
35-49	0.35	0.37	0.31	0.32	0.18	0.18	1.34	1.32
50 or Older	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.14	0.14	1.96	1.87
GENDER								
Male	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.13	0.13	0.72	0.75
Female	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.93	0.90
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.30	0.15	0.15	1.78	1.98
Male 18 or Older	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.76	0.77
Male 18-25	0.67	0.68	0.63	0.64	0.33	0.32	0.92	0.92
Male 26 or Older	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.16	0.16	1.04	1.00
Female 12-17	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.14	0.17	1.77	1.99
Female 18 or Older	0.23	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.98	0.95
Female 18-25	0.62	0.62	0.57	0.59	0.32	0.32	1.12	1.10
Female 26 or Older	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.22	0.12	0.13	1.37	1.35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prior Year Marijuana Use is defined as using marijuana 12 to 23 months prior to the interview date.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.45P Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year Marijuana Use Status among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Marijuana Use in Prior Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year and Past Year		Marijuana Use in Prior Year But No Use in Past Year		Percentage Who Did Not Use Marijuana in the Past Year among Prior Year Marijuana Users	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0591		0.1579		0.1581		0.5804	
AGE GROUP								
12-17	0.3211		0.0747		0.1763		0.0512	
12-13	0.1766		0.3677		0.2474		*	
14-15	0.3604		0.9131		0.0456		0.0791	
16-17	0.0950		0.0261		0.4562		0.1279	
18 or Older	0.0440		0.1021		0.2111		0.7707	
18-25	0.9027		0.4589		0.2568		0.1964	
18-20	0.8511		0.3424		0.1283		0.0894	
21-25	0.9821		0.8884		0.7571		0.7465	
26 or Older	0.0221		0.0995		0.0704		0.4811	
26-34	0.0160		0.0378		0.2770		0.9607	
35-49	0.2694		0.3182		0.6413		0.9273	
50 or Older	0.3112		0.6919		0.1441		0.2907	
GENDER								
Male	0.2809		0.2876		0.8176		0.7893	
Female	0.0660		0.2986		0.0605		0.2649	
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 12-17	0.0631		0.0111		0.2808		0.0419	
Male 18 or Older	0.1981		0.1767		0.9163		0.6124	
Male 18-25	0.7236		0.9086		0.3502		0.3818	
Male 26 or Older	0.1096		0.1330		0.6307		0.7755	
Female 12-17	0.6415		0.9383		0.3532		0.4000	
Female 18 or Older	0.0742		0.3003		0.0775		0.3158	
Female 18-25	0.5779		0.3345		0.4827		0.3164	
Female 26 or Older	0.0638		0.3962		0.0305		0.1638	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prior Year Marijuana Use is defined as using marijuana 12 to 23 months prior to the interview date.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.46C Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Cigarette Use in Past Month		Nicotine Dependence in Past Month		Percentage with Nicotine Dependence among Past Month Cigarette Smokers	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	677	680	531	527	0.63	0.64
12-17	49	44	27	22	2.12	2.07
12	2	3	1	0	*	*
13	9	7	3	4	*	*
14	15	11	9	6	*	*
15	19	16	10	7	4.88	5.24
16	26	21	14	11	4.14	3.89
17	32	31	19	17	3.30	3.34
18 or Older	673	676	528	523	0.64	0.65
18 to 25	162	163	117	104	1.00	0.96
18	49	49	33	28	3.32	3.24
19	65	56	39	32	3.01	3.34
20	60	60	34	35	2.66	3.16
21	66	58	39	34	2.45	2.63
22	64	62	43	35	2.56	2.56
23	69	59	44	38	2.35	2.71
24	64	60	43	41	2.34	2.59
25	73	67	48	39	2.45	2.57
26 or Older	645	647	501	507	0.74	0.74
26-29	185	177	117	116	1.59	1.75
30-34	195	190	137	136	1.53	1.54
35-39	181	190	134	147	2.03	1.86
40-44	172	164	119	128	1.83	2.23
45-49	179	167	140	131	1.90	1.90
50-54	287	267	232	214	2.50	2.53
55-59	247	276	196	233	2.54	2.38
60-64	217	220	178	181	3.12	2.97
65 or Older	229	266	176	207	3.05	2.76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.46D Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Cigarette Use in Past Month		Nicotine Dependence in Past Month		Percentage with Nicotine Dependence among Past Month Cigarette Smokers	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.63	0.64
12-17	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.09	2.12	2.07
12	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.01	*	*
13	0.21	0.17	0.08	0.09	*	*
14	0.34	0.26	0.20	0.15	*	*
15	0.44	0.35	0.23	0.16	4.88	5.24
16	0.59	0.49	0.32	0.25	4.14	3.89
17	0.74	0.70	0.45	0.39	3.30	3.34
18 or Older	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.21	0.64	0.65
18 to 25	0.46	0.47	0.34	0.30	1.00	0.96
18	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.60	3.32	3.24
19	1.24	1.21	0.86	0.79	3.01	3.34
20	1.21	1.25	0.79	0.82	2.66	3.16
21	1.33	1.16	0.88	0.76	2.45	2.63
22	1.23	1.24	0.96	0.79	2.56	2.56
23	1.29	1.14	0.91	0.81	2.35	2.71
24	1.21	1.19	0.89	0.89	2.34	2.59
25	1.26	1.27	0.96	0.82	2.45	2.57
26 or Older	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.74	0.74
26-29	0.87	0.83	0.64	0.61	1.59	1.75
30-34	0.76	0.75	0.59	0.58	1.53	1.54
35-39	0.82	0.81	0.66	0.66	2.03	1.86
40-44	0.81	0.76	0.57	0.62	1.83	2.23
45-49	0.76	0.75	0.62	0.62	1.90	1.90
50-54	1.11	1.12	0.93	0.93	2.50	2.53
55-59	1.04	1.08	0.87	0.96	2.54	2.38
60-64	1.04	1.07	0.88	0.91	3.12	2.97
65 or Older	0.49	0.56	0.38	0.43	3.05	2.76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.46P Cigarette Use and Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Cigarette Use in Past Month		Nicotine Dependence in Past Month		Percentage with Nicotine Dependence among Past Month Cigarette Smokers	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2981		0.7244		0.5478	
12-17	0.0068		0.0376		0.4797	
12	0.6485		0.6297		*	
13	0.6308		0.7140		*	
14	0.1680		0.9578		*	
15	0.0439		0.2088		0.8144	
16	0.1613		0.1377		0.4314	
17	0.1408		0.1497		0.4251	
18 or Older	0.3856		0.7858		0.5821	
18 to 25	0.0000		0.0000		0.0455	
18	0.3782		0.1617		0.2561	
19	0.0423		0.0032		0.0339	
20	0.0253		0.3997		0.5134	
21	0.0164		0.0752		0.6833	
22	0.1009		0.0873		0.3621	
23	0.0001		0.0021		0.3809	
24	0.6226		0.7723		0.9693	
25	0.1372		0.0566		0.2443	
26 or Older	0.6850		0.4539		0.4930	
26-29	0.0156		0.0673		0.7216	
30-34	0.3921		0.4146		0.7728	
35-39	0.5487		0.2925		0.3733	
40-44	0.3339		0.5690		0.8385	
45-49	0.4031		0.2717		0.4936	
50-54	0.9919		0.8278		0.7224	
55-59	0.4377		0.1014		0.0862	
60-64	0.5725		0.6561		0.9874	
65 or Older	0.0030		0.0195		0.9732	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.47C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	531	527	27	22	528	523	117	104	501	507
GENDER										
Male	359	375	18	17	356	373	84	74	346	369
Female	350	336	19	14	347	334	73	62	330	327
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	515	502	25	21	512	498	110	98	485	485
White	458	444	23	20	486	484	103	91	458	465
Black or African American	184	165	7	6	208	187	43	33	197	180
American Indian or Alaska Native	38	31	1	1	38	31	*	11	35	28
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14	29	*	*	14	29	*	*	12	28
Asian	90	85	1	4	90	85	23	15	86	84
Two or More Races	78	88	6	5	78	88	19	16	76	86
Hispanic or Latino	140	159	11	6	141	158	38	36	135	153
FAMILY INCOME										
Less Than \$20,000	306	306	15	9	304	305	77	59	285	294
\$20,000 - \$49,999	317	328	17	13	316	328	70	58	307	319
\$50,000 - \$74,999	198	197	8	9	198	197	44	36	191	190
\$75,000 or More	229	245	13	13	228	243	49	49	223	239

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.47D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.22	0.21	0.34	0.30	0.24	0.24
GENDER										
Male	0.28	0.29	0.14	0.13	0.30	0.32	0.48	0.43	0.35	0.37
Female	0.25	0.24	0.16	0.12	0.28	0.26	0.42	0.36	0.30	0.30
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.23	0.22	0.13	0.11	0.25	0.24	0.40	0.36	0.27	0.27
White	0.27	0.26	0.17	0.15	0.29	0.28	0.49	0.47	0.31	0.31
Black or African American	0.57	0.51	0.21	0.18	0.64	0.57	0.76	0.62	0.75	0.67
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.40	2.07	0.45	1.01	2.72	2.28	*	4.36	3.07	2.56
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.92	2.44	*	*	2.33	2.73	*	*	2.61	3.08
Asian	0.57	0.55	0.06	0.27	0.62	0.60	1.08	0.68	0.70	0.71
Two or More Races	1.53	1.62	0.78	0.62	1.84	1.93	2.03	1.93	2.29	2.33
Hispanic or Latino	0.32	0.36	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.41	0.51	0.48	0.44	0.49
FAMILY INCOME										
Less Than \$20,000	0.56	0.60	0.35	0.23	0.61	0.66	0.70	0.64	0.76	0.80
\$20,000 - \$49,999	0.36	0.37	0.24	0.18	0.40	0.40	0.56	0.50	0.45	0.46
\$50,000 - \$74,999	0.43	0.43	0.22	0.24	0.47	0.47	0.87	0.72	0.52	0.52
\$75,000 or More	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.26	0.26	0.55	0.51	0.28	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.47P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7244		0.0376		0.7858		0.0000		0.4539	
GENDER										
Male	0.5070		0.2476		0.5279		0.0022		0.9902	
Female	0.8436		0.0559		0.7754		0.0001		0.2555	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5971		0.1340		0.6280		0.0000		0.6552	
White	0.7432		0.1030		0.6971		0.0045		0.3168	
Black or African American	0.1155		0.6039		0.1114		0.0004		0.3572	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6214		0.1420		0.5318		*		0.5016	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8403		*		0.9544		*		0.6163	
Asian	0.1646		0.4319		0.1652		0.0231		0.3786	
Two or More Races	0.8861		0.9862		0.8780		0.2615		0.9795	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5019		0.0576		0.4304		0.1035		0.2277	
FAMILY INCOME										
Less Than \$20,000	0.8437		0.0426		0.8408		0.0016		0.3295	
\$20,000 - \$49,999	0.1985		0.7508		0.1929		0.0899		0.0972	
\$50,000 - \$74,999	0.3708		0.8004		0.4094		0.1280		0.5962	
\$75,000 or More	0.4668		0.1646		0.4918		0.0198		0.8191	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.48C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	531	527	27	22	528	523	117	104	501	507
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	216	231	10	7	215	229	46	43	206	219
Midwest	257	225	14	12	254	221	56	45	237	211
South	343	359	17	14	341	358	73	72	324	351
West	220	220	13	10	220	219	54	46	217	212
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	398	417	18	17	396	417	87	80	378	395
Small Metro	336	328	15	9	335	327	84	61	308	313
Nonmetro	254	287	14	11	251	286	50	44	235	273
Urbanized	175	178	8	7	173	176	36	26	160	167
Less Urbanized	195	225	10	8	192	224	37	33	174	212
Completely Rural	111	97	6	4	110	96	12	20	106	85
POVERTY²										
Less Than 100%	279	275	19	12	276	274	75	55	253	263
100-199%	284	291	12	12	283	290	58	50	272	281
200% or More	373	381	15	15	372	379	74	71	363	367
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	357	371	16	15	357	371	77	67	350	363
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	261	281	21	15	257	280	61	53	241	267
Other ⁵	279	304	3	5	279	303	31	25	276	303
No Coverage	206	211	7	6	205	211	60	50	194	202

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.48D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.22	0.21	0.34	0.30	0.24	0.24
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.45	0.48	0.24	0.18	0.49	0.52	0.75	0.71	0.55	0.58
Midwest	0.45	0.40	0.26	0.23	0.50	0.43	0.75	0.61	0.54	0.48
South	0.34	0.35	0.18	0.14	0.38	0.39	0.57	0.56	0.42	0.44
West	0.35	0.35	0.21	0.16	0.38	0.38	0.64	0.55	0.45	0.43
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.25	0.26	0.13	0.12	0.27	0.28	0.41	0.40	0.31	0.32
Small Metro	0.38	0.35	0.19	0.13	0.42	0.38	0.67	0.54	0.46	0.43
Nonmetro	0.56	0.56	0.42	0.31	0.61	0.60	0.99	0.91	0.67	0.67
Urbanized	0.87	0.88	0.54	0.47	0.95	0.95	1.47	1.20	1.08	1.06
Less Urbanized	0.82	0.83	0.66	0.44	0.89	0.90	1.66	1.37	0.93	0.99
Completely Rural	1.71	1.85	1.57	1.19	1.86	2.01	2.19	3.50	2.05	2.16
POVERTY²										
Less Than 100%	0.56	0.60	0.33	0.22	0.64	0.68	0.72	0.62	0.81	0.87
100-199%	0.46	0.47	0.21	0.20	0.51	0.52	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.60
200% or More	0.21	0.21	0.11	0.11	0.23	0.23	0.43	0.40	0.25	0.25
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.10	0.22	0.21	0.36	0.31	0.24	0.24
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.53	0.55	0.22	0.17	0.66	0.68	0.78	0.68	0.80	0.82
Other ⁵	0.40	0.43	0.25	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.99	0.83	0.42	0.45
No Coverage	0.70	0.76	0.63	0.53	0.73	0.79	0.95	0.98	0.88	0.94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.48P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7244		0.0376		0.7858		0.0000		0.4539	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.4818		0.1085		0.4489		0.0748		0.2516	
Midwest	0.3435		0.7471		0.3413		0.0090		0.6790	
South	0.5584		0.1141		0.5158		0.0006		0.1633	
West	0.1368		0.3710		0.1443		0.2181		0.2453	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.2810		0.4781		0.2896		0.0012		0.6878	
Small Metro	0.6684		0.0058		0.7371		0.0039		0.7142	
Nonmetro	0.1439		0.5335		0.1252		0.1038		0.0567	
Urbanized	0.6181		0.9818		0.6310		0.0130		0.2876	
Less Urbanized	0.0878		0.3901		0.0686		0.4855		0.0409	
Completely Rural	0.9145		0.9552		0.9300		0.0373		0.6601	
POVERTY²										
Less Than 100%	0.3570		0.0782		0.3921		0.0002		0.9300	
100-199%	0.0854		0.5845		0.0853		0.5684		0.0699	
200% or More	0.4763		0.2812		0.5114		0.0018		0.9401	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.7881		0.3524		0.7650		0.0053		0.3909	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.0911		0.1338		0.0895		0.0040		0.0156	
Other ⁵	0.3549		0.2680		0.3619		0.0719		0.2756	
No Coverage	0.1738		0.4643		0.1907		0.0436		0.3924	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.49C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2015)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2016)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2015)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2016)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2015)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2016)
TOTAL	560	570	347	363	299	319	260	250
AGE GROUP								
18-25	130	106	86	71	71	60	50	37
26 or Older	528	551	326	347	285	316	252	246
26-34	185	183	126	122	108	98	80	74
35-49	226	239	157	152	124	145	117	98
50 or Older	425	431	268	263	232	248	198	209
GENDER								
Male	377	402	253	270	213	229	184	171
Female	375	355	220	219	200	211	179	179
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	544	536	333	343	284	297	249	244
White	486	484	308	324	246	260	209	211
Black or African American	208	187	89	104	118	113	111	94
Other or Two or More Races	122	125	77	82	76	71	61	65
Hispanic or Latino	143	167	87	108	93	103	70	67
EDUCATION								
< High School	257	250	176	163	140	143	109	98
High School Graduate	315	331	207	207	165	191	148	142
Some College/Associate's Degree	284	290	177	183	171	158	145	154
College Graduate	162	178	87	107	91	103	99	86

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.49D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2015)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2016)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2015)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2016)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2015)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2016)
TOTAL	0.64	0.65	0.97	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.21	1.32
AGE GROUP								
18-25	1.00	0.96	1.58	1.74	1.50	1.61	1.63	1.48
26 or Older	0.74	0.74	1.11	1.18	1.28	1.27	1.40	1.54
26-34	1.13	1.16	1.77	1.86	1.92	1.96	2.15	2.12
35-49	1.09	1.18	1.76	1.74	1.94	1.97	2.14	2.23
50 or Older	1.43	1.31	2.12	2.11	2.44	2.16	2.54	2.69
GENDER								
Male	0.88	0.89	1.34	1.41	1.53	1.51	1.71	1.83
Female	0.92	0.92	1.39	1.48	1.61	1.59	1.72	1.84
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.71	0.67	0.98	1.09	1.19	1.13	1.29	1.42
White	0.78	0.73	1.07	1.14	1.34	1.27	1.60	1.73
Black or African American	1.82	1.69	3.54	3.27	2.90	3.04	2.63	2.73
Other or Two or More Races	2.54	2.67	3.83	5.06	4.53	4.98	3.74	4.25
Hispanic or Latino	1.70	1.95	3.23	3.48	3.27	3.27	2.61	2.84
EDUCATION								
< High School	1.37	1.48	1.69	2.02	2.50	2.54	3.19	3.43
High School Graduate	1.10	1.04	1.60	1.51	1.75	1.77	2.30	2.42
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.99	1.09	1.69	1.80	1.79	1.87	1.92	2.17
College Graduate	1.77	1.81	3.22	3.33	3.19	3.06	2.80	2.81

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.49P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2015)	First Used at Age 14 or Younger (2016)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2015)	First Used at Age 15-17 (2016)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2015)	First Used at Age 18 or Older (2016)
TOTAL	0.5821		0.4524		0.1315		0.7252	
AGE GROUP								
18-25	0.0455		0.0446		0.9252		0.0763	
26 or Older	0.4930		0.6993		0.2359		0.9260	
26-34	0.6986		0.7128		0.8884		0.2626	
35-49	0.8457		0.3238		0.0573		0.2085	
50 or Older	0.5824		0.7431		0.8277		0.2272	
GENDER								
Male	0.7784		0.4859		0.1094		0.2528	
Female	0.6079		0.7375		0.6570		0.5354	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9791		0.1894		0.1628		0.6077	
White	0.7367		0.4866		0.0944		0.6139	
Black or African American	0.7955		0.3155		0.8873		0.7194	
Other or Two or More Races	0.4172		0.2548		0.4736		0.9888	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1522		0.2387		0.4875		0.8052	
EDUCATION								
< High School	0.3384		0.1475		0.5952		0.5123	
High School Graduate	0.2667		0.7662		0.2608		0.8880	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.8963		0.3882		0.3981		0.9668	
College Graduate	0.3122		0.2217		0.4659		0.6138	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.50C Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total		AGE FIRST USED CIGARETTES DAILY ¹						Never Used Cigarettes Daily ¹	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	560	570	220	212	304	325	365	352	97	97
AGE GROUP										
18-25	130	106	49	38	74	62	69	59	35	30
26 or Older	528	551	210	206	292	317	354	345	89	92
26-34	185	183	76	74	107	118	117	103	45	36
35-49	226	239	97	99	128	137	156	146	30	44
50 or Older	425	431	176	165	233	244	277	286	70	72
GENDER										
Male	377	402	168	169	218	245	252	241	83	85
Female	375	355	131	129	200	210	245	245	51	48
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	544	536	208	195	296	308	347	340	85	88
White	486	484	192	187	270	274	301	309	65	66
Black or African American	208	187	*	*	97	116	139	116	51	51
Other or Two or More Races	122	125	64	*	58	55	85	92	21	*
Hispanic or Latino	143	167	66	*	69	91	95	100	46	36
EDUCATION										
< High School	257	250	125	126	157	148	135	126	62	48
High School Graduate	315	331	131	119	178	205	201	206	51	61
Some College/Associate's Degree	284	290	101	108	154	159	211	208	46	50
College Graduate	162	178	*	*	73	93	132	138	28	32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.50D Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED CIGARETTES DAILY ²						Never Used Cigarettes Daily ²	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.64	0.65	1.47	1.73	1.06	1.05	0.97	1.01	1.11	1.13
AGE GROUP										
18-25	1.00	0.96	2.24	2.55	1.73	1.79	1.61	1.67	1.09	1.03
26 or Older	0.74	0.74	1.66	1.91	1.22	1.18	1.09	1.13	1.63	1.61
26-34	1.13	1.16	2.82	2.65	1.98	2.20	1.66	1.74	1.98	1.59
35-49	1.09	1.18	2.49	2.63	1.72	1.81	1.67	1.73	1.72	2.20
50 or Older	1.43	1.31	2.96	3.53	2.51	2.05	2.00	1.88	4.38	4.85
GENDER										
Male	0.88	0.89	2.09	2.23	1.47	1.47	1.36	1.41	1.53	1.57
Female	0.92	0.92	1.88	2.57	1.49	1.56	1.38	1.40	1.47	1.43
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.71	0.67	1.51	1.83	1.08	1.06	1.02	1.06	1.35	1.38
White	0.78	0.73	1.68	1.77	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.58	1.58
Black or African American	1.82	1.69	*	*	3.18	3.09	2.47	2.42	2.84	3.06
Other or Two or More Races	2.54	2.67	3.55	*	3.94	4.65	3.76	4.23	3.24	*
Hispanic or Latino	1.70	1.95	5.17	*	4.16	4.44	2.91	3.03	1.86	1.65
EDUCATION										
< High School	1.37	1.48	2.20	2.38	2.02	2.32	2.46	2.68	3.69	3.27
High School Graduate	1.10	1.04	2.67	2.66	1.67	1.63	1.75	1.66	2.07	2.46
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.99	1.09	2.79	3.33	1.88	1.97	1.54	1.65	1.49	1.68
College Graduate	1.77	1.81	*	*	4.63	4.55	2.41	2.51	1.69	1.70

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Standard errors in the Total column correspond to percentages among all persons in the specified subgroup who used cigarettes in the past month, regardless of whether they ever used cigarettes daily.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.50P Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence in Past Month among Past Month Cigarette Smokers Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Cigarettes Daily and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED CIGARETTES DAILY ²							
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older		Never Used Cigarettes Daily ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5821		0.4801		0.7350		0.2867		0.7967	
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.0455		0.2934		0.7607		0.1739		0.3129	
26 or Older	0.4930		0.6198		0.4840		0.1889		0.9806	
26-34	0.6986		0.8663		0.3459		0.4914		0.2890	
35-49	0.8457		0.9840		0.9377		0.9478		0.3993	
50 or Older	0.5824		0.4884		0.6381		0.3280		0.7922	
GENDER										
Male	0.7784		0.8122		0.8383		0.5282		0.9364	
Female	0.6079		0.4009		0.7799		0.3800		0.6918	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9791		0.3581		0.6544		0.4134		0.7662	
White	0.7367		0.8593		0.7426		0.3195		0.5483	
Black or African American	0.7955		*		0.8963		0.7747		0.8220	
Other or Two or More Races	0.4172		*		0.5081		0.8724		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1522		*		0.6284		0.3821		0.8863	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.3384		0.9384		0.4166		0.2923		0.5383	
High School Graduate	0.2667		0.8411		0.6139		0.1285		0.6685	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.8963		0.4657		0.9132		0.9287		0.3436	
College Graduate	0.3122		*		0.4087		0.1335		0.8849	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Nicotine (Cigarette) Dependence is based on criteria derived from the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) or the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). See Section B.4.3 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ *P* Values in the Total column correspond to tests of differences of percentages among all persons in the specified subgroup who used cigarettes in the past month, regardless of whether they ever used cigarettes daily.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.51C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total		AGE FIRST USED MARIJUANA						Never Used Marijuana	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	217	220	131	129	123	125	103	93	50	62
AGE GROUP										
18-25	89	93	56	54	60	64	39	39	15	13
26 or Older	196	192	121	114	109	106	95	83	48	60
26-34	102	97	64	61	56	57	51	41	23	28
35-49	110	94	81	59	61	53	41	47	16	20
50 or Older	123	124	68	75	69	73	69	52	39	45
GENDER										
Male	180	177	111	107	108	106	80	73	39	38
Female	117	123	71	68	58	66	65	56	32	44
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	205	201	124	117	113	116	98	87	45	52
White	172	172	110	98	96	99	83	75	36	47
Black or African American	92	84	48	47	50	50	49	41	18	20
Other or Two or More Races	43	53	23	39	20	32	21	16	19	5
Hispanic or Latino	82	84	50	48	54	52	33	28	22	26
EDUCATION										
< High School	90	87	67	59	50	50	37	18	21	25
High School Graduate	117	111	79	72	60	62	50	34	37	38
Some College/Associate's Degree	127	125	78	67	84	78	61	54	9	17
College Graduate	91	108	37	52	48	61	56	61	24	31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.51D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED MARIJUANA						Never Used Marijuana	
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.09	0.09	0.60	0.60	0.29	0.29	0.20	0.18	0.04	0.05
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.26	0.27	1.17	1.25	0.69	0.73	0.57	0.63	0.09	0.08
26 or Older	0.09	0.09	0.70	0.66	0.32	0.30	0.21	0.18	0.04	0.05
26-34	0.27	0.25	1.24	1.13	0.69	0.70	0.58	0.47	0.13	0.16
35-49	0.18	0.16	1.33	0.94	0.53	0.44	0.32	0.38	0.05	0.07
50 or Older	0.11	0.11	1.07	1.31	0.49	0.48	0.28	0.21	0.06	0.07
GENDER										
Male	0.15	0.15	0.84	0.85	0.47	0.45	0.30	0.28	0.07	0.07
Female	0.09	0.10	0.83	0.75	0.31	0.33	0.25	0.22	0.04	0.06
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.10	0.10	0.65	0.63	0.31	0.30	0.21	0.19	0.04	0.05
White	0.11	0.11	0.72	0.66	0.32	0.30	0.22	0.20	0.05	0.06
Black or African American	0.31	0.28	1.90	2.00	1.04	1.05	0.74	0.62	0.12	0.13
Other or Two or More Races	0.22	0.26	2.17	2.79	1.12	1.66	0.70	0.57	0.14	0.04
Hispanic or Latino	0.22	0.22	1.55	1.58	1.03	1.01	0.63	0.53	0.09	0.10
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.25	0.27	1.63	1.74	1.16	1.20	0.88	0.53	0.09	0.12
High School Graduate	0.19	0.18	1.20	1.11	0.56	0.53	0.46	0.34	0.11	0.11
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.17	0.16	1.05	0.90	0.52	0.46	0.35	0.31	0.03	0.05
College Graduate	0.12	0.14	0.93	1.15	0.45	0.53	0.28	0.29	0.06	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Standard Errors in the Total column correspond to percentages among all persons in the specified subgroup, regardless of whether they ever used marijuana.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.51P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Marijuana and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED MARIJUANA							
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older		Never Used Marijuana	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2708		0.1659		0.9512		0.2313		0.4772	
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.5453		0.7103		0.4700		0.8278		0.7260	
26 or Older	0.4021		0.1478		0.5652		0.1848		0.4032	
26-34	0.6197		0.5227		0.6748		0.1222		0.7165	
35-49	0.2771		0.0040		0.7541		0.2254		0.2358	
50 or Older	0.9923		0.5755		0.3595		0.0849		0.7512	
GENDER										
Male	0.0687		0.2639		0.8133		0.2353		0.5635	
Female	0.4777		0.5469		0.5843		0.7124		0.1299	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4601		0.1972		0.8044		0.3825		0.4759	
White	0.5108		0.2332		0.9870		0.3350		0.1204	
Black or African American	0.7867		0.9577		0.9439		0.9289		0.9470	
Other or Two or More Races	0.7937		0.3161		0.2063		0.7001		0.0257	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2908		0.5783		0.6822		0.2628		0.8731	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.6045		0.5743		0.3160		0.2786		0.7236	
High School Graduate	0.2497		0.9161		0.2221		0.0567		0.6833	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.1072		0.0804		0.4403		0.7401		0.3918	
College Graduate	0.0745		0.4974		0.0446		0.7405		0.8448	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ P Values in the Total column correspond to tests of differences of percentages among all persons in the specified subgroup, regardless of whether they ever used marijuana.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.52C Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total		AGE FIRST USED ALCOHOL									
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older		18-20		21 or Older	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	348	346	208	192	229	231	164	173	139	150	94	87
AGE GROUP												
18-25	112	111	66	68	82	84	52	54	46	50	da	da
18-20	68	68	41	36	46	52	20	24	20	24	da	da
21 or Older	348	343	203	190	224	224	162	170	137	147	94	87
21-25	101	98	52	56	66	62	47	47	40	42	26	21
26 or Older	322	324	195	178	212	216	159	162	134	140	91	86
26 to 49	224	202	132	129	149	137	107	99	89	78	57	63
26-34	143	139	90	83	96	99	76	74	64	54	35	49
35-49	167	146	103	98	108	98	79	66	62	56	48	39
50 or Older	233	232	138	123	157	157	115	129	97	116	65	58
GENDER												
Male	286	273	173	158	195	183	130	141	116	126	71	60
Female	188	193	112	107	123	126	99	103	82	80	55	64
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	317	324	192	181	210	213	146	159	122	140	86	79
White	307	291	186	166	190	192	131	136	109	119	78	68
Black or African American	102	125	51	62	68	79	54	65	44	58	30	29
Other or Two or More Races	64	86	44	39	43	61	31	49	28	40	16	29
Hispanic or Latino	142	122	83	60	97	84	87	68	75	57	43	37
EDUCATION												
< High School	137	133	65	73	86	81	76	69	54	63	51	26
High School Graduate	151	170	97	89	103	108	63	86	53	67	36	54
Some College/Associate's Degree	208	183	128	99	132	130	84	80	67	71	49	39
College Graduate	198	205	104	115	134	131	101	103	94	88	50	50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.52D Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED ALCOHOL									
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older		18-20		21 or Older	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.50	0.47	0.29	0.30	0.17	0.18	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.22
AGE GROUP												
18-25	0.32	0.32	0.97	1.07	0.61	0.63	0.45	0.47	0.58	0.63	da	da
18-20	0.49	0.48	1.78	1.85	0.91	0.97	0.85	0.97	0.85	0.97	da	da
21 or Older	0.15	0.15	0.52	0.49	0.30	0.31	0.17	0.18	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.22
21-25	0.40	0.41	1.20	1.29	0.80	0.79	0.52	0.53	0.72	0.79	0.70	0.60
26 or Older	0.15	0.15	0.56	0.51	0.32	0.33	0.19	0.19	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.24
26 to 49	0.23	0.20	0.66	0.61	0.44	0.41	0.28	0.26	0.43	0.37	0.32	0.36
26-34	0.37	0.36	1.16	1.05	0.72	0.73	0.47	0.47	0.72	0.62	0.50	0.69
35-49	0.28	0.24	0.79	0.75	0.53	0.50	0.35	0.30	0.52	0.46	0.44	0.38
50 or Older	0.21	0.21	0.91	0.83	0.47	0.48	0.25	0.27	0.36	0.41	0.34	0.31
GENDER												
Male	0.24	0.23	0.69	0.65	0.45	0.44	0.32	0.33	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.41
Female	0.15	0.15	0.69	0.66	0.35	0.35	0.18	0.19	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.26
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.16	0.53	0.51	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.20	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.24
White	0.19	0.18	0.59	0.54	0.33	0.34	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.31
Black or African American	0.34	0.41	1.66	1.96	0.97	1.15	0.42	0.48	0.67	0.84	0.48	0.44
Other or Two or More Races	0.35	0.44	2.32	1.86	1.11	1.52	0.38	0.61	0.69	1.03	0.36	0.69
Hispanic or Latino	0.38	0.32	1.52	1.22	0.90	0.81	0.56	0.43	0.88	0.67	0.60	0.52
EDUCATION												
< High School	0.38	0.39	1.26	1.55	0.96	1.02	0.64	0.60	0.85	1.07	0.93	0.49
High School Graduate	0.25	0.27	1.00	0.92	0.57	0.59	0.26	0.36	0.40	0.49	0.34	0.54
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.27	0.23	0.91	0.72	0.50	0.49	0.29	0.26	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.33
College Graduate	0.25	0.27	0.84	0.86	0.53	0.52	0.32	0.32	0.48	0.46	0.40	0.41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Standard Errors in the Total column correspond to percentages among all persons in the specified subgroup, regardless of whether they ever used alcohol.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.52P Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age First Used Alcohol and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		AGE FIRST USED ALCOHOL									
			14 or Younger		15-17		18 or Older		18-20		21 or Older	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1861		0.0475		0.9094		0.9132		0.6653		0.5300	
AGE GROUP												
18-25	0.5007		0.9171		0.3687		0.6281		0.2794		da	
18-20	0.3865		0.7049		0.4685		0.5103		0.5103		da	
21 or Older	0.2429		0.0661		0.9850		0.9779		0.7296		0.5300	
21-25	0.7967		0.6850		0.5604		0.8033		0.3516		0.2698	
26 or Older	0.2618		0.0477		0.8724		0.9797		0.8543		0.7126	
26 to 49	0.2034		0.0471		0.8208		0.6386		0.2671		0.5155	
26-34	0.4042		0.0746		0.7829		0.9177		0.2886		0.0950	
35-49	0.3025		0.2534		0.9838		0.4234		0.6472		0.4016	
50 or Older	0.7300		0.3685		0.9922		0.6103		0.2306		0.2551	
GENDER												
Male	0.0931		0.1958		0.5650		0.7888		0.6835		0.1809	
Female	0.9420		0.1484		0.4367		0.6195		0.8476		0.6752	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8154		0.1705		0.8128		0.2617		0.1909		0.8694	
White	0.3739		0.1676		0.6308		0.6460		0.4301		0.6212	
Black or African American	0.1364		0.2051		0.1262		0.6990		0.4097		0.6072	
Other or Two or More Races	0.7560		0.0329		0.4197		0.0468		0.2138		0.1060	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0037		0.0621		0.3567		0.0421		0.0694		0.2490	
EDUCATION												
< High School	0.5018		0.2054		0.8718		0.2298		0.6503		0.0114	
High School Graduate	0.4085		0.0841		0.6133		0.3286		0.6168		0.4277	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.0634		0.0176		0.8653		0.8046		0.8254		0.3361	
College Graduate	0.6622		0.8039		0.6081		0.6105		0.9629		0.3473	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ P Values in the Total column correspond to tests of differences of percentages among all persons in the specified subgroup, regardless of whether they ever used alcohol.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.53C Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Pain Reliever	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	202	196	23	23	201	195	49	50	194	187
Prescription from One Doctor	195	191	22	21	195	191	47	47	187	184
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	47	30	5	9	47	29	8	13	46	26
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	20	22	7	6	19	22	7	11	18	19
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	210	201	36	30	207	198	74	74	194	184
From Friend or Relative for Free	180	179	31	25	178	177	62	59	169	168
Bought from Friend or Relative	83	81	13	13	82	79	37	31	75	71
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	55	48	13	12	53	46	18	25	50	37
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	51	61	10	14	51	59	29	24	41	55
SOME OTHER WAY¹	65	47	16	11	63	46	25	14	59	44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.53D Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Pain Reliever	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	1.27	1.35	2.42	2.46	1.36	1.44	1.46	1.80	1.74	1.80
Prescription from One Doctor	1.27	1.34	2.34	2.34	1.35	1.43	1.43	1.74	1.72	1.79
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.39	0.27	0.58	1.07	0.42	0.28	0.28	0.53	0.55	0.33
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.17	0.20	0.81	0.74	0.17	0.21	0.26	0.45	0.21	0.24
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	1.23	1.31	2.67	2.75	1.32	1.40	1.56	1.90	1.70	1.74
From Friend or Relative for Free	1.18	1.28	2.76	2.62	1.26	1.37	1.61	1.86	1.62	1.69
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.66	0.70	1.54	1.60	0.70	0.75	1.16	1.25	0.88	0.87
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.45	0.43	1.50	1.51	0.47	0.44	0.61	1.04	0.60	0.47
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.43	0.54	1.19	1.68	0.46	0.57	0.96	0.99	0.50	0.68
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.53	0.43	1.82	1.37	0.56	0.45	0.83	0.60	0.70	0.55

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.53P Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Pain Reliever	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.5641		0.7685		0.5309		0.4265		0.8451	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.4522		0.5724		0.4019		0.6881		0.5896	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.5256		0.1264		0.3579		0.3405		0.2008	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.9324		0.3670		0.8566		0.4446		0.8859	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.6983		0.7486		0.6607		0.5132		0.6070	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.9585		0.7078		0.9138		0.7883		0.8749	
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.5806		0.8200		0.6031		0.2544		0.9313	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.8895		0.8734		0.8444		0.0173		0.1751	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.0980		0.0294		0.2169		0.4377		0.0424	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.0252		0.0402		0.0694		0.0165		0.3159	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.54C Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	164	155	27	19	162	154	52	50	154	147
Prescription from One Doctor	164	154	25	18	162	153	50	50	154	147
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	20	10	6	3	19	9	13	4	14	9
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	4	10	3	5	3	9	3	3	1	8
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	49	50	7	9	49	49	25	21	43	44
From Friend or Relative for Free	37	33	4	5	36	33	19	14	31	29
Bought from Friend or Relative	32	34	4	4	32	34	15	14	29	30
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	11	14	4	6	10	13	10	5	3	12
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	16	16	5	7	15	14	9	10	12	10
SOME OTHER WAY¹	23	14	7	6	22	12	7	9	21	8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.54D Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	1.18	1.25	3.88	4.12	1.24	1.30	2.17	2.41	1.48	1.49
Prescription from One Doctor	1.26	1.31	4.06	4.35	1.31	1.34	2.34	2.44	1.53	1.54
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.44	0.25	1.91	1.25	0.45	0.25	1.13	0.45	0.45	0.29
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.09	0.25	0.96	1.91	0.07	0.23	0.26	0.34	0.04	0.28
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	1.04	1.16	2.60	3.06	1.11	1.22	2.03	2.07	1.29	1.44
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.79	0.80	1.34	1.74	0.84	0.84	1.56	1.45	0.98	0.99
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.70	0.81	1.59	1.46	0.74	0.86	1.26	1.43	0.89	1.02
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.24	0.35	1.55	2.25	0.23	0.34	0.83	0.55	0.10	0.41
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.36	0.39	1.93	2.42	0.36	0.38	0.83	1.11	0.39	0.34
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.51	0.33	2.51	2.33	0.52	0.31	0.60	0.95	0.67	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.54P Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Pain Relievers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Pain Relievers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.8090		0.1794		0.9496		0.9231		0.9624	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.8281		0.1279		0.8914		0.7822		0.8669	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.2406		0.5152		0.2863		0.2314		0.6999	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.0308		0.1853		0.0920		0.5883		0.0990	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.8478		0.3706		0.9664		0.5945		0.6529	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.6968		0.6136		0.6529		0.4153		0.9863	
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.6017		0.7801		0.6208		0.6178		0.6896	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.6663		0.4723		0.9213		0.4473		0.3968	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.4828		0.6073		0.5961		0.4902		0.8013	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.6783		0.4636		0.4432		0.4229		0.2157	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.55C Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Tranquilizer	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	112	103	9	9	112	103	26	23	110	101
Prescription from One Doctor	112	101	9	8	112	101	25	23	110	98
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	9	22	*	*	9	22	6	4	7	21
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	7	5	3	4	6	4	5	0	4	4
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	162	167	26	23	158	166	67	67	141	150
From Friend or Relative for Free	142	146	22	19	139	145	59	57	129	133
Bought from Friend or Relative	57	65	10	13	56	64	29	31	48	56
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	41	24	9	6	40	24	11	17	39	17
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	48	56	14	15	45	53	28	32	36	42
SOME OTHER WAY¹	46	37	5	8	46	36	16	13	43	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.55D Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Tranquilizer	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	1.65	1.56	2.37	2.15	1.75	1.67	1.37	1.27	2.46	2.34
Prescription from One Doctor	1.66	1.53	2.28	1.94	1.76	1.64	1.32	1.25	2.46	2.30
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.16	0.37	*	*	0.17	0.40	0.35	0.22	0.19	0.57
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.12	0.09	0.69	0.92	0.12	0.07	0.25	0.02	0.12	0.10
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	1.73	1.71	3.75	3.57	1.83	1.82	1.86	2.02	2.57	2.52
From Friend or Relative for Free	1.74	1.73	4.32	3.68	1.82	1.83	2.15	2.25	2.57	2.51
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.94	1.03	2.53	2.83	0.99	1.09	1.45	1.60	1.29	1.42
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.69	0.41	2.29	1.48	0.72	0.44	0.59	0.92	1.05	0.47
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.79	0.91	3.34	3.21	0.81	0.94	1.36	1.65	0.96	1.13
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.78	0.62	1.27	1.94	0.83	0.65	0.84	0.72	1.17	0.90

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.55P Source Where Tranquilizers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Tranquilizer	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.3630		0.1858		0.4571		0.3467		0.5450	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.3565		0.0935		0.4629		0.5699		0.4834	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.7514		*		0.8011		0.3665		0.5748	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.5207		0.7725		0.3222		0.1627		0.8739	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.6743		0.9930		0.6720		0.7330		0.7197	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.5718		0.5988		0.4944		0.3389		0.2599	
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.5905		0.1859		0.7755		0.2661		0.8397	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.1552		0.4750		0.1849		0.1556		0.0353	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.3013		0.5348		0.4057		0.6292		0.4466	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.8324		0.5511		0.7530		0.8526		0.7884	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.56C Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	120	133	*	*	117	132	50	42	110	124
Prescription from One Doctor	116	133	*	*	113	132	50	42	106	123
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	29	15	*	*	29	15	4	6	*	14
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	8	2	*	*	8	2	3	1	8	1
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	50	45	*	*	48	43	24	26	43	34
From Friend or Relative for Free	38	32	*	*	38	32	13	16	36	28
Bought from Friend or Relative	31	31	*	*	30	29	19	20	23	20
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	5	5	*	*	5	2	5	2	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	18	22	*	*	18	21	13	17	12	13
SOME OTHER WAY¹	8	15	*	*	7	15	5	10	6	11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.56D Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	1.76	1.69	*	*	1.83	1.73	2.69	3.04	2.42	1.91
Prescription from One Doctor	2.03	1.78	*	*	2.04	1.80	2.74	3.08	2.82	2.04
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	1.05	0.53	*	*	1.10	0.55	0.45	0.68	*	0.73
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.30	0.07	*	*	0.32	0.07	0.37	0.18	0.45	0.07
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	1.67	1.50	*	*	1.71	1.54	2.40	2.80	2.34	1.73
From Friend or Relative for Free	1.33	1.11	*	*	1.39	1.14	1.39	1.82	2.01	1.41
Bought from Friend or Relative	1.09	1.05	*	*	1.11	1.07	2.00	2.33	1.33	1.05
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.18	0.17	*	*	0.19	0.08	0.54	0.27	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.66	0.75	*	*	0.68	0.76	1.45	1.94	0.68	0.67
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.29	0.52	*	*	0.28	0.55	0.52	1.20	0.33	0.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.56P Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Tranquilizers from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Tranquilizers	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.9904		*		0.8736		0.0869		0.3987	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.6489		*		0.6003		0.0822		0.2243	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.4984		*		0.6244		0.5147		*	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.2268		*		0.2261		0.4413		0.3419	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.7841		*		0.6900		0.2212		0.3324	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.5679		*		0.5764		0.2266		0.2785	
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.7368		*		0.7749		0.3666		0.9288	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.5968		*		0.0866		0.1067		*	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.8953		*		0.8105		0.8615		0.8688	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.2345		*		0.2141		0.1699		0.5877	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.57C Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Stimulant	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	52	66	12	11	50	66	29	26	42	61
Prescription from One Doctor	49	66	11	10	47	66	28	26	39	61
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	15	7	2	1	15	7	6	5	14	4
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	5	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	4	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	151	173	31	31	148	166	93	106	114	121
From Friend or Relative for Free	122	150	23	26	120	144	72	82	97	110
Bought from Friend or Relative	72	67	18	13	70	65	46	53	48	38
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	35	27	8	8	34	26	14	14	31	22
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	41	30	8	9	41	28	21	19	35	21
SOME OTHER WAY¹	31	27	5	3	31	27	15	12	27	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.57D Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Stimulant	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.93	1.14	2.39	2.62	0.99	1.22	1.07	1.00	1.80	2.14
Prescription from One Doctor	0.88	1.14	2.30	2.53	0.94	1.21	1.05	0.97	1.70	2.13
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.29	0.12	0.47	0.14	0.32	0.13	0.22	0.19	0.63	0.18
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.10	0.06	0.62	0.75	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.19	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	1.28	1.29	2.95	3.21	1.38	1.38	1.36	1.27	2.47	2.37
From Friend or Relative for Free	1.57	1.56	3.66	4.06	1.69	1.65	1.70	1.91	3.04	2.59
Bought from Friend or Relative	1.23	1.10	3.37	2.93	1.31	1.15	1.52	1.72	2.05	1.43
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.67	0.49	1.76	1.84	0.71	0.51	0.55	0.56	1.38	0.87
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.79	0.54	1.72	2.13	0.85	0.55	0.81	0.75	1.57	0.81
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.60	0.49	1.14	0.77	0.65	0.53	0.58	0.46	1.23	0.94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.57P Source Where Stimulants Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Stimulant	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.4960		0.9668		0.4558		0.3267		0.2136	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.2866		0.9022		0.2732		0.3413		0.0997	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.2092		0.2712		0.2613		0.6541		0.3099	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.3633		0.9679		0.3198		0.5617		*	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.4956		0.7177		0.5618		0.0795		0.8388	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.1286		0.7549		0.1561		0.7160		0.1529	
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.4432		0.6012		0.5155		0.3499		0.1220	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.2922		0.3981		0.2203		0.7979		0.1221	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.0912		0.9424		0.0866		0.5885		0.0989	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.3892		0.2312		0.4744		0.0951		0.9713	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.58C Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	111	138	19	23	109	132	65	74	89	101
Prescription from One Doctor	107	134	19	*	106	128	62	70	86	101
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	23	22	6	*	20	21	12	20	17	6
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	3	2	*	*	1	2	1	2	*	1
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	40	40	10	*	38	39	21	23	32	30
From Friend or Relative for Free	28	24	6	6	27	23	15	18	22	15
Bought from Friend or Relative	27	28	7	3	26	28	14	14	22	24
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	4	12	3	*	2	10	2	3	1	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	12	13	2	4	12	12	7	7	10	10
SOME OTHER WAY¹	13	7	*	1	13	7	*	3	*	7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.58D Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	1.52	1.32	4.53	4.72	1.59	1.37	1.58	1.72	2.74	1.98
Prescription from One Doctor	1.64	1.45	5.16	*	1.70	1.50	1.71	2.09	2.94	2.01
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.82	0.70	2.95	*	0.79	0.71	0.89	1.44	1.37	0.42
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.11	0.08	*	*	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.15	*	0.09
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	1.39	1.24	4.49	*	1.45	1.29	1.48	1.63	2.51	1.85
From Friend or Relative for Free	1.00	0.78	3.02	3.15	1.03	0.80	1.11	1.30	1.78	0.97
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.97	0.88	3.33	1.48	1.02	0.93	1.05	1.03	1.79	1.50
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.16	0.38	1.69	*	0.10	0.36	0.18	0.19	0.08	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.45	0.42	1.15	2.07	0.48	0.44	0.53	0.55	0.82	0.66
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.50	0.23	*	0.39	0.53	0.25	*	0.20	*	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.58P Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Stimulants from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Stimulants	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.3049		0.4425		0.4197		0.9779		0.3521	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.1840		*		0.2706		0.8441		0.1490	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.4191		*		0.4011		0.7454		0.1451	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.8073		*		0.5003		0.7645		*	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.3199		*		0.4886		0.9434		0.4558	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.1452		0.5686		0.1797		0.8677		0.0839	
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.8287		0.1431		0.9246		0.7943		0.8102	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.5407		*		0.4748		0.8003		*	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.9007		0.2584		0.8941		0.8830		0.8004	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.6240		*		0.6585		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.59C Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Sedative	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	58	83	*	*	57	82	13	11	56	82
Prescription from One Doctor	55	81	*	*	55	81	12	10	54	80
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	16	14	*	*	16	*	4	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	88	75	*	*	87	75	22	25	86	71
From Friend or Relative for Free	85	70	*	*	85	70	20	22	83	66
Bought from Friend or Relative	17	22	*	*	17	22	6	*	16	19
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	12	19	*	*	9	19	6	6	7	18
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	20	20	*	*	20	19	7	5	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	22	25	*	*	22	25	2	*	22	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.59D Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Sedative	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	3.22	4.02	*	*	3.41	4.26	4.32	3.83	4.14	5.00
Prescription from One Doctor	3.13	4.02	*	*	3.32	4.25	4.19	3.82	4.03	5.01
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	1.09	0.93	*	*	1.17	*	1.40	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	3.42	4.06	*	*	3.63	4.24	4.73	4.62	4.40	4.96
From Friend or Relative for Free	3.43	3.87	*	*	3.65	4.05	5.01	5.38	4.40	4.77
Bought from Friend or Relative	1.19	1.48	*	*	1.25	1.54	2.40	*	1.43	1.63
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.86	1.27	*	*	0.67	1.34	2.09	2.40	0.65	1.54
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	1.33	1.31	*	*	1.43	1.30	2.75	1.90	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	1.48	1.63	*	*	1.58	1.74	0.74	*	1.94	2.05

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.59P Source Where Sedatives Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source for Most Recent Misuse among Past Year Misusers of Sedative	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.3961		*		0.3093		0.1766		0.2012	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.3705		*		0.2798		0.3065		0.2018	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.6121		*		*		*		*	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	*		*		*		*		*	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.3032		*		0.3137		0.2545		0.2072	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.1083		*		0.0969		0.7564		0.0743	
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.4757		*		0.4997		*		0.7784	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.3590		*		0.1688		0.9666		0.1246	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.7804		*		0.7893		0.5746		*	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.8096		*		0.8163		*		0.9655	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.60C Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	80	69	*	*	80	68	*	*	*	*
Prescription from One Doctor	80	68	*	*	80	68	*	*	*	*
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	6	6	*	*	6	6	*	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	9	13	*	*	8	13	*	*	*	*
From Friend or Relative for Free	6	3	*	*	6	1	*	*	*	*
Bought from Friend or Relative	5	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	5	3	*	*	5	2	*	*	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	3	2	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.60D Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	1.44	1.96	*	*	1.33	1.96	*	*	*	*
Prescription from One Doctor	1.73	2.19	*	*	1.66	2.18	*	*	*	*
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.84	0.90	*	*	0.89	0.96	*	*	*	*
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	0.30	*	*	*	0.28	*	*	*	*	*
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	1.18	1.86	*	*	1.05	1.93	*	*	*	*
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.82	0.36	*	*	0.83	0.15	*	*	*	*
Bought from Friend or Relative	0.62	*	*	*	0.62	*	*	*	*	*
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	0.53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.70	0.47	*	*	0.69	0.31	*	*	*	*
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.33	0.31	*	*	0.35	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.60P Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older Who Obtained Most Recently Misused Sedatives from a Friend or Relative for Free in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source Where Friend or Relative Obtained Sedatives	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)
GOT THROUGH PRESCRIPTION(S) OR STOLE FROM A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER	0.8315		*		0.8476		*		*	
Prescription from One Doctor	0.8263		*		0.7687		*		*	
Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor	0.9598		*		0.9514		*		*	
Stole from Doctor's Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy	*		*		*		*		*	
GIVEN BY, BOUGHT FROM, OR TOOK FROM A FRIEND OR RELATIVE	0.9833		*		0.7077		*		*	
From Friend or Relative for Free	0.1773		*		0.0858		*		*	
Bought from Friend or Relative	*		*		*		*		*	
Took from Friend or Relative without Asking	*		*		*		*		*	
BOUGHT FROM DRUG DEALER OR OTHER STRANGER	0.5268		*		0.2572		*		*	
SOME OTHER WAY¹	0.9744		*		*		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked to choose one of eight sources as their best answer. Respondents with unknown data on Source for Most Recent Misuse and respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the corresponding other-specify questions were excluded from the analysis.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Some Other Way includes write-in responses not already listed in this table or responses with insufficient information that could allow them to be placed in another category.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.61C Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	254	244	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	97	96	138	146	--	--	36	32
Help with Sleep	62	47	99	106	--	--	104	107
Help with Feelings or Emotion	47	53	67	55	--	--	20	16
Experiment or See What It's Like	30	39	48	37	39	36	12	16
Feel Good or Get High	91	88	65	54	52	48	25	23
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	27	22	21	18	19	17	11	10
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	37	40	9	18	3	8	*	1
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	33	35	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	78	97	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	98	91	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	72	78	--	--
Some Other Reason	28	20	39	34	31	25	11	13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.61D Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	1.17	1.24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	0.77	0.80	1.73	1.68	--	--	2.34	2.06
Help with Sleep	0.50	0.41	1.45	1.51	--	--	3.29	3.00
Help with Feelings or Emotion	0.38	0.46	1.05	0.90	--	--	1.35	1.07
Experiment or See What It's Like	0.25	0.35	0.78	0.61	0.73	0.64	0.87	1.03
Feel Good or Get High	0.71	0.74	1.02	0.89	0.91	0.81	1.66	1.49
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	0.22	0.19	0.36	0.30	0.37	0.31	0.72	0.67
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	0.30	0.35	0.15	0.30	0.06	0.14	*	0.05
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	0.61	0.63	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	1.32	1.33	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	1.53	1.36	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	1.25	1.19	--	--
Some Other Reason	0.23	0.17	0.65	0.55	0.58	0.44	0.77	0.85

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.61P Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 12 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	0.8763		--		--		--	
Relax or Relieve Tension	0.9842		0.4915		--		0.7829	
Help with Sleep	0.0979		0.5966		--		0.5208	
Help with Feelings or Emotion	0.3144		0.4310		--		0.9356	
Experiment or See What It's Like	0.2280		0.8112		0.3071		0.4543	
Feel Good or Get High	0.4692		0.7347		0.2910		0.8593	
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	0.9212		0.5879		0.6288		0.7324	
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	0.6629		0.6246		0.2196		*	
Help Lose Weight	--		--		0.7099		--	
Help Concentrate	--		--		0.3627		--	
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--		--		0.2639		--	
Help Study	--		--		0.3455		--	
Some Other Reason	0.2484		0.2944		0.7928		0.8522	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.62C Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	251	244	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	96	96	137	144	--	--	35	31
Help with Sleep	62	46	99	106	--	--	103	106
Help with Feelings or Emotion	46	52	67	53	--	--	20	16
Experiment or See What It's Like	27	37	44	35	37	35	11	16
Feel Good or Get High	89	86	61	51	49	46	24	23
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	27	21	21	18	19	17	11	10
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	37	40	9	18	3	8	*	1
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	32	35	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	75	94	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	98	90	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	70	77	--	--
Some Other Reason	27	18	39	33	30	24	11	13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.62D Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	1.26	1.33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Relax or Relieve Tension	0.82	0.86	1.84	1.78	--	--	2.47	2.11
Help with Sleep	0.54	0.44	1.54	1.61	--	--	3.42	3.10
Help with Feelings or Emotion	0.40	0.49	1.12	0.94	--	--	1.44	1.13
Experiment or See What It's Like	0.25	0.35	0.77	0.61	0.76	0.67	0.84	1.09
Feel Good or Get High	0.75	0.79	1.03	0.91	0.95	0.86	1.71	1.58
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	0.24	0.20	0.38	0.32	0.40	0.33	0.77	0.71
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	0.32	0.38	0.16	0.32	0.07	0.15	*	0.05
Help Lose Weight	--	--	--	--	0.66	0.67	--	--
Help Concentrate	--	--	--	--	1.39	1.41	--	--
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--	--	--	--	1.66	1.46	--	--
Help Study	--	--	--	--	1.32	1.27	--	--
Some Other Reason	0.24	0.17	0.69	0.59	0.63	0.46	0.80	0.88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.62P Main Reasons for Last Episode of Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics among Past Year Misusers Aged 18 or Older of Each Type of Prescription Psychotherapeutic: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Main Reason for Last Episode of Misuse	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year	Past Year
	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2015)	Pain Reliever Misuse ¹ (2016)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2015)	Tranquilizer Misuse (2016)	Stimulant Misuse (2015)	Stimulant Misuse (2016)	Sedative Misuse (2015)	Sedative Misuse (2016)
Relieve Physical Pain	0.8997		--		--		--	
Relax or Relieve Tension	0.9238		0.4717		--		0.5811	
Help with Sleep	0.1004		0.5221		--		0.4610	
Help with Feelings or Emotion	0.5795		0.2770		--		0.8408	
Experiment or See What It's Like	0.2377		0.8804		0.4678		0.8428	
Feel Good or Get High	0.5273		0.6844		0.3409		0.8833	
Increase or Decrease Effect of Other Drug	0.9794		0.5184		0.5942		0.6668	
Because I Am Hooked or Have to Have It	0.6217		0.6194		0.1644		*	
Help Lose Weight	--		--		0.6819		--	
Help Concentrate	--		--		0.5008		--	
Help Be Alert or Stay Awake	--		--		0.3731		--	
Help Study	--		--		0.5442		--	
Some Other Reason	0.3002		0.3571		0.8565		0.8047	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Responses to the Some Other Reason category for one drug type may fall into a response category that is asked only for another drug type (e.g., "to relieve physical pain" for tranquilizer misuse).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown information for their main reason for misuse were excluded from the analysis, including respondents who reported some other reason but had unknown data in their write-in responses.

¹ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.63C Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use	Total		Aged 12-14		Aged 15-17		Aged 18-20		Male		Female	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	186	199	27	26	71	75	165	178	117	117	123	137
SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE²												
Drank Alone	37	41	9	9	18	21	30	34	28	36	24	20
Drank with One Other Person	61	66	13	10	27	28	54	60	42	44	44	48
Drank with More than One Person	163	167	19	20	60	62	147	150	104	100	104	113
LOCATION OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE^{2,3}												
Car or Other Vehicle	33	29	4	3	17	13	26	26	26	18	22	23
Home	99	97	17	15	35	37	87	90	66	71	68	65
Someone Else's Home	112	133	15	16	49	54	100	117	80	82	71	97
Park, Beach, or Parking Lot	35	34	4	7	19	18	27	26	25	23	23	23
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	50	43	2	5	12	9	49	42	30	24	37	35
Concert or Sports Game	24	23	1	2	10	10	21	20	17	15	16	17
School	36	20	1	6	7	6	36	18	21	12	22	17
Some Other Place ⁴	35	35	7	5	19	16	28	31	26	25	24	25
Party, Wedding, or Celebration	19	18	4	3	10	10	16	15	14	13	13	14
Outside (Location not Specified)	11	12	2	2	6	6	9	10	7	11	9	4
Hotel, Motel, or Resort	12	12	*	1	7	6	10	10	6	7	11	9
Camping, Hunting, or Fishing	11	11	4	*	6	1	8	10	9	9	6	6
Cabin, Cottage, Vacation Home, etc.	6	3	2	*	4	2	4	3	4	3	5	1
Dorm Room	2	6	*	*	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for the most recent time they used alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ Respondents could specify other locations for "Some Other Place." Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. The six types of locations listed here are among the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.63D Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use	Total		Aged 12-14		Aged 15-17		Aged 18-20		Male		Female	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE²												
Drank Alone	0.49	0.58	2.88	2.80	0.89	1.08	0.56	0.68	0.72	0.99	0.64	0.55
Drank with One Other Person	0.76	0.81	3.94	3.28	1.24	1.32	0.97	1.06	1.03	1.14	1.05	1.11
Drank with More than One Person	0.89	0.94	4.55	3.90	1.44	1.52	1.11	1.18	1.22	1.39	1.18	1.19
LOCATION OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE^{2,3}												
Car or Other Vehicle	0.44	0.40	1.50	1.21	0.83	0.67	0.51	0.52	0.68	0.51	0.56	0.64
Home	0.98	1.07	4.60	4.18	1.54	1.70	1.23	1.34	1.38	1.59	1.41	1.45
Someone Else's Home	1.01	1.14	4.24	4.25	1.62	1.79	1.27	1.47	1.44	1.67	1.42	1.55
Park, Beach, or Parking Lot	0.46	0.48	1.50	2.45	0.94	0.95	0.51	0.53	0.66	0.66	0.60	0.65
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	0.62	0.57	0.57	1.88	0.59	0.50	0.85	0.78	0.78	0.68	0.93	0.92
Concert or Sports Game	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.56	0.53	0.56	0.40	0.40	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.48
School	0.47	0.28	0.21	2.04	0.38	0.34	0.66	0.36	0.54	0.35	0.57	0.47
Some Other Place ⁴	0.47	0.51	2.62	1.88	0.94	0.86	0.55	0.64	0.70	0.72	0.63	0.70
Party, Wedding, or Celebration	0.26	0.26	1.57	1.04	0.53	0.56	0.31	0.31	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.41
Outside (Location not Specified)	0.15	0.17	0.65	0.80	0.34	0.33	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.32	0.24	0.12
Hotel, Motel, or Resort	0.17	0.17	*	0.43	0.35	0.32	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.29	0.27
Camping, Hunting, or Fishing	0.15	0.15	1.35	*	0.31	0.08	0.16	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.18	0.17
Cabin, Cottage, Vacation Home, etc.	0.09	0.05	0.84	*	0.22	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.04
Dorm Room	0.03	0.09	*	*	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for the most recent time they used alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ Respondents could specify other locations for "Some Other Place." Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. The six types of locations listed here are among the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.63P Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Social Context and Location of Most Recent Alcohol Use	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	da		da		da		da		da		da	
SOCIAL CONTEXT OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE²												
Drank Alone	0.6765		0.7514		0.2459		0.8457		0.1054		0.1345	
Drank with One Other Person	0.6129		0.2094		0.9894		0.7636		0.5215		0.9102	
Drank with More than One Person	0.8608		0.2045		0.4349		0.7105		0.5781		0.3961	
LOCATION OF MOST RECENT ALCOHOL USE^{2,3}												
Car or Other Vehicle	0.2554		0.5844		0.2034		0.5986		0.3087		0.5905	
Home	0.5412		0.2927		0.8793		0.5604		0.9303		0.3455	
Someone Else's Home	0.0307		0.9232		0.4362		0.0383		0.5184		0.0189	
Park, Beach, or Parking Lot	0.7228		0.0866		0.8953		1.0000		0.9609		0.6417	
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	0.0195		0.2179		0.3181		0.0224		0.1887		0.0391	
Concert or Sports Game	0.6812		0.5652		0.9165		0.6978		0.8697		0.4818	
School	0.3529		0.0752		0.5376		0.2708		0.1259		0.9636	
Some Other Place ⁴	0.6280		0.2598		0.2702		0.7722		0.5692		0.9203	
Party, Wedding, or Celebration	0.5238		0.2768		0.9275		0.5736		0.1826		0.6400	
Outside (Location not Specified)	0.7287		0.6041		0.5641		0.9433		0.2239		0.2905	
Hotel, Motel, or Resort	0.7469		*		0.5922		0.8949		0.4344		0.3395	
Camping, Hunting, or Fishing	0.6451		*		0.0147		0.4240		0.8958		0.5715	
Cabin, Cottage, Vacation Home, etc.	0.1438		*		0.4982		0.3950		0.8672		0.0502	
Dorm Room	0.1878		*		0.6266		0.2144		0.7231		0.1145	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for the most recent time they used alcohol; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ Respondents could specify other locations for "Some Other Place." Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. The six types of locations listed here are among the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.64C Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Source of Most Recent Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	186	199	27	26	71	75	165	178	117	117	123	137
UNDERAGE DRINKER PAID²	95	97	6	7	29	29	89	90	68	73	59	58
Purchased It Himself or Herself	51	49	1	3	15	13	49	47	38	38	34	31
From Store, Restaurant, Bar, Club, or Event	48	44	*	*	13	11	46	42	34	34	32	29
Liquor, Convenience, or Grocery Store	35	35	*	*	12	10	32	33	27	28	22	21
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	31	25	*	*	6	4	31	24	18	17	23	19
Concert, Sports, or Other Event	6	6	*	*	2	*	6	6	6	6	2	*
From Another Person	17	17	1	*	6	7	17	15	14	14	10	10
From Person under Age 21	7	8	1	*	3	5	7	6	5	7	5	4
From Person Aged 21 or Older	16	15	0	0	5	4	15	14	14	12	8	9
Purchased by Someone Else	74	76	6	3	24	24	70	71	54	57	43	46
Parent or Guardian	13	14	*	*	5	3	12	13	9	11	9	9
Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	24	26	*	1	6	4	23	26	17	19	18	16
Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	62	60	*	2	18	22	60	57	47	48	34	35
Someone under Age 21	27	21	*	*	14	9	23	18	22	13	14	16
UNDERAGE DRINKER DID NOT PAY²	140	149	24	23	62	62	119	131	91	85	97	112
Got It from Parent or Guardian	43	46	10	11	22	22	37	39	29	29	33	35
Got It from Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	52	44	10	7	24	18	45	38	38	33	35	30
Got It from Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	73	86	5	8	24	27	69	80	46	50	52	67
Got It from Someone under Age 21	51	53	9	10	30	30	40	45	35	38	36	36
Took It from Own Home	31	34	10	12	21	23	19	21	20	26	23	22
Took It from Someone Else's Home	21	16	5	5	11	10	16	12	15	12	14	12
Got It Some Other Way	34	33	8	7	17	16	31	29	27	24	22	24
From Friend or Acquaintance, Unspecified Age and Method ³	20	22	*	3	11	10	18	20	19	16	12	15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could specify other sources for most recent alcohol use in the past month. Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. This source is the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.64D Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Source of Most Recent Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNDERAGE DRINKER PAID²	0.96	1.02	2.27	2.18	1.30	1.31	1.23	1.34	1.44	1.54	1.26	1.32
Purchased It Himself or Herself	0.63	0.64	0.30	0.97	0.71	0.66	0.86	0.86	0.95	1.01	0.86	0.82
From Store, Restaurant, Bar, Club, or Event	0.60	0.59	*	*	0.65	0.56	0.82	0.81	0.88	0.92	0.82	0.76
Liquor, Convenience, or Grocery Store	0.45	0.49	*	*	0.58	0.52	0.61	0.66	0.72	0.78	0.57	0.58
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	0.41	0.35	*	*	0.28	0.21	0.57	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.61	0.51
Concert, Sports, or Other Event	0.09	0.09	*	*	0.08	*	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.06	*
From Another Person	0.23	0.24	0.30	*	0.30	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.38	0.40	0.26	0.27
From Person under Age 21	0.09	0.12	0.29	*	0.16	0.29	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.14	0.11
From Person Aged 21 or Older	0.21	0.21	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.22	0.29	0.29	0.36	0.34	0.22	0.24
Purchased by Someone Else	0.84	0.89	2.26	1.21	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.20	1.26	1.33	1.01	1.14
Parent or Guardian	0.17	0.20	*	*	0.27	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.31	0.24	0.24
Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	0.32	0.36	*	0.47	0.33	0.23	0.43	0.52	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.45
Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	0.73	0.76	*	0.58	0.91	1.04	0.97	1.05	1.14	1.22	0.84	0.93
Someone under Age 21	0.37	0.29	*	*	0.69	0.46	0.45	0.37	0.61	0.38	0.37	0.44
UNDERAGE DRINKER DID NOT PAY²	0.96	1.02	2.27	2.18	1.30	1.31	1.23	1.34	1.44	1.54	1.26	1.32
Got It from Parent or Guardian	0.58	0.62	3.74	3.69	1.08	1.18	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.84	0.87	0.91
Got It from Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	0.69	0.60	3.62	2.50	1.18	0.97	0.85	0.76	1.00	0.95	0.91	0.83
Got It from Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	0.83	0.97	1.92	3.05	1.23	1.37	1.07	1.24	1.11	1.31	1.22	1.48
Got It from Someone under Age 21	0.66	0.70	3.31	3.57	1.40	1.46	0.74	0.85	0.91	1.07	0.95	0.92
Took It from Own Home	0.42	0.48	3.80	3.87	1.06	1.22	0.38	0.44	0.54	0.75	0.63	0.61
Took It from Someone Else's Home	0.29	0.24	2.10	1.79	0.59	0.58	0.33	0.24	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.33
Got It Some Other Way	0.46	0.48	2.99	2.57	0.89	0.86	0.58	0.58	0.72	0.68	0.61	0.66
From Friend or Acquaintance, Unspecified Age and Method ³	0.28	0.33	*	1.09	0.59	0.57	0.36	0.40	0.51	0.48	0.34	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could specify other sources for most recent alcohol use in the past month. Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. This source is the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.64P Source Where Alcohol Was Obtained for Most Recent Use in Past Month among Past Month Alcohol Users Aged 12 to 20, by Age Group and Gender:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Source of Most Recent Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-14 (2015)	Aged 12-14 (2016)	Aged 15-17 (2015)	Aged 15-17 (2016)	Aged 18-20 (2015)	Aged 18-20 (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USERS¹	da		da		da		da		da		da	
UNDERAGE DRINKER PAID²	0.4177		0.7305		0.5671		0.5524		0.6527		0.5567	
Purchased It Himself or Herself	0.2774		0.2670		0.4542		0.3573		0.9881		0.1363	
From Store, Restaurant, Bar, Club, or Event	0.2608		*		0.2378		0.4178		0.9564		0.1252	
Liquor, Convenience, or Grocery Store	0.5709		*		0.5156		0.7114		0.9592		0.4569	
Restaurant, Bar, or Club	0.4187		*		0.4924		0.4973		0.8740		0.2237	
Concert, Sports, or Other Event	0.5759		*		*		0.7849		0.8701		*	
From Another Person	0.7049		*		0.6032		0.4949		0.7642		0.8498	
From Person under Age 21	0.4825		*		0.0812		0.6536		0.2589		0.7695	
From Person Aged 21 or Older	0.4416		0.7047		0.4572		0.5827		0.3872		0.9542	
Purchased by Someone Else	0.9443		0.5207		0.8705		0.8986		0.6429		0.5941	
Parent or Guardian	0.3969		*		0.8777		0.4189		0.3864		0.7207	
Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	0.9410		*		0.1280		0.7933		0.7356		0.6426	
Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	0.8647		*		0.1363		0.8253		0.9190		0.6121	
Someone under Age 21	0.2156		*		0.0784		0.6229		0.0315		0.5258	
UNDERAGE DRINKER DID NOT PAY²	0.4177		0.7305		0.5671		0.5524		0.6527		0.5567	
Got It from Parent or Guardian	0.3253		0.9024		0.5845		0.4353		0.7433		0.3294	
Got It from Another Family Member Aged 21 or Older	0.0014		0.2186		0.0194		0.0248		0.0386		0.0188	
Got It from Someone Not Related Aged 21 or Older	0.0814		0.3225		0.1933		0.1790		0.4208		0.1221	
Got It from Someone under Age 21	0.3887		0.8091		0.7723		0.2542		0.3065		0.8436	
Took It from Own Home	0.1429		0.7918		0.2604		0.4509		0.0362		0.9802	
Took It from Someone Else's Home	0.4276		0.4480		0.8682		0.3139		0.6893		0.4470	
Got It Some Other Way	0.7887		0.8400		0.7936		0.6121		0.4138		0.6292	
From Friend or Acquaintance, Unspecified Age and Method ³	0.8424		*		0.7275		0.8500		0.7312		0.4214	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The total row represents all respondents in the specified subgroup, including those with missing underage drinking information.

² Respondents with unknown responses were excluded from the respective analyses.

³ Respondents could specify other sources for most recent alcohol use in the past month. Their write-in responses were evaluated for validity, and invalid responses were excluded from this analysis. This source is the most commonly reported of the valid responses.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.65C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS²	190	212	23	25	189	210
Marijuana	167	190	15	20	165	190
Cocaine	46	49	1	1	45	49
Crack	15	16	*	1	15	16
Heroin	17	26	*	1	17	26
Hallucinogens	38	49	3	1	38	49
LSD	15	23	*	1	15	23
PCP	6	5	*	1	6	4
Ecstasy	26	36	*	1	26	36
Inhalants	18	28	3	7	17	27
Methamphetamine	33	32	*	6	28	31
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	96	97	8	15	96	95
Pain Relievers ⁴	69	66	8	14	68	64
Tranquilizers	49	51	2	7	49	50
Stimulants	50	60	2	1	49	60
Sedatives	31	24	*	*	31	24
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	71	69	8	14	71	66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.65D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.28	0.30	0.96	1.07	0.29	0.31
Marijuana	0.25	0.27	0.64	0.86	0.26	0.29
Cocaine	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.08
Crack	0.02	0.03	*	0.02	0.02	0.03
Heroin	0.03	0.04	*	0.06	0.03	0.04
Hallucinogens	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.08
LSD	0.02	0.04	*	0.03	0.03	0.04
PCP	0.01	0.01	*	0.03	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	0.04	0.06	*	0.03	0.04	0.06
Inhalants	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.31	0.03	0.04
Methamphetamine	0.05	0.05	*	0.25	0.05	0.05
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.15	0.15	0.36	0.65	0.15	0.15
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.11	0.10	0.34	0.61	0.11	0.10
Tranquilizers	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.32	0.08	0.08
Stimulants	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.10
Sedatives	0.05	0.04	*	*	0.05	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.11	0.11	0.34	0.61	0.12	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.65P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.0616		0.2861		0.0763	
Marijuana	0.0651		0.1540		0.0816	
Cocaine	0.7476		0.4258		0.7658	
Crack	0.7876		*		0.7705	
Heroin	0.0533		*		0.0606	
Hallucinogens	0.0126		0.4609		0.0078	
LSD	0.1290		*		0.1339	
PCP	0.7749		*		0.7100	
Ecstasy	0.0579		*		0.0407	
Inhalants	0.1644		0.5776		0.1845	
Methamphetamine	0.5210		*		0.3537	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.6549		0.5270		0.6729	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.7121		0.7179		0.6216	
Tranquilizers	0.6517		0.2121		0.7321	
Stimulants	0.3619		0.4904		0.3236	
Sedatives	0.2542		*		0.2557	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.9849		0.6615		0.9150	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.66C Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹						PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE						PAST MONTH OPIOID USE (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE) ²					
	Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	190	212	23	25	189	210	167	190	15	20	165	190	71	69	8	14	71	66
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	45	41	*	*	45	41	41	37	*	*	41	37	16	13	*	*	16	13
18-25	94	100	13	12	109	123	88	94	12	12	100	111	34	32	6	1	35	31
26-44	142	167	18	22	140	165	121	146	7	15	120	146	58	62	4	14	58	59
POVERTY LEVEL⁴																		
Less Than 100%	94	102	10	14	93	100	87	91	9	11	87	89	40	37	5	5	40	36
100-199%	85	91	9	7	84	90	73	84	9	7	73	83	33	32	*	1	33	31
200% or More	134	147	18	20	133	145	118	131	7	15	117	130	47	49	4	13	47	48
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵																		
Private	141	156	18	15	140	155	122	137	7	14	120	137	49	46	4	1	49	46
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	92	105	13	17	91	101	84	97	13	11	83	97	39	42	5	14	39	38
Other ⁷	54	48	*	*	54	48	46	41	*	*	46	40	23	25	*	*	23	24
No Coverage	70	72	*	*	69	71	64	66	*	*	64	65	32	24	*	*	32	24
TRIMESTER⁸																		
First	da	da	11	17	da	da	da	da	10	16	da	da	da	da	6	7	da	da
Second	da	da	18	13	da	da	da	da	8	7	da	da	da	da	4	*	da	da
Third	da	da	9	12	da	da	da	da	8	9	da	da	da	da	*	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

³ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.66D Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹						PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE						PAST MONTH OPIOID USE (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE) ²					
	Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status				Total ³		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.28	0.30	0.96	1.07	0.29	0.31	0.25	0.27	0.64	0.86	0.26	0.29	0.11	0.11	0.34	0.61	0.12	0.11
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	0.67	0.60	*	*	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.54	*	*	0.62	0.55	0.26	0.21	*	*	0.26	0.21
18-25	0.54	0.58	1.54	1.73	0.56	0.61	0.50	0.55	1.44	1.73	0.52	0.57	0.19	0.18	0.68	0.21	0.21	0.19
26-44	0.35	0.39	1.21	1.34	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.34	0.51	0.96	0.31	0.36	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.87	0.15	0.15
POVERTY LEVEL⁴																		
Less Than 100%	0.58	0.65	1.69	2.47	0.60	0.67	0.54	0.59	1.51	2.01	0.56	0.61	0.27	0.26	0.85	0.87	0.28	0.27
100-199%	0.57	0.59	1.92	1.72	0.59	0.60	0.50	0.55	1.92	1.68	0.52	0.56	0.23	0.22	*	0.33	0.24	0.23
200% or More	0.37	0.38	1.43	1.44	0.38	0.40	0.33	0.35	0.57	1.11	0.34	0.36	0.14	0.14	0.36	0.98	0.14	0.14
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵																		
Private	0.34	0.37	1.43	1.15	0.34	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.56	1.03	0.30	0.34	0.12	0.12	0.37	0.09	0.13	0.12
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.56	0.62	1.51	2.00	0.59	0.64	0.52	0.59	1.44	1.28	0.55	0.62	0.26	0.27	0.57	1.62	0.28	0.26
Other ⁷	1.12	0.99	*	*	1.16	1.01	0.98	0.85	*	*	1.01	0.88	0.51	0.53	*	*	0.53	0.53
No Coverage	0.84	0.93	*	*	0.85	0.94	0.78	0.87	*	*	0.80	0.88	0.41	0.34	*	*	0.42	0.34
TRIMESTER⁸																		
First	da	da	1.35	2.31	da	da	da	da	1.23	2.15	da	da	da	da	0.82	0.92	da	da
Second	da	da	2.29	1.72	da	da	da	da	1.03	0.88	da	da	da	da	0.52	*	da	da
Third	da	da	1.13	1.52	da	da	da	da	1.07	1.12	da	da	da	da	*	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

³ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.66P Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Opioid Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE ¹					PAST MONTH MARIJUANA USE					PAST MONTH OPIOID USE (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE) ²									
	Total ³		Pregnancy Status			Total ³		Pregnancy Status			Total ³		Pregnancy Status							
			Pregnant	Not Pregnant				Pregnant	Not Pregnant				Pregnant	Not Pregnant						
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016				
TOTAL	0.0616		0.2861		0.0763		0.0651		0.1540		0.0816		0.9849		0.6615		0.9150			
AGE GROUP																				
15-17	0.0796		*			0.1269		0.1918		*			0.2460		0.8406		*		0.9344	
18-25	0.0315		0.6239			0.0477		0.0687		0.3631			0.1047		0.1346		0.2145		0.1728	
26-44	0.1032		0.1540			0.1364		0.0887		0.0659			0.1114		0.3549		0.2581		0.4864	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴																				
Less Than 100%	0.1311		0.4088			0.1409		0.4215		0.4383			0.4459		0.9668		0.8112		0.9525	
100-199%	0.8776		0.6745			0.8556		0.7929		0.5451			0.7666		0.6543		*		0.5763	
200% or More	0.0824		0.2604			0.1047		0.0621		0.0280			0.0870		0.6615		0.4224		0.7582	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵																				
Private	0.0364		0.6333			0.0360		0.0264		0.0742			0.0330		0.8902		0.2488		1.0000	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.3022		0.6426			0.3382		0.3519		0.6303			0.2884		0.7562		0.2373		0.9094	
Other ⁷	0.1786		*			0.1110		0.0991		*			0.0759		0.7488		*		0.9430	
No Coverage	0.6479		*			0.6895		0.7976		*			0.9286		0.5183		*		0.5810	
TRIMESTER⁸																				
First	da		0.0129			da		da		0.0094			da		da		0.8681		da	
Second	da		0.4352			da		da		0.4651			da		da		*		da	
Third	da		0.7259			da		da		0.7681			da		da		*		da	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

³ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.67C Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/Pregnancy Characteristic	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	279	249	34	32	275	246
AGE GROUP						
15-17	31	26	*	*	31	26
18-25	104	93	24	16	118	105
26-44	231	219	22	27	229	217
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	161	134	19	22	157	134
100-199%	119	131	19	13	118	131
200% or More	169	158	20	18	167	158
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	176	165	15	12	176	164
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	155	147	26	28	148	144
Other ⁵	72	75	*	*	70	74
No Coverage	119	96	*	*	118	96
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da	da	21	19	da	da
Second	da	da	18	20	da	da
Third	da	da	18	15	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.67D Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/Pregnancy Characteristic	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.39	0.34	1.41	1.31	0.40	0.36
AGE GROUP						
15-17	0.49	0.39	*	*	0.48	0.39
18-25	0.60	0.54	2.49	2.28	0.62	0.56
26-44	0.53	0.49	1.53	1.64	0.55	0.51
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.88	0.82	2.84	3.59	0.90	0.86
100-199%	0.74	0.80	3.59	3.00	0.77	0.83
200% or More	0.45	0.43	1.58	1.36	0.46	0.44
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.41	0.38	1.20	0.88	0.43	0.40
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.86	0.83	2.63	2.94	0.88	0.86
Other ⁵	1.41	1.44	*	*	1.46	1.47
No Coverage	1.27	1.16	*	*	1.30	1.17
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da	da	2.57	2.49	da	da
Second	da	da	2.27	2.54	da	da
Third	da	da	2.26	1.85	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.67P Cigarette Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic/Pregnancy Characteristic	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0014		0.0612		0.0038	
AGE GROUP						
15-17	0.0115		*		0.0215	
18-25	0.0000		0.0022		0.0001	
26-44	0.2580		0.6303		0.2813	
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	0.0271		0.8113		0.0321	
100-199%	0.7052		0.1129		0.6141	
200% or More	0.0079		0.3021		0.0163	
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	0.0021		0.0667		0.0055	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7377		0.5932		0.7984	
Other ⁵	0.4751		*		0.5216	
No Coverage	0.0461		*		0.0544	
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da		0.2921		da	
Second	da		0.5675		da	
Third	da		0.1865		da	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.68C Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE						PAST MONTH BINGE ALCOHOL USE ¹						PAST MONTH HEAVY ALCOHOL USE ¹					
	Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	450	458	30	29	447	453	313	318	21	20	312	314	136	131	9	9	135	131
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	50	48	*	*	49	48	39	36	*	*	39	36	15	12	*	*	15	12
18-25	121	129	19	10	205	234	120	126	15	8	162	181	70	73	3	3	75	80
26-44	390	388	23	27	386	385	255	261	15	19	253	259	107	106	9	8	107	106
POVERTY LEVEL³																		
Less Than 100%	185	196	15	9	183	195	137	143	8	7	136	142	53	61	3	7	53	60
100-199%	181	191	12	15	180	190	130	137	10	4	130	137	60	57	0	*	60	57
200% or More	383	370	24	24	380	367	256	241	16	18	255	239	105	102	9	5	105	102
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴																		
Private	392	405	20	27	390	400	260	261	13	19	258	259	114	112	9	4	114	112
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	170	180	21	15	167	179	127	138	15	7	125	137	55	47	3	4	55	47
Other ⁶	104	114	*	*	104	114	79	75	*	*	79	75	37	31	*	*	37	31
No Coverage	135	121	*	*	134	121	100	98	*	*	99	98	40	48	*	*	40	47
TRIMESTER⁷																		
First	da	da	24	23	da	da	da	da	19	19	da	da	da	da	9	7	da	da
Second	da	da	14	8	da	da	da	da	6	4	da	da	da	da	1	5	da	da
Third	da	da	12	16	da	da	da	da	5	*	da	da	da	da	4	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁷ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.68D Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE						PAST MONTH BINGE ALCOHOL USE ¹						PAST MONTH HEAVY ALCOHOL USE ¹					
	Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.47	0.47	1.25	1.25	0.48	0.48	0.41	0.40	0.89	0.86	0.42	0.41	0.21	0.20	0.41	0.38	0.22	0.20
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	0.73	0.69	*	*	0.73	0.69	0.60	0.54	*	*	0.61	0.54	0.24	0.18	*	*	0.25	0.18
18-25	0.70	0.75	2.13	1.39	0.71	0.76	0.69	0.73	1.70	1.17	0.71	0.75	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.44
26-44	0.64	0.61	1.58	1.68	0.65	0.62	0.54	0.54	1.04	1.19	0.56	0.56	0.27	0.26	0.62	0.52	0.28	0.26
POVERTY LEVEL³																		
Less Than 100%	0.90	0.97	2.33	1.60	0.93	1.00	0.76	0.81	1.33	1.40	0.79	0.83	0.35	0.43	0.54	1.31	0.37	0.44
100-199%	0.93	0.95	2.37	3.33	0.96	0.98	0.80	0.82	2.04	1.05	0.83	0.85	0.42	0.39	0.09	*	0.44	0.41
200% or More	0.61	0.60	1.87	1.72	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.54	1.30	1.38	0.60	0.56	0.29	0.27	0.72	0.38	0.30	0.28
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴																		
Private	0.56	0.59	1.62	1.93	0.56	0.59	0.54	0.51	1.09	1.36	0.55	0.53	0.28	0.27	0.75	0.30	0.29	0.28
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.85	0.88	2.29	1.77	0.87	0.92	0.72	0.78	1.76	0.78	0.75	0.82	0.36	0.31	0.38	0.47	0.39	0.33
Other ⁶	1.51	1.68	*	*	1.53	1.71	1.41	1.38	*	*	1.46	1.42	0.81	0.65	*	*	0.84	0.67
No Coverage	1.32	1.36	*	*	1.34	1.37	1.16	1.19	*	*	1.19	1.22	0.50	0.65	*	*	0.51	0.65
TRIMESTER⁷																		
First	da	da	2.86	2.92	da	da	da	da	2.30	2.48	da	da	da	da	1.09	0.96	da	da
Second	da	da	1.77	1.07	da	da	da	da	0.80	0.59	da	da	da	da	0.07	0.62	da	da
Third	da	da	1.54	2.00	da	da	da	da	0.71	*	da	da	da	da	0.54	*	da	da

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁷ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.68P Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, and Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status, Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE						PAST MONTH BINGE ALCOHOL USE ¹						PAST MONTH HEAVY ALCOHOL USE ¹					
	Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status				Total ²		Pregnancy Status			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant				Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0395		0.5576		0.0452		0.0632		0.8540		0.0696		0.5412		0.8089		0.5342	
AGE GROUP																		
15-17	0.1668		*		0.1950		0.1367		*		0.1558		0.2487		*		0.2546	
18-25	0.5561		0.0319		0.4663		0.7238		0.1451		0.8872		0.4870		0.5797		0.5343	
26-44	0.0697		0.5794		0.0928		0.0503		0.3812		0.0654		0.3431		0.6801		0.3465	
POVERTY LEVEL³																		
Less Than 100%	0.9212		0.1060		0.9257		0.9437		0.6569		0.9617		0.2793		0.2622		0.3608	
100-199%	0.0855		0.8739		0.0618		0.0816		0.0799		0.0915		0.3052		*		0.2690	
200% or More	0.0163		0.8388		0.0220		0.1444		0.4761		0.1540		0.3852		0.6111		0.4627	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴																		
Private	0.1041		0.2486		0.1176		0.2360		0.2311		0.2495		0.8393		0.3292		0.9725	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.6703		0.0314		0.9011		0.3028		0.0104		0.4583		0.1540		0.8695		0.1254	
Other ⁶	0.3446		*		0.1816		0.0414		*		0.0208		0.0315		*		0.0200	
No Coverage	0.1586		*		0.1705		0.7012		*		0.6931		0.1515		*		0.1827	
TRIMESTER⁷																		
First	da		0.9768		da		da		0.5252		da		da		0.9119		da	
Second	da		0.2561		da		da		0.6593		da		da		0.1622		da	
Third	da		0.8413		da		da		*		da		da		*		da	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

² Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁷ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.69C Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	190	212	23	25	189	210
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	294	261	34	32	290	258
Cigarettes	279	249	34	32	275	246
Smokeless Tobacco	48	34	4	6	47	33
Cigars	97	94	7	12	96	93
Pipe Tobacco	37	33	5	2	36	33
ALCOHOL	450	458	30	29	447	453
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	313	318	21	20	312	314
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	136	131	9	9	135	131
ILLCIT DRUGS, TOBACCO PRODUCTS, OR ALCOHOL^{2,3}	484	489	45	45	478	481
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	455	468	37	36	451	463
TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR ALCOHOL³	483	484	42	43	477	477

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.69D Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.28	0.30	0.96	1.07	0.29	0.31
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	0.41	0.35	1.41	1.34	0.42	0.37
Cigarettes	0.39	0.34	1.41	1.31	0.40	0.36
Smokeless Tobacco	0.08	0.05	0.18	0.29	0.08	0.05
Cigars	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.54	0.15	0.15
Pipe Tobacco	0.06	0.05	0.22	0.09	0.06	0.05
ALCOHOL	0.47	0.47	1.25	1.25	0.48	0.48
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	0.41	0.40	0.89	0.86	0.42	0.41
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	0.21	0.20	0.41	0.38	0.22	0.20
ILLCIT DRUGS, TOBACCO PRODUCTS, OR ALCOHOL^{2,3}	0.45	0.43	1.77	1.75	0.46	0.44
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	0.46	0.46	1.51	1.49	0.46	0.47
TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR ALCOHOL³	0.46	0.44	1.67	1.68	0.46	0.45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.69P Illicit Drug, Tobacco Product, and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Total ¹		PREGNANCY STATUS			
			Pregnant		Not Pregnant	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.0616		0.2861		0.0763	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	0.0003		0.0937		0.0008	
Cigarettes	0.0014		0.0612		0.0038	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.0109		0.3716		0.0080	
Cigars	0.1051		0.1632		0.0774	
Pipe Tobacco	0.8734		0.2574		0.9323	
ALCOHOL	0.0395		0.5576		0.0452	
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	0.0632		0.8540		0.0696	
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	0.5412		0.8089		0.5342	
ILLCIT DRUGS, TOBACCO PRODUCTS, OR ALCOHOL^{2,3}	0.0399		0.4948		0.0489	
ILLCIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL²	0.1836		0.8828		0.1887	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR ALCOHOL³	0.0132		0.2875		0.0189	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 15 to 44, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.70C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	148	166	104	115	110	109
Marijuana	139	153	97	101	105	103
Cocaine	35	35	23	22	23	27
Crack	7	6	*	*	7	6
Heroin	9	11	2	4	8	11
Hallucinogens	42	40	24	25	35	31
LSD	26	21	17	15	19	14
PCP	1	1	*	*	1	1
Ecstasy	28	26	13	17	26	19
Inhalants	17	24	8	18	14	14
Methamphetamine	16	13	9	*	13	13
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	63	67	40	45	45	49
Pain Relievers ⁵	36	38	19	20	30	33
Tranquilizers	36	34	18	17	31	30
Stimulants	44	54	31	41	28	32
Sedatives	12	8	6	6	10	6
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	36	39	19	20	31	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.70D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	0.54	0.57	0.95	1.00	0.69	0.70
Marijuana	0.52	0.56	0.92	0.92	0.67	0.68
Cocaine	0.16	0.16	0.27	0.27	0.17	0.21
Crack	0.03	0.03	*	*	0.05	0.04
Heroin	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.08
Hallucinogens	0.19	0.18	0.29	0.31	0.26	0.23
LSD	0.12	0.10	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.11
PCP	0.01	0.01	*	*	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.15
Inhalants	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.22	0.11	0.11
Methamphetamine	0.07	0.06	0.11	*	0.10	0.10
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.27	0.29	0.46	0.50	0.33	0.36
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.16	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.25
Tranquilizers	0.16	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.22
Stimulants	0.19	0.24	0.36	0.47	0.20	0.24
Sedatives	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.04
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.70P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	0.1197		0.5436		0.1244	
Marijuana	0.2079		0.5931		0.1951	
Cocaine	0.5358		0.3408		0.1147	
Crack	0.6364		*		0.6689	
Heroin	0.6054		0.3955		0.7402	
Hallucinogens	0.7675		0.9903		0.6575	
LSD	0.2224		0.5225		0.2813	
PCP	0.7425		*		0.7533	
Ecstasy	0.8920		0.6277		0.8247	
Inhalants	0.7529		0.4039		0.7434	
Methamphetamine	0.2041		*		0.5614	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.5523		0.7097		0.7341	
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.3263		0.8738		0.2514	
Tranquilizers	0.8382		0.8852		0.7370	
Stimulants	0.9540		0.7029		0.5766	
Sedatives	0.2108		0.8289		0.1712	
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.5078		0.7771		0.3953	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.71C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Male College Students		Other Males Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	106	115	73	72	82	84
Marijuana	101	109	69	67	78	81
Cocaine	24	29	16	18	16	23
Crack	5	6	*	*	5	6
Heroin	8	10	*	4	8	9
Hallucinogens	36	33	20	17	28	27
LSD	22	18	16	12	15	13
PCP	*	1	*	*	*	1
Ecstasy	26	20	11	10	23	17
Inhalants	10	20	5	17	9	10
Methamphetamine	12	6	8	*	8	6
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	47	43	31	25	34	36
Pain Relievers ⁵	28	26	16	13	22	23
Tranquilizers	29	27	16	13	24	23
Stimulants	32	32	24	23	21	22
Sedatives	10	5	4	4	9	2
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	28	27	16	13	22	25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.71D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Male College Students		Other Males Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	0.79	0.80	1.47	1.52	0.96	0.94
Marijuana	0.76	0.78	1.39	1.44	0.94	0.92
Cocaine	0.22	0.26	0.42	0.49	0.22	0.32
Crack	0.04	0.05	*	*	0.07	0.08
Heroin	0.07	0.09	*	0.10	0.11	0.13
Hallucinogens	0.33	0.29	0.53	0.48	0.40	0.37
LSD	0.20	0.16	0.41	0.34	0.21	0.18
PCP	*	0.01	*	*	*	0.02
Ecstasy	0.24	0.18	0.28	0.26	0.33	0.23
Inhalants	0.10	0.18	0.14	0.46	0.12	0.14
Methamphetamine	0.11	0.05	0.22	*	0.12	0.08
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.41	0.38	0.74	0.65	0.47	0.48
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.25	0.23	0.42	0.35	0.31	0.32
Tranquilizers	0.26	0.24	0.40	0.35	0.33	0.32
Stimulants	0.28	0.28	0.58	0.63	0.29	0.30
Sedatives	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.03
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.25	0.25	0.42	0.36	0.31	0.34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.71P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Male College Students		Other Males Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	0.8457		0.2956		0.2927	
Marijuana	0.6065		0.3854		0.1844	
Cocaine	0.1622		0.9532		0.0615	
Crack	0.8323		*		0.8467	
Heroin	0.7572		*		0.9320	
Hallucinogens	0.8336		0.5024		0.7483	
LSD	0.2323		0.4054		0.4032	
PCP	*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.4295		0.5937		0.5342	
Inhalants	0.6010		0.4044		0.8468	
Methamphetamine	0.0201		*		0.0715	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.0941		0.1632		0.3794	
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.1226		0.3580		0.2440	
Tranquilizers	0.5334		0.5205		0.7516	
Stimulants	0.6142		0.5476		0.8580	
Sedatives	0.0598		0.9701		0.0336	
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.2928		0.5135		0.4406	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.72C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Female College Students		Other Females Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS³	87	101	55	73	66	66
Marijuana	81	90	51	62	62	60
Cocaine	21	19	13	13	17	13
Crack	5	1	*	*	5	1
Heroin	3	5	2	*	3	5
Hallucinogens	23	22	10	16	20	15
LSD	13	10	5	9	11	6
PCP	1	*	*	*	1	*
Ecstasy	13	16	7	13	10	9
Inhalants	13	12	6	7	11	10
Methamphetamine	10	12	2	*	10	12
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	38	49	23	35	31	33
Pain Relievers ⁵	24	27	10	15	21	22
Tranquilizers	21	21	8	11	19	18
Stimulants	27	39	19	30	19	21
Sedatives	7	7	5	4	5	5
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	24	27	10	15	22	23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.72D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Female College Students		Other Females Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	0.70	0.77	1.08	1.23	0.93	1.01
Marijuana	0.67	0.73	1.03	1.13	0.88	0.93
Cocaine	0.20	0.18	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.22
Crack	0.04	0.01	*	*	0.07	0.01
Heroin	0.03	0.05	0.04	*	0.05	0.09
Hallucinogens	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.36	0.32	0.26
LSD	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.10
PCP	0.01	*	*	*	0.02	*
Ecstasy	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.30	0.16	0.15
Inhalants	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.16
Methamphetamine	0.10	0.12	0.05	*	0.16	0.21
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.34	0.44	0.51	0.71	0.47	0.55
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.34	0.34	0.38
Tranquilizers	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.31
Stimulants	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.63	0.29	0.36
Sedatives	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.09
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.34	0.34	0.38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.72P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time Female College Students		Other Females Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS³	0.0418		0.0191		0.3214	
Marijuana	0.2003		0.0430		0.7609	
Cocaine	0.3801		0.1441		0.9339	
Crack	0.2172		*		0.2366	
Heroin	0.6016		*		0.4004	
Hallucinogens	0.4158		0.2833		0.8671	
LSD	0.6718		0.6826		0.4107	
PCP	*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.1322		0.2443		0.4899	
Inhalants	0.8900		0.8497		0.8159	
Methamphetamine	0.7897		*		0.6087	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.3582		0.3495		0.6550	
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.8213		0.1872		0.6668	
Tranquilizers	0.2428		0.4385		0.3513	
Stimulants	0.5645		0.9521		0.5263	
Sedatives	0.8252		0.7982		0.5899	
OPIOIDS (HERION USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.8632		0.2216		0.6700	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.73C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	148	166	104	115	110	109
AGE						
18	53	59	31	32	43	45
19	63	69	45	53	44	45
20	62	65	39	42	47	48
21	62	66	40	45	46	47
22	63	58	34	32	51	48
GENDER						
Male	106	115	73	72	82	84
Female	87	101	55	73	66	66
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	131	143	90	100	93	94
White	117	120	81	80	80	82
Black or African American	48	55	27	33	40	42
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	24	25	16	21	17	15
Two or More Races	21	19	15	*	14	16
Hispanic or Latino	63	68	37	39	55	53
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	77	80	37	33	69	70
Part-Time	77	96	61	75	50	55
Unemployed	44	46	21	23	38	40
Other ³	67	65	53	48	46	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.73D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.54	0.57	0.95	1.00	0.69	0.70
AGE						
18	1.05	1.12	1.90	2.00	1.26	1.30
19	1.21	1.34	1.86	2.08	1.64	1.85
20	1.24	1.25	1.78	1.81	1.69	1.70
21	1.25	1.22	2.10	2.14	1.57	1.52
22	1.24	1.14	2.24	2.29	1.46	1.33
GENDER						
Male	0.79	0.80	1.47	1.52	0.96	0.94
Female	0.70	0.77	1.08	1.23	0.93	1.01
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.62	0.61	0.99	1.06	0.80	0.78
White	0.77	0.74	1.24	1.20	0.98	0.97
Black or African American	1.24	1.45	2.16	2.78	1.65	1.65
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.85	1.74	2.24	2.37	3.23	2.84
Two or More Races	3.17	3.24	5.40	*	3.89	4.25
Hispanic or Latino	1.15	1.24	2.35	2.24	1.38	1.47
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.95	0.95	2.02	1.97	1.10	1.06
Part-Time	0.97	1.10	1.45	1.63	1.34	1.45
Unemployed	1.55	1.80	3.54	4.15	1.77	2.02
Other ³	0.99	1.00	1.66	1.51	1.31	1.33

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.73P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1197		0.5436		0.1244	
AGE						
18	0.2160		0.7893		0.1227	
19	0.3175		0.7428		0.3646	
20	0.7580		0.7762		0.7836	
21	0.1850		0.4137		0.2029	
22	0.7007		0.9365		0.7784	
GENDER						
Male	0.8457		0.2956		0.2927	
Female	0.0418		0.0191		0.3214	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0362		0.5151		0.0331	
White	0.0365		0.3681		0.0470	
Black or African American	0.4255		0.3377		0.7829	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.8857		0.6672		0.8879	
Two or More Races	0.9099		*		0.1977	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6523		0.8320		0.6049	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.9726		0.7744		0.8281	
Part-Time	0.0029		0.0981		0.0079	
Unemployed	0.4954		0.6354		0.5598	
Other ³	0.3477		0.3229		0.6831	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.74C Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	139	153	97	101	105	103
AGE						
18	49	57	27	32	41	44
19	60	64	43	48	42	41
20	59	61	38	40	45	45
21	58	62	37	42	43	46
22	61	53	34	27	50	45
GENDER						
Male	101	109	69	67	78	81
Female	81	90	51	62	62	60
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	124	132	84	89	89	89
White	110	109	75	70	75	78
Black or African American	47	52	26	32	40	38
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	23	23	16	20	17	13
Two or More Races	20	17	14	*	14	14
Hispanic or Latino	60	66	36	37	51	52
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	72	77	33	32	65	67
Part-Time	74	84	59	63	48	53
Unemployed	43	44	20	22	37	39
Other ³	61	61	48	46	41	38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.74D Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.52	0.56	0.92	0.92	0.67	0.68
AGE						
18	1.00	1.10	1.77	1.98	1.23	1.27
19	1.15	1.28	1.79	1.96	1.61	1.70
20	1.20	1.25	1.72	1.81	1.64	1.65
21	1.19	1.19	1.99	2.07	1.49	1.50
22	1.22	1.07	2.30	2.00	1.42	1.29
GENDER						
Male	0.76	0.78	1.39	1.44	0.94	0.92
Female	0.67	0.73	1.03	1.13	0.88	0.93
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.60	0.60	0.95	0.98	0.78	0.76
White	0.75	0.71	1.19	1.11	0.93	0.94
Black or African American	1.25	1.42	2.15	2.74	1.66	1.57
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.76	1.67	2.18	2.29	3.05	2.54
Two or More Races	3.05	3.08	5.07	*	3.85	3.97
Hispanic or Latino	1.11	1.23	2.39	2.19	1.30	1.44
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.90	0.93	1.86	1.92	1.05	1.04
Part-Time	0.93	1.01	1.41	1.44	1.30	1.39
Unemployed	1.51	1.77	3.52	3.98	1.75	2.01
Other ³	0.92	0.97	1.57	1.50	1.19	1.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.74P Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2079		0.5931		0.1951	
AGE						
18	0.0923		0.8168		0.0688	
19	0.3575		0.5172		0.5536	
20	0.8485		0.8860		0.7793	
21	0.1406		0.6083		0.0793	
22	0.3311		0.5316		0.4961	
GENDER						
Male	0.6065		0.3854		0.1844	
Female	0.2003		0.0430		0.7609	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1110		0.5628		0.1124	
White	0.0589		0.5463		0.0485	
Black or African American	0.8112		0.2768		0.6053	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.8931		0.7448		0.6197	
Two or More Races	0.8475		*		0.3797	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8800		0.8369		0.9139	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.9018		0.8603		0.7438	
Part-Time	0.0121		0.2237		0.0179	
Unemployed	0.5360		0.5400		0.6469	
Other ³	0.3584		0.5496		0.4554	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.75C Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	36	39	19	20	31	34
AGE						
18	14	15	6	4	12	15
19	14	15	9	8	12	13
20	15	19	7	7	14	18
21	20	20	11	16	17	12
22	16	19	6	6	15	18
GENDER						
Male	28	27	16	13	22	25
Female	24	27	10	15	22	23
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	33	35	17	18	28	30
White	29	32	13	17	26	27
Black or African American	12	14	5	4	10	13
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	*	*	*	2	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	4	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	7	5	*	2	4	5
Hispanic or Latino	15	18	9	9	13	15
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	25	22	8	8	23	21
Part-Time	18	22	12	16	13	15
Unemployed	16	16	*	1	15	16
Other ³	14	18	10	8	10	15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.75D Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.26
AGE						
18	0.30	0.34	0.42	0.27	0.39	0.47
19	0.33	0.39	0.47	0.40	0.50	0.61
20	0.36	0.45	0.41	0.35	0.57	0.76
21	0.48	0.46	0.65	0.90	0.67	0.47
22	0.38	0.43	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.57
GENDER						
Male	0.25	0.25	0.42	0.36	0.31	0.34
Female	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.34	0.34	0.38
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.30
White	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.39
Black or African American	0.39	0.44	0.55	0.45	0.49	0.60
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.27	*	*	*	1.46	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.31	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	1.30	1.07	*	1.29	1.13	1.51
Hispanic or Latino	0.31	0.38	0.63	0.62	0.39	0.48
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.36	0.32	0.52	0.56	0.44	0.38
Part-Time	0.27	0.32	0.35	0.46	0.40	0.46
Unemployed	0.66	0.72	*	0.17	0.75	0.91
Other ³	0.25	0.32	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.75P Opioid Misuse in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5078		0.7771		0.3953	
AGE						
18	0.8502		0.5633		0.7081	
19	0.9574		0.5745		0.8349	
20	0.5876		0.7793		0.7976	
21	0.4698		0.2583		0.0712	
22	0.8130		0.8586		0.8055	
GENDER						
Male	0.2928		0.5135		0.4406	
Female	0.8632		0.2216		0.6700	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3562		0.8100		0.2263	
White	0.3456		0.4543		0.1210	
Black or African American	0.6838		0.7457		0.5454	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.8359		*		0.5735	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6933		0.8737		0.6353	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.2339		0.7584		0.1551	
Part-Time	0.8862		0.3339		0.5249	
Unemployed	0.4975		*		0.7811	
Other ³	0.4031		0.6257		0.1649	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Opioid misuse refers to the use of heroin or the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Misuse of prescription pain relievers is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.76C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	All Persons Aged 18-22 ¹						Full-Time College Students Aged 18-22						Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²					
	Total		Gender				Total		Gender				Total		Gender			
			Male		Female				Male		Female				Male		Female	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	175	164	127	128	98	89	104	98	76	75	54	52	137	125	98	98	81	70
Cigarettes	155	140	112	106	90	81	86	74	62	53	47	45	124	113	87	87	75	66
Smokeless Tobacco	61	62	59	60	15	17	34	37	32	35	10	11	51	48	49	46	10	12
Cigars	85	85	70	72	39	45	51	47	40	38	24	27	68	67	58	59	31	33
Pipe Tobacco	34	37	30	33	17	19	20	21	18	19	8	7	29	29	25	27	15	15
ALCOHOL	253	280	160	163	158	186	203	214	124	118	116	141	151	151	106	110	97	95
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	201	213	134	132	123	138	163	157	104	92	89	100	124	122	91	94	79	79
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	105	95	77	67	57	61	85	73	59	46	44	48	64	58	49	47	37	37

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the All Persons Aged 18-22 column includes those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.76D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	All Persons Aged 18-22 ¹						Full-Time College Students Aged 18-22						Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²					
	Total		Gender				Total		Gender				Total		Gender			
			Male		Female				Male		Female				Male		Female	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	0.62	0.59	0.88	0.88	0.78	0.74	0.97	0.90	1.45	1.59	1.11	1.03	0.78	0.77	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.02
Cigarettes	0.59	0.56	0.85	0.83	0.74	0.68	0.87	0.76	1.35	1.29	0.99	0.93	0.76	0.74	1.01	1.02	1.00	0.99
Smokeless Tobacco	0.27	0.27	0.52	0.50	0.14	0.16	0.40	0.43	0.80	0.89	0.24	0.26	0.37	0.35	0.65	0.60	0.17	0.21
Cigars	0.36	0.37	0.58	0.60	0.36	0.42	0.58	0.54	0.96	1.00	0.56	0.61	0.47	0.48	0.74	0.74	0.47	0.55
Pipe Tobacco	0.15	0.17	0.27	0.29	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.25	0.46	0.52	0.20	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.34	0.37	0.24	0.26
ALCOHOL	0.68	0.73	0.92	0.93	0.94	1.02	1.26	1.21	1.85	1.77	1.47	1.56	0.78	0.81	1.06	1.06	1.12	1.19
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	0.65	0.68	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.94	1.26	1.19	1.83	1.74	1.42	1.47	0.76	0.76	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.12
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	0.43	0.39	0.63	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.86	0.75	1.27	1.11	0.91	0.95	0.45	0.42	0.66	0.60	0.57	0.61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the All Persons Aged 18-22 column includes those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.76P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	All Persons Aged 18-22 ¹						Full-Time College Students Aged 18-22						Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²					
	Total		Gender				Total		Gender				Total		Gender			
			Male		Female				Male		Female				Male		Female	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOBACCO PRODUCTS³	0.0024		0.0789		0.0028		0.3710		0.6902		0.5751		0.0017		0.0244		0.0044	
Cigarettes	0.0001		0.0171		0.0003		0.0898		0.2003		0.3247		0.0003		0.0170		0.0014	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.7193		0.8771		0.1927		0.8079		0.8035		0.3850		0.8168		0.6355		0.2744	
Cigars	0.9930		0.8081		0.7957		0.7197		0.8106		0.9424		0.9186		0.6131		0.5588	
Pipe Tobacco	0.7735		0.7498		0.9511		0.7249		0.5061		0.7351		0.9711		0.9864		0.8770	
ALCOHOL	0.1226		0.1152		0.4941		0.5973		0.0849		0.3418		0.1208		0.7221		0.0472	
Binge Alcohol Use ⁴	0.6685		0.2487		0.5720		0.9162		0.3023		0.2105		0.5151		0.6193		0.6260	
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁴	0.0980		0.0258		0.8846		0.0464		0.0068		0.9596		0.7856		0.6180		0.9571	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the All Persons Aged 18-22 column includes those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

⁴ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.77C Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	155	140	86	74	124	113
AGE						
18	49	49	21	20	46	44
19	65	56	38	31	50	44
20	60	60	32	33	49	48
21	66	58	35	34	54	46
22	64	62	30	27	56	54
GENDER						
Male	112	106	62	53	87	87
Female	90	81	47	45	75	66
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	139	126	76	66	111	103
White	123	112	68	59	96	92
Black or African American	43	37	17	12	40	33
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	24	26	13	18	19	18
Two or More Races	24	17	16	6	17	16
Hispanic or Latino	66	60	28	30	56	50
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	85	80	32	26	79	74
Part-Time	69	70	47	46	51	52
Unemployed	46	44	15	14	43	41
Other ³	72	57	46	37	54	44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.77D Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.59	0.56	0.87	0.76	0.76	0.74
AGE						
18	1.00	1.00	1.47	1.38	1.26	1.28
19	1.24	1.21	1.70	1.49	1.79	1.79
20	1.21	1.25	1.60	1.58	1.64	1.77
21	1.33	1.16	1.97	1.70	1.72	1.51
22	1.23	1.24	2.05	2.07	1.49	1.50
GENDER						
Male	0.85	0.83	1.35	1.29	1.01	1.02
Female	0.74	0.68	0.99	0.93	1.00	0.99
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.66	0.64	0.91	0.83	0.87	0.86
White	0.81	0.80	1.13	1.04	1.05	1.06
Black or African American	1.20	1.10	1.61	1.25	1.57	1.40
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.84	1.83	1.77	2.15	3.43	3.45
Two or More Races	3.40	3.08	5.50	3.15	4.22	4.22
Hispanic or Latino	1.29	1.14	1.93	1.86	1.51	1.40
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	1.05	0.96	1.83	1.60	1.21	1.12
Part-Time	0.92	0.88	1.20	1.14	1.40	1.41
Unemployed	1.63	1.74	2.68	2.84	1.93	2.02
Other ³	1.09	0.93	1.55	1.27	1.48	1.35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.77P Cigarette Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0001		0.0898		0.0003	
AGE						
18	0.3782		0.6427		0.2583	
19	0.0423		0.2614		0.1122	
20	0.0253		0.2992		0.0711	
21	0.0164		0.3155		0.0622	
22	0.1009		0.7219		0.0486	
GENDER						
Male	0.0171		0.2003		0.0170	
Female	0.0003		0.3247		0.0014	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0002		0.0529		0.0006	
White	0.0106		0.2882		0.0096	
Black or African American	0.0059		0.2513		0.0036	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.4422		0.8455		0.2676	
Two or More Races	0.0238		0.0011		0.3651	
Hispanic or Latino	0.2231		0.8966		0.1614	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.0033		0.3678		0.0030	
Part-Time	0.3390		0.7740		0.4006	
Unemployed	0.2473		0.7593		0.2047	
Other ³	0.0043		0.0499		0.0228	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.78C Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	253	280	203	214	151	151
AGE						
18	72	72	45	46	54	53
19	88	99	67	76	55	55
20	93	98	74	79	61	54
21	108	121	80	84	72	74
22	108	105	66	62	80	81
GENDER						
Male	160	163	124	118	106	110
Female	158	186	116	141	97	95
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	232	251	187	191	129	131
White	202	208	163	156	108	117
Black or African American	68	65	39	43	53	45
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	48	57	37	49	29	23
Two or More Races	28	24	20	*	20	18
Hispanic or Latino	96	96	59	59	77	74
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	125	126	66	57	101	109
Part-Time	131	148	111	126	71	68
Unemployed	60	57	29	28	51	50
Other ³	116	113	99	95	61	56

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.78D Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.68	0.73	1.26	1.21	0.78	0.81
AGE						
18	1.28	1.31	2.50	2.39	1.46	1.45
19	1.44	1.66	2.13	2.45	1.91	2.04
20	1.41	1.45	2.20	2.21	1.83	1.79
21	1.31	1.38	2.04	2.24	1.66	1.66
22	1.33	1.36	2.21	2.55	1.56	1.58
GENDER						
Male	0.92	0.93	1.85	1.77	1.06	1.06
Female	0.94	1.02	1.47	1.56	1.12	1.19
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.76	0.79	1.31	1.31	0.90	0.87
White	0.92	0.93	1.46	1.43	1.07	1.09
Black or African American	1.54	1.51	2.70	3.16	1.82	1.68
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.91	2.96	3.85	4.18	4.52	3.93
Two or More Races	3.31	3.42	5.36	*	4.30	4.13
Hispanic or Latino	1.51	1.46	3.03	2.64	1.75	1.70
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	1.10	1.07	2.41	2.39	1.19	1.21
Part-Time	1.18	1.21	1.65	1.75	1.61	1.53
Unemployed	1.80	1.95	3.98	4.51	2.06	2.21
Other ³	1.41	1.38	2.42	2.14	1.58	1.54

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.78P Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1226		0.5973		0.1208	
AGE						
18	0.5816		0.4001		0.2488	
19	0.9103		0.9771		0.9163	
20	0.0273		0.3839		0.0113	
21	0.4933		0.4415		0.8517	
22	0.2107		0.1184		0.7423	
GENDER						
Male	0.1152		0.0849		0.7221	
Female	0.4941		0.3418		0.0472	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0669		0.6883		0.0484	
White	0.9549		0.7480		0.6841	
Black or African American	0.0089		0.3938		0.0001	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.1798		0.8428		0.0477	
Two or More Races	0.0822		*		0.1620	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9745		0.8853		0.9199	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.1222		0.0654		0.4833	
Part-Time	0.5345		0.7463		0.2552	
Unemployed	0.5317		0.2843		0.2229	
Other ³	0.3354		0.6232		0.1501	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.79C Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	201	213	163	157	124	122
AGE						
18	61	55	36	34	46	41
19	75	78	58	61	47	45
20	80	77	62	58	50	44
21	90	96	65	64	60	63
22	84	84	51	48	64	66
GENDER						
Male	134	132	104	92	91	94
Female	123	138	89	100	79	79
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	184	192	149	141	105	105
White	164	165	134	119	91	95
Black or African American	50	49	28	33	39	35
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	33	41	23	35	23	16
Two or More Races	24	20	17	*	17	14
Hispanic or Latino	77	82	47	48	64	65
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	97	104	53	47	82	90
Part-Time	103	112	87	91	56	57
Unemployed	49	48	23	20	43	43
Other ³	96	90	81	76	51	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.79D Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.65	0.68	1.26	1.19	0.76	0.76
AGE						
18	1.15	1.09	2.13	2.14	1.32	1.18
19	1.39	1.47	2.17	2.24	1.76	1.83
20	1.45	1.39	2.33	2.13	1.74	1.64
21	1.47	1.49	2.48	2.49	1.80	1.78
22	1.41	1.40	2.53	2.81	1.65	1.61
GENDER						
Male	0.91	0.89	1.83	1.74	1.06	1.05
Female	0.87	0.94	1.42	1.47	1.05	1.12
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.74	0.77	1.32	1.32	0.85	0.84
White	0.91	0.94	1.59	1.53	1.03	1.06
Black or African American	1.41	1.35	2.48	2.88	1.59	1.46
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.37	2.60	2.90	3.68	4.06	3.16
Two or More Races	3.30	3.35	5.39	*	4.18	3.96
Hispanic or Latino	1.34	1.37	2.77	2.56	1.58	1.61
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	1.09	1.08	2.47	2.31	1.19	1.22
Part-Time	1.12	1.18	1.69	1.79	1.46	1.44
Unemployed	1.60	1.84	3.59	3.76	1.86	2.07
Other ³	1.29	1.26	2.21	1.99	1.43	1.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.79P Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.6685		0.9162		0.5151	
AGE						
18	0.0693		0.5616		0.0756	
19	0.7518		0.6322		0.8586	
20	0.4785		0.3826		0.0280	
21	0.9440		0.6191		0.6235	
22	0.2524		0.7535		0.1888	
GENDER						
Male	0.2487		0.3023		0.6193	
Female	0.5720		0.2105		0.6260	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7375		0.5918		0.3891	
White	0.4246		0.5846		0.4649	
Black or African American	0.2089		0.6034		0.0455	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.4017		0.4205		0.0106	
Two or More Races	0.1571		*		0.1258	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7892		0.5217		0.9008	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.7982		0.6463		0.9955	
Part-Time	0.8884		0.7387		0.9427	
Unemployed	0.5168		0.7505		0.4346	
Other ³	0.4736		0.9620		0.1106	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.80C Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	105	95	85	73	64	58
AGE						
18	26	22	17	14	20	17
19	42	35	35	29	25	20
20	42	38	32	30	26	24
21	49	46	36	34	32	30
22	43	43	31	23	31	35
GENDER						
Male	77	67	59	46	49	47
Female	57	61	44	48	37	37
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	95	89	77	67	57	53
White	88	82	72	60	53	51
Black or African American	20	19	13	11	15	16
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	2	*	*	2	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	8	16	5	15	7	*
Two or More Races	14	10	13	*	6	5
Hispanic or Latino	35	32	25	19	28	26
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	52	50	32	22	43	45
Part-Time	54	57	48	47	26	27
Unemployed	27	18	13	9	23	16
Other ³	50	38	43	34	24	16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.80D Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.43	0.39	0.86	0.75	0.45	0.42
AGE						
18	0.56	0.47	1.19	0.98	0.63	0.53
19	0.89	0.82	1.55	1.39	1.03	0.93
20	0.89	0.84	1.49	1.43	1.02	1.00
21	1.07	0.95	1.91	1.73	1.21	1.10
22	0.91	0.94	2.09	1.89	0.96	1.06
GENDER						
Male	0.63	0.55	1.27	1.11	0.66	0.60
Female	0.50	0.54	0.91	0.95	0.57	0.61
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.49	0.46	0.92	0.84	0.54	0.51
White	0.64	0.61	1.18	1.07	0.72	0.69
Black or African American	0.62	0.62	1.23	1.11	0.69	0.74
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.02	1.33	*	*	2.13	0.67
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.71	1.21	0.73	1.84	1.33	*
Two or More Races	2.45	1.81	4.90	*	1.80	1.63
Hispanic or Latino	0.72	0.65	1.67	1.24	0.78	0.80
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.71	0.67	1.87	1.40	0.76	0.78
Part-Time	0.76	0.75	1.23	1.18	0.79	0.83
Unemployed	1.04	0.81	2.33	1.90	1.16	0.90
Other ³	0.79	0.64	1.46	1.15	0.76	0.55

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.80P Heavy Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0980		0.0464		0.7856	
AGE						
18	0.0623		0.1261		0.3097	
19	0.1447		0.0658		0.6930	
20	0.8857		0.9508		0.6976	
21	0.1969		0.3343		0.5151	
22	0.7334		0.3889		0.2297	
GENDER						
Male	0.0258		0.0068		0.6180	
Female	0.8846		0.9596		0.9571	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1711		0.1289		0.7850	
White	0.1677		0.1595		0.7423	
Black or African American	0.8476		0.6315		0.5793	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0855		*		0.0406	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.0997		0.0243		*	
Two or More Races	0.0288		*		0.2059	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3089		0.1125		0.8877	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.6087		0.0785		0.5674	
Part-Time	0.6724		0.4381		0.6222	
Unemployed	0.0308		0.4297		0.0594	
Other ³	0.1755		0.2384		0.1680	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.81C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	75	84	44	50	62	66
AGE						
18	30	35	12	14	26	31
19	33	32	20	19	26	26
20	30	38	16	27	26	26
21	40	35	29	24	26	26
22	30	31	12	13	28	27
GENDER						
Male	57	68	33	39	47	53
Female	46	43	26	27	38	33
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	67	76	40	41	55	60
White	59	63	37	35	45	51
Black or African American	25	29	9	11	24	26
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	6	*	*	4	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	14	10	9	7	10	8
Two or More Races	12	15	7	*	9	12
Hispanic or Latino	35	37	20	25	30	27
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	45	42	22	18	39	38
Part-Time	39	51	27	32	30	37
Unemployed	25	30	11	15	23	25
Other ³	33	35	23	23	26	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.81D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.33	0.37	0.51	0.57	0.43	0.48
AGE						
18	0.64	0.74	0.82	0.97	0.80	0.93
19	0.73	0.77	1.01	0.98	1.05	1.20
20	0.68	0.86	0.85	1.35	1.03	1.08
21	0.89	0.76	1.63	1.27	0.99	0.97
22	0.67	0.68	0.95	1.10	0.87	0.86
GENDER						
Male	0.49	0.57	0.80	0.98	0.63	0.70
Female	0.42	0.41	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.56
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.37	0.43	0.54	0.58	0.51	0.58
White	0.46	0.51	0.69	0.69	0.61	0.71
Black or African American	0.78	0.91	0.93	1.17	1.05	1.17
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.14	3.81	*	*	3.60	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.09	0.79	1.31	0.86	1.90	1.57
Two or More Races	2.05	2.69	2.88	*	2.86	3.38
Hispanic or Latino	0.71	0.75	1.46	1.61	0.88	0.82
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.63	0.59	1.32	1.21	0.72	0.69
Part-Time	0.57	0.69	0.77	0.85	0.90	1.08
Unemployed	0.99	1.30	1.99	3.07	1.16	1.42
Other ³	0.57	0.61	0.85	0.88	0.81	0.79

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.81P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.9748		0.9846		0.9356	
AGE						
18	0.2279		0.9159		0.3564	
19	0.9707		0.4806		0.6408	
20	0.8492		0.1581		0.4537	
21	0.3295		0.3346		0.8652	
22	0.6135		0.9268		0.5217	
GENDER						
Male	0.8301		0.8255		0.9395	
Female	0.6921		0.8863		0.6824	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7732		0.8434		0.7501	
White	0.9079		0.5861		0.8774	
Black or African American	0.1626		0.1022		0.5177	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9024		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.1078		0.3182		0.2245	
Two or More Races	0.3402		*		0.7316	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5554		0.7533		0.4244	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.5064		0.7826		0.6083	
Part-Time	0.2389		0.4298		0.4259	
Unemployed	0.3864		0.3257		0.6548	
Other ³	0.1665		0.1690		0.3795	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.82C Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	98	98	77	67	69	68
AGE						
18	30	31	15	19	27	25
19	40	42	29	30	29	28
20	42	38	30	26	29	25
21	44	41	34	30	28	30
22	43	45	26	25	37	36
GENDER						
Male	69	67	52	38	47	54
Female	60	67	41	52	48	42
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	89	91	70	63	59	61
White	80	81	65	58	50	55
Black or African American	26	26	15	15	21	18
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	15	16	11	13	11	10
Two or More Races	14	14	7	7	11	12
Hispanic or Latino	44	39	26	22	37	33
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	49	50	27	26	42	44
Part-Time	54	61	47	47	33	36
Unemployed	28	28	14	11	25	27
Other ³	46	35	33	26	33	21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.82D Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.41	0.40	0.80	0.72	0.49	0.49
AGE						
18	0.65	0.65	1.01	1.29	0.85	0.77
19	0.86	0.96	1.34	1.48	1.17	1.30
20	0.92	0.83	1.48	1.29	1.12	1.08
21	0.96	0.87	1.83	1.60	1.04	1.12
22	0.91	0.98	1.81	1.99	1.12	1.11
GENDER						
Male	0.56	0.56	1.14	0.97	0.63	0.71
Female	0.53	0.57	0.89	1.03	0.72	0.67
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.46	0.48	0.87	0.83	0.56	0.58
White	0.59	0.61	1.13	1.06	0.69	0.74
Black or African American	0.80	0.82	1.46	1.55	0.96	0.83
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.30	1.19	1.71	1.51	2.03	2.04
Two or More Races	2.32	2.54	3.05	3.84	3.36	3.42
Hispanic or Latino	0.89	0.77	1.83	1.38	1.03	0.97
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.66	0.68	1.62	1.64	0.76	0.78
Part-Time	0.74	0.78	1.19	1.17	1.00	1.04
Unemployed	1.10	1.23	2.60	2.39	1.25	1.50
Other ³	0.75	0.59	1.13	0.95	1.01	0.70

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.82P Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.4928		0.7403		0.5406	
AGE						
18	0.9537		0.4828		0.5016	
19	0.6498		0.6805		0.7677	
20	0.3894		0.5533		0.5630	
21	0.7433		0.3822		0.6197	
22	0.9661		0.4485		0.6976	
GENDER						
Male	0.3887		0.0575		0.6426	
Female	0.8929		0.2300		0.1247	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7461		0.9482		0.5887	
White	0.9080		1.0000		0.7985	
Black or African American	0.5471		0.6181		0.1226	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.7653		0.9098		0.5843	
Two or More Races	0.9729		0.8193		0.8330	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4191		0.3811		0.7659	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.9039		0.3773		0.7547	
Part-Time	0.6570		0.9211		0.4944	
Unemployed	0.8336		0.5879		0.8990	
Other ³	0.0184		0.1054		0.0205	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.83C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	115	122	86	83	87	84
AGE						
18	40	42	17	22	36	34
19	48	50	33	35	35	33
20	49	52	33	38	35	33
21	53	48	40	35	35	36
22	48	51	27	26	42	41
GENDER						
Male	82	89	59	54	62	67
Female	71	73	46	55	58	50
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	105	110	79	75	75	76
White	93	97	73	67	63	67
Black or African American	33	37	16	18	29	30
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	19	18	13	15	15	11
Two or More Races	15	17	8	*	13	13
Hispanic or Latino	51	51	29	32	43	39
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	59	61	32	30	52	53
Part-Time	62	72	51	55	41	46
Unemployed	33	36	16	17	30	32
Other ³	52	47	39	34	39	29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.83D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.46	0.48	0.87	0.85	0.59	0.60
AGE						
18	0.86	0.84	1.21	1.48	1.08	1.01
19	0.99	1.09	1.49	1.68	1.36	1.47
20	1.02	1.11	1.57	1.77	1.32	1.36
21	1.13	0.99	2.05	1.76	1.29	1.29
22	1.00	1.07	1.89	2.08	1.27	1.24
GENDER						
Male	0.65	0.71	1.26	1.28	0.79	0.85
Female	0.62	0.61	0.98	1.09	0.83	0.78
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.52	0.55	0.94	0.95	0.69	0.71
White	0.65	0.69	1.21	1.17	0.83	0.88
Black or African American	1.00	1.10	1.56	1.85	1.26	1.31
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.59	1.35	1.91	1.78	2.73	2.15
Two or More Races	2.57	2.98	3.26	*	3.68	3.69
Hispanic or Latino	1.01	0.98	1.99	1.94	1.19	1.13
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.80	0.81	1.86	1.80	0.92	0.92
Part-Time	0.83	0.88	1.26	1.30	1.20	1.28
Unemployed	1.26	1.50	2.92	3.51	1.47	1.71
Other ³	0.85	0.78	1.32	1.24	1.17	0.96

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 6.83P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS			
			Full-Time College Students		Other Persons Aged 18-22 ²	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.9212		0.9193		0.8411	
AGE						
18	0.6952		0.4231		0.7443	
19	0.6479		0.4676		0.9832	
20	0.8681		0.6828		0.6122	
21	0.8070		0.4887		0.6175	
22	0.8457		0.5078		0.9031	
GENDER						
Male	0.8046		0.4294		0.7292	
Female	0.9404		0.3045		0.4025	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9680		0.9155		0.9241	
White	0.8629		0.7125		0.8951	
Black or African American	0.2646		0.1611		0.7524	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.2952		0.9682		0.1257	
Two or More Races	0.3207		*		0.9726	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7942		0.9135		0.7810	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.7837		0.6277		0.8855	
Part-Time	0.3433		0.4716		0.5522	
Unemployed	0.8136		0.7881		0.8358	
Other ³	0.0453		0.1835		0.0660	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.84C Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	414	--	279	--	293	--	113	--	472
AGE GROUP										
16-25	nc	123	--	136	--	139	--	47	--	170
16-20	nc	63	--	85	--	85	--	26	--	95
21-25	nc	101	--	101	--	103	--	38	--	129
26 or Older	nc	373	--	225	--	239	--	100	--	406
GENDER										
Male	nc	353	--	229	--	241	--	90	--	395
Female	nc	227	--	144	--	153	--	64	--	257
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	nc	400	--	256	--	271	--	105	--	446
White	nc	375	--	235	--	247	--	97	--	421
Black or African American	nc	121	--	84	--	90	--	38	--	138
American Indian or Alaska Native	nc	14	--	15	--	15	--	5	--	20
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	nc	9	--	11	--	12	--	7	--	13
Asian	nc	76	--	48	--	49	--	19	--	84
Two or More Races	nc	40	--	43	--	46	--	20	--	57
Hispanic or Latino	nc	124	--	95	--	99	--	35	--	156

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.84D Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	0.16	--	0.11	--	0.11	--	0.04	--	0.17
AGE GROUP										
16-25	nc	0.27	--	0.28	--	0.29	--	0.11	--	0.34
16-20	nc	0.29	--	0.38	--	0.38	--	0.12	--	0.42
21-25	nc	0.43	--	0.42	--	0.43	--	0.17	--	0.50
26 or Older	nc	0.18	--	0.11	--	0.11	--	0.05	--	0.20
GENDER										
Male	nc	0.27	--	0.18	--	0.19	--	0.07	--	0.30
Female	nc	0.17	--	0.11	--	0.12	--	0.05	--	0.19
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	nc	0.18	--	0.12	--	0.13	--	0.05	--	0.20
White	nc	0.22	--	0.14	--	0.15	--	0.06	--	0.24
Black or African American	nc	0.38	--	0.26	--	0.28	--	0.13	--	0.43
American Indian or Alaska Native	nc	1.02	--	1.03	--	1.10	--	0.35	--	1.48
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	nc	0.87	--	0.99	--	1.14	--	0.60	--	1.30
Asian	nc	0.54	--	0.34	--	0.35	--	0.14	--	0.60
Two or More Races	nc	0.91	--	0.99	--	1.05	--	0.48	--	1.29
Hispanic or Latino	nc	0.30	--	0.23	--	0.24	--	0.09	--	0.38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.85C Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	414	--	279	--	293	--	113	--	472
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	nc	190	--	113	--	117	--	43	--	201
Midwest	nc	209	--	109	--	114	--	43	--	225
South	nc	240	--	160	--	171	--	63	--	280
West	nc	223	--	156	--	163	--	76	--	264
COUNTY TYPE³										
Large Metro	nc	337	--	222	--	235	--	97	--	386
Small Metro	nc	230	--	146	--	151	--	55	--	264
Nonmetro	nc	148	--	89	--	96	--	35	--	173
Urbanized	nc	110	--	64	--	70	--	24	--	130
Less Urbanized	nc	94	--	54	--	56	--	23	--	109
Completely Rural	nc	44	--	28	--	32	--	12	--	57
POVERTY LEVEL⁴										
Less Than 100%	nc	107	--	102	--	114	--	63	--	139
100-199%	nc	126	--	115	--	120	--	49	--	159
200% or More	nc	385	--	218	--	226	--	83	--	426
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵										
Private	nc	375	--	224	--	229	--	69	--	421
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	nc	96	--	102	--	111	--	66	--	128
Other ⁷	nc	174	--	90	--	100	--	44	--	188
No Coverage	nc	104	--	98	--	107	--	50	--	139

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.85D Drove Under Influence of Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs in Past Year among Persons Aged 16 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Alcohol (2015)	Alcohol (2016)	Marijuana (2015)	Marijuana (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2015)	Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana ² (2016)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2015)	Alcohol or Selected Illicit Drugs ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	nc	0.16	--	0.11	--	0.11	--	0.04	--	0.17
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	nc	0.40	--	0.25	--	0.26	--	0.09	--	0.42
Midwest	nc	0.36	--	0.20	--	0.21	--	0.08	--	0.39
South	nc	0.25	--	0.16	--	0.18	--	0.07	--	0.28
West	nc	0.35	--	0.25	--	0.27	--	0.13	--	0.41
COUNTY TYPE³										
Large Metro	nc	0.22	--	0.15	--	0.16	--	0.07	--	0.25
Small Metro	nc	0.28	--	0.19	--	0.20	--	0.07	--	0.32
Nonmetro	nc	0.36	--	0.22	--	0.24	--	0.09	--	0.39
Urbanized	nc	0.65	--	0.38	--	0.41	--	0.16	--	0.71
Less Urbanized	nc	0.45	--	0.27	--	0.28	--	0.12	--	0.49
Completely Rural	nc	1.06	--	0.71	--	0.81	--	0.33	--	1.28
POVERTY LEVEL⁴										
Less Than 100%	nc	0.29	--	0.28	--	0.31	--	0.17	--	0.38
100-199%	nc	0.24	--	0.22	--	0.23	--	0.10	--	0.31
200% or More	nc	0.22	--	0.13	--	0.13	--	0.05	--	0.23
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵										
Private	nc	0.20	--	0.13	--	0.13	--	0.04	--	0.22
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	nc	0.25	--	0.27	--	0.29	--	0.18	--	0.34
Other ⁷	nc	0.25	--	0.14	--	0.15	--	0.07	--	0.27
No Coverage	nc	0.42	--	0.40	--	0.44	--	0.21	--	0.56

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown driving under the influence information were excluded.

¹ Selected Illicit Drugs include the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Selected Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana include the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.86C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS³	448	480	88	91	458	497	55	46	466	501
Marijuana	408	434	74	68	418	449	44	43	424	449
Cocaine	127	119	34	37	123	110	15	20	127	117
Crack	64	64	21	34	62	53	4	19	64	60
Heroin	44	63	24	28	37	53	20	16	39	59
Hallucinogens	81	92	24	24	76	89	17	8	80	92
LSD	38	40	4	10	37	39	2	7	38	40
PCP	9	8	6	4	*	*	*	*	9	8
Ecstasy	52	60	18	10	47	58	10	6	52	60
Inhalants	48	63	6	22	48	59	3	8	48	63
Methamphetamine	93	71	32	33	86	67	26	12	88	70
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	201	208	53	57	194	207	38	31	197	209
Pain Relievers ⁵	156	158	47	35	148	156	34	27	150	157
Tranquilizers	107	118	27	23	102	115	19	16	104	117
Stimulants	96	103	26	22	90	100	15	16	94	101
Sedatives	57	74	11	40	56	63	5	9	57	74
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	162	170	51	42	152	165	39	30	154	168

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.86D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS³	0.18	0.20	1.72	1.75	0.18	0.20	3.03	2.79	0.18	0.20
Marijuana	0.17	0.18	1.56	1.43	0.17	0.18	2.64	2.61	0.17	0.18
Cocaine	0.05	0.05	0.76	0.85	0.05	0.05	0.98	1.28	0.05	0.05
Crack	0.03	0.03	0.48	0.77	0.03	0.02	0.25	1.23	0.03	0.02
Heroin	0.02	0.03	0.55	0.64	0.02	0.02	1.31	1.09	0.02	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.03	0.04	0.55	0.54	0.03	0.04	1.08	0.55	0.03	0.04
LSD	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.43	0.02	0.02
PCP	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.09	*	*	*	*	0.00	0.00
Ecstasy	0.02	0.02	0.42	0.24	0.02	0.02	0.64	0.43	0.02	0.02
Inhalants	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.50	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.54	0.02	0.03
Methamphetamine	0.04	0.03	0.72	0.75	0.04	0.03	1.67	0.82	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.08	0.09	1.14	1.25	0.08	0.09	2.33	1.95	0.08	0.09
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.06	0.06	1.04	0.79	0.06	0.06	2.14	1.72	0.06	0.06
Tranquilizers	0.04	0.05	0.61	0.52	0.04	0.05	1.21	1.07	0.04	0.05
Stimulants	0.04	0.04	0.59	0.52	0.04	0.04	0.97	1.03	0.04	0.04
Sedatives	0.02	0.03	0.26	0.92	0.02	0.03	0.36	0.59	0.02	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.07	0.07	1.12	0.95	0.06	0.07	2.43	1.89	0.06	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.86P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS³	0.0144		0.2227		0.0063		0.2653		0.0094	
Marijuana	0.0028		0.2545		0.0014		0.9350		0.0029	
Cocaine	0.9472		0.9119		0.9292		0.4160		0.9675	
Crack	0.7153		0.3860		0.9874		0.0813		0.9924	
Heroin	0.0681		0.4890		0.0610		0.9245		0.0485	
Hallucinogens	0.2016		0.7008		0.1314		0.1091		0.1118	
LSD	0.5609		0.0772		0.8145		0.2085		0.6692	
PCP	0.9937		0.9263		*		*		0.9942	
Ecstasy	0.4321		0.2790		0.2251		0.7132		0.3651	
Inhalants	0.2247		0.0438		0.4703		0.1034		0.2903	
Methamphetamine	0.0387		0.5175		0.0535		0.1001		0.0886	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.7397		0.2179		0.9383		0.3718		0.9127	
Pain Relievers	0.0716		0.0183		0.2399		0.2974		0.1160	
Tranquilizers	0.4975		0.3416		0.3408		0.7115		0.4386	
Stimulants	0.4816		0.6119		0.3863		0.8341		0.4983	
Sedatives	0.6273		0.4321		0.8621		0.7361		0.6497	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.2047		0.0559		0.4754		0.2495		0.3153	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.87C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS³	314	330	76	73	340	365	44	41	348	371
Marijuana	284	305	63	64	303	336	35	38	311	339
Cocaine	96	96	31	21	91	93	14	14	95	95
Crack	35	35	21	14	32	29	4	12	35	30
Heroin	38	49	19	27	33	36	13	16	36	43
Hallucinogens	80	83	24	24	76	79	15	8	79	83
LSD	37	40	4	10	37	39	2	7	37	40
PCP	9	8	6	4	7	7	*	*	9	8
Ecstasy	52	59	18	10	47	58	10	6	52	60
Inhalants	35	54	6	22	34	48	3	8	35	54
Methamphetamine	73	49	25	25	66	41	20	12	68	47
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	154	141	47	39	150	143	32	26	154	145
Pain Relievers ⁵	119	110	41	30	112	106	28	21	116	109
Tranquilizers	84	78	25	23	80	76	16	16	82	78
Stimulants	86	88	25	22	81	87	15	16	85	88
Sedatives	47	37	11	14	46	34	5	9	48	36
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	123	118	43	37	114	111	30	25	118	116

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 49, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.87D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS³	0.24	0.25	1.76	1.77	0.24	0.25	3.17	2.92	0.24	0.25
Marijuana	0.21	0.23	1.63	1.60	0.21	0.23	2.68	2.76	0.22	0.23
Cocaine	0.07	0.07	0.85	0.59	0.07	0.07	1.19	1.13	0.07	0.07
Crack	0.03	0.03	0.59	0.39	0.02	0.02	0.33	0.98	0.03	0.02
Heroin	0.03	0.04	0.52	0.74	0.03	0.03	1.11	1.33	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.06	0.06	0.67	0.66	0.06	0.06	1.29	0.67	0.06	0.06
LSD	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.28	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.54	0.03	0.03
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.11	0.01	0.01	*	*	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	0.04	0.04	0.52	0.30	0.04	0.04	0.83	0.53	0.04	0.04
Inhalants	0.03	0.04	0.16	0.61	0.03	0.04	0.23	0.67	0.03	0.04
Methamphetamine	0.05	0.04	0.70	0.70	0.05	0.03	1.64	1.01	0.05	0.04
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.12	0.11	1.22	1.06	0.11	0.11	2.53	2.02	0.11	0.11
Pain Relievers ⁵	0.09	0.08	1.09	0.83	0.08	0.08	2.20	1.69	0.09	0.08
Tranquilizers	0.06	0.06	0.68	0.63	0.06	0.06	1.32	1.31	0.06	0.06
Stimulants	0.06	0.07	0.70	0.64	0.06	0.07	1.25	1.26	0.06	0.07
Sedatives	0.04	0.03	0.32	0.40	0.04	0.03	0.46	0.73	0.04	0.03
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.09	0.09	1.14	1.01	0.09	0.08	2.38	1.97	0.09	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 49, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.87P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 49, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release² (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS³	0.0078		0.1134		0.0022		0.7307		0.0071	
Marijuana	0.0001		0.5287		0.0001		0.7269		0.0002	
Cocaine	0.8646		0.2818		0.5851		0.6604		0.9141	
Crack	0.3052		0.3343		0.5544		0.1464		0.1327	
Heroin	0.1705		0.3125		0.2464		0.4522		0.2194	
Hallucinogens	0.3507		0.6840		0.2473		0.1603		0.2281	
LSD	0.4496		0.0782		0.6827		0.2138		0.5464	
PCP	1.0000		0.9222		0.9361		*		1.0000	
Ecstasy	0.4071		0.2739		0.2091		0.6821		0.3416	
Inhalants	0.1213		0.0434		0.3356		0.1061		0.1744	
Methamphetamine	0.0156		0.6022		0.0127		0.4459		0.0193	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{4,5}	0.1716		0.0883		0.3988		0.5046		0.2247	
Pain Relievers	0.0039		0.0233		0.0216		0.4206		0.0058	
Tranquilizers	0.7678		0.5144		0.9387		0.9678		0.7735	
Stimulants	0.4476		0.7171		0.3746		0.9030		0.4647	
Sedatives	0.1718		0.7765		0.1830		0.7727		0.1522	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁵	0.0224		0.0989		0.0644		0.5302		0.0273	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 49, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

³ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

⁴ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁵ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.88C Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	448	480	88	91	458	497	55	46	466	501
AGE GROUP										
18-49	314	330	76	73	340	365	44	41	348	371
18-25	147	148	42	35	187	197	21	24	190	198
26-34	181	193	48	43	190	213	26	28	196	215
35-49	194	187	42	43	200	190	*	20	202	195
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	348	350	75	79	358	358	50	42	366	365
Male 18-49	234	243	63	63	256	264	38	37	264	268
Female 18 or Older	258	296	47	42	255	301	*	*	259	302
Female 18-49	186	205	42	38	191	217	*	*	194	220

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.88D Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.18	0.20	1.72	1.75	0.18	0.20	3.03	2.79	0.18	0.20
AGE GROUP										
18-49	0.24	0.25	1.76	1.77	0.24	0.25	3.17	2.92	0.24	0.25
18-25	0.42	0.43	2.61	2.48	0.43	0.44	5.32	5.51	0.42	0.43
26-34	0.47	0.50	3.38	3.18	0.47	0.51	5.11	5.41	0.48	0.50
35-49	0.32	0.31	3.17	3.09	0.32	0.31	*	3.72	0.32	0.31
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	0.30	0.30	2.19	2.10	0.30	0.30	3.54	3.25	0.30	0.30
Male 18-49	0.35	0.37	2.22	2.15	0.36	0.37	3.63	3.40	0.36	0.37
Female 18 or Older	0.21	0.23	2.89	3.01	0.20	0.23	*	*	0.21	0.23
Female 18-49	0.28	0.30	2.94	3.09	0.27	0.30	*	*	0.27	0.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.88P Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.0144		0.2227		0.0063		0.2653		0.0094	
AGE GROUP										
18-49	0.0078		0.1134		0.0022		0.7307		0.0071	
18-25	0.1335		0.0932		0.0600		0.6689		0.1581	
26-34	0.0324		0.6312		0.0159		0.3992		0.0327	
35-49	0.2194		0.5363		0.1906		*		0.1737	
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	0.2031		0.0927		0.1126		0.2190		0.1515	
Male 18-49	0.1657		0.0520		0.0663		0.7706		0.1579	
Female 18 or Older	0.0161		0.6141		0.0113		*		0.0140	
Female 18-49	0.0112		0.9157		0.0069		*		0.0099	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.89C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	217	220	64	73	205	208	44	44	215	214
AGE GROUP										
18-49	174	178	60	61	165	164	39	38	174	174
18-25	89	93	32	30	90	93	19	20	95	94
26-34	102	97	35	29	99	95	23	22	103	97
35-49	110	94	36	39	104	83	*	25	106	90
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	180	177	54	63	172	165	39	36	180	175
Male 18-49	147	142	50	53	142	130	34	29	150	141
Female 18 or Older	117	123	36	33	108	120	*	*	112	122
Female 18-49	92	95	33	29	84	92	*	*	88	94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.89D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.09	0.09	1.33	1.54	0.09	0.09	2.54	2.53	0.09	0.09
AGE GROUP										
18-49	0.13	0.13	1.50	1.55	0.12	0.12	2.88	2.75	0.13	0.13
18-25	0.26	0.27	2.38	2.28	0.25	0.26	5.38	5.28	0.25	0.26
26-34	0.27	0.25	2.66	2.35	0.26	0.25	4.73	4.71	0.26	0.25
35-49	0.18	0.16	2.87	2.91	0.18	0.14	*	4.50	0.18	0.15
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	0.15	0.15	1.67	1.85	0.15	0.14	2.95	2.62	0.15	0.15
Male 18-49	0.22	0.21	1.91	1.89	0.22	0.20	3.26	2.81	0.22	0.21
Female 18 or Older	0.09	0.10	2.31	2.52	0.09	0.10	*	*	0.09	0.10
Female 18-49	0.14	0.14	2.51	2.56	0.13	0.14	*	*	0.13	0.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.89P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.2708		1.0000		0.2587		0.7719		0.2874	
AGE GROUP										
18-49	0.2029		0.6541		0.2149		0.9521		0.1789	
18-25	0.5453		0.5713		0.6914		0.4672		0.5482	
26-34	0.6197		0.8215		0.7385		0.9427		0.6480	
35-49	0.2771		0.9649		0.1727		*		0.2098	
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	0.0687		0.7423		0.0517		0.2877		0.0958	
Male 18-49	0.0534		0.4699		0.0496		0.3788		0.0668	
Female 18 or Older	0.4777		0.5454		0.3921		*		0.5665	
Female 18-49	0.5838		0.7426		0.4900		*		0.7594	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.90C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	386	393	92	108	390	387	52	57	396	397
AGE GROUP										
18-49	292	273	82	89	297	279	47	50	307	288
18-25	128	129	40	39	144	144	21	23	149	146
26-34	165	154	52	51	172	158	30	25	178	164
35-49	189	166	50	56	186	165	*	*	193	170
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	315	303	81	97	322	297	48	50	327	312
Male 18-49	234	212	71	80	247	213	43	43	254	226
Female 18 or Older	217	222	46	44	210	222	*	*	218	225
Female 18-49	159	160	43	37	153	165	*	*	160	167

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.90D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.16	0.16	1.67	1.95	0.16	0.16	2.93	3.04	0.16	0.16
AGE GROUP										
18-49	0.22	0.20	1.76	1.94	0.22	0.20	3.33	3.23	0.22	0.20
18-25	0.37	0.37	2.62	2.65	0.37	0.37	5.36	5.36	0.37	0.37
26-34	0.43	0.40	3.32	3.55	0.42	0.39	5.46	5.02	0.42	0.40
35-49	0.31	0.28	3.50	3.78	0.31	0.27	*	*	0.31	0.27
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	0.27	0.26	2.15	2.44	0.27	0.25	3.49	3.39	0.27	0.26
Male 18-49	0.36	0.32	2.27	2.42	0.36	0.31	3.91	3.62	0.36	0.32
Female 18 or Older	0.17	0.18	2.85	3.06	0.17	0.17	*	*	0.17	0.17
Female 18-49	0.24	0.24	2.97	3.05	0.23	0.24	*	*	0.23	0.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.90P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.2260		0.7168		0.1830		0.6351		0.1931	
AGE GROUP										
18-49	0.2023		0.8505		0.1813		0.5939		0.1579	
18-25	0.8166		0.4917		0.9937		0.5474		0.7904	
26-34	0.3873		0.7788		0.3413		0.4817		0.4285	
35-49	0.2978		0.9719		0.2168		*		0.1919	
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	0.0518		0.9702		0.0292		0.8655		0.0439	
Male 18-49	0.0279		0.8899		0.0144		0.9543		0.0220	
Female 18 or Older	0.5256		0.5489		0.4383		*		0.5563	
Female 18-49	0.4039		0.7490		0.2616		*		0.4571	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 7.1A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	130,610	130,628
Marijuana	94,946 ^b	96,611 ^b	96,772 ^b	97,545 ^b	97,792 ^b	100,737 ^b	102,857 ^b	104,950 ^b	106,613 ^b	107,842 ^b	111,239 ^b	114,712 ^b	117,213	117,865	118,524
Cocaine	33,910 ^b	34,891 ^b	34,153 ^b	33,673 ^b	35,303 ^b	35,947 ^b	36,916 ^a	36,742 ^a	37,361	36,921 ^a	37,688	37,634	39,200	38,744	38,880
Crack	8,402	7,949 ^a	7,840 ^a	7,928 ^a	8,559	8,615	8,454	8,390	9,208	8,214	9,015	8,870	9,424	9,035	8,776
Heroin	3,668 ^b	3,744 ^b	3,145 ^b	3,534 ^b	3,788 ^b	3,806 ^b	3,795 ^b	3,680 ^b	4,144 ^a	4,162 ^a	4,565	4,812	4,813	5,099	4,981
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	40,915	41,490
LSD	24,516	24,424 ^a	23,398 ^b	22,433 ^b	23,365 ^b	22,720 ^b	23,604 ^b	23,714 ^b	23,375 ^b	23,000 ^b	23,735 ^b	24,770	25,035	25,324	25,861
PCP	7,418 ^a	7,107	6,762	6,603	6,633	6,179	6,657	6,271	6,255	6,103	6,552	6,462	6,388	6,323	6,450
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	18,328	18,459
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	25,765 ^a	24,404
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	14,511	14,533
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.1B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	48.8	48.5										
Marijuana	40.4 ^b	40.6 ^b	40.2 ^b	40.1 ^b	39.7 ^b	40.6 ^b	41.2 ^b	41.7 ^b	42.0 ^b	41.9 ^b	42.8 ^a	43.7	44.2	44.0	44.0
Cocaine	14.4	14.7	14.2	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.8	14.5	14.4
Crack	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6 ^a	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3
Heroin	1.6 ^a	1.6 ^a	1.3 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.5 ^a	1.5 ^a	1.5 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	15.3	15.4										
LSD	10.4 ^b	10.3 ^a	9.7	9.2	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.9 ^a	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6
PCP	3.2 ^b	3.0 ^b	2.8 ^a	2.7 ^a	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	6.8	6.9										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	9.6 ^a	9.1										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	5.4	5.4										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.2A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	47,730	48,501												
Marijuana	25,755 ^b	25,231 ^b	25,451 ^b	25,375 ^b	25,432 ^b	25,136 ^b	25,891 ^b	28,688 ^b	29,301 ^b	29,739 ^b	31,513 ^b	32,952 ^b	35,124 ^b	36,043 ^a	37,570
Cocaine	5,902 ^b	5,908 ^b	5,658 ^a	5,523	6,075 ^b	5,748 ^a	5,283	4,806	4,533 ^a	3,857 ^b	4,671	4,182 ^b	4,553 ^a	4,828	5,071
Crack	1,554 ^b	1,406 ^b	1,304 ^b	1,381 ^b	1,478 ^b	1,452 ^b	1,113	1,008	885	625 ^a	921	632 ^a	773	833	882
Heroin	404 ^b	314 ^b	398 ^b	379 ^b	560 ^b	373 ^b	455 ^b	582 ^b	621 ^b	620 ^b	669 ^a	681 ^a	914	828	948
Hallucinogens	nc	4,692	4,903												
LSD	999 ^b	558 ^b	592 ^b	563 ^b	667 ^b	621 ^b	808 ^b	790 ^b	881 ^b	880 ^b	1,057 ^b	1,111 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,535 ^b	1,896
PCP	235 ^b	219 ^b	210 ^b	164	187	139	99	125	96	119	172	90	90	120	103
Ecstasy	nc	2,560	2,485												
Inhalants	nc	1,759	1,660												
Methamphetamine	nc	1,713 ^a	1,391												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	18,942	18,671												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	12,462 ^a	11,517												
Tranquilizers	nc	6,050	6,060												
Stimulants	nc	5,251	5,647												
Sedatives	nc	1,511	1,531												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	12,693 ^a	11,824												

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.2B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	17.8	18.0												
Marijuana	11.0 ^b	10.6 ^b	10.6 ^b	10.4 ^b	10.3 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.4 ^b	11.4 ^b	11.6 ^b	11.5 ^b	12.1 ^b	12.6 ^b	13.2 ^a	13.5	13.9
Cocaine	2.5 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.1 ^a	1.9	1.8	1.5 ^b	1.8	1.6 ^b	1.7	1.8	1.9
Crack	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.4	0.3	0.2 ^a	0.4	0.2 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.4						
Hallucinogens	nc	1.8	1.8												
LSD	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.7					
PCP	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	1.0	0.9												
Inhalants	nc	0.7	0.6												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.6 ^a	0.5												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	7.1	6.9												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	4.7 ^a	4.3												
Tranquilizers	nc	2.3	2.2												
Stimulants	nc	2.0	2.1												
Sedatives	nc	0.6	0.6												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	4.7 ^a	4.4												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.3A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	27,080 ^a	28,564												
Marijuana	14,584 ^b	14,638 ^b	14,576 ^b	14,626 ^b	14,849 ^b	14,470 ^b	15,269 ^b	16,826 ^b	17,409 ^b	18,071 ^b	18,855 ^b	19,810 ^b	22,188 ^b	22,226 ^b	23,981
Cocaine	2,020	2,281 ^a	2,021	2,397 ^b	2,426 ^b	2,077	1,865	1,642	1,472 ^a	1,369 ^b	1,650	1,549	1,530 ^a	1,876	1,874
Crack	567	604	467	682 ^a	704 ^a	611	363	497	378	228 ^b	443	377	354	394	432
Heroin	166 ^b	119 ^b	166 ^b	136 ^b	339	161 ^b	213 ^b	193 ^b	239 ^b	281 ^a	335	289 ^a	435	329	475
Hallucinogens	nc	1,240	1,390												
LSD	112 ^b	133 ^b	141 ^b	104 ^b	130 ^b	144 ^b	157 ^b	159 ^b	155 ^b	152 ^b	184 ^b	229 ^b	287	352	374
PCP	58 ^a	56 ^a	49	48	31	43	25	54	36	26	32	33	*	25	21
Ecstasy	nc	557	619												
Inhalants	nc	527	600												
Methamphetamine	nc	897 ^a	667												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	6,365	6,207												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	3,775	3,350												
Tranquilizers	nc	1,874	1,953												
Stimulants	nc	1,653	1,735												
Sedatives	nc	446	497												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	3,963	3,649												

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.3B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	10.1 ^a	10.6												
Marijuana	6.2 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.8 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.7 ^b	6.9 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.3 ^b	7.5 ^b	8.4 ^a	8.3 ^b	8.9
Cocaine	0.9 ^a	1.0 ^b	0.8 ^a	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5 ^b	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Crack	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	nc	0.5	0.5												
LSD	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1	0.1							
PCP	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	0.2	0.2												
Inhalants	nc	0.2	0.2												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.3 ^a	0.2												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	2.4	2.3												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	1.4	1.2												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.7	0.7												
Stimulants	nc	0.6	0.6												
Sedatives	nc	0.2	0.2												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	1.5	1.4												

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.4A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	6,297 ^b	5,737												
Marijuana	5,104 ^b	4,888 ^b	4,788 ^b	4,402 ^b	4,400 ^b	4,096 ^b	4,138 ^b	4,204 ^b	4,157 ^b	4,378 ^b	4,232 ^b	4,093 ^b	4,091 ^b	3,912	3,676
Cocaine	670 ^b	648 ^b	611 ^b	582 ^b	571 ^b	544 ^b	473 ^b	405 ^b	363 ^b	337 ^b	265	215	222	208	212
Crack	163 ^b	157 ^b	125 ^b	108 ^b	129 ^b	107 ^b	80 ^b	58 ^b	60 ^b	68 ^b	34	23	35	12	17
Heroin	94 ^b	80 ^b	78 ^b	60 ^a	60 ^a	55	67 ^a	56 ^a	46	70 ^a	59	38	36	35	32
Hallucinogens	nc	760	674												
LSD	670 ^b	397 ^b	313	288	219 ^a	202 ^b	271	249	231	229	249	221 ^a	291	329	288
PCP	233 ^b	204 ^b	175 ^b	182 ^b	128 ^b	105 ^b	102 ^b	99 ^b	76 ^b	76 ^b	96 ^b	46	60	60	38
Ecstasy	nc	357	288												
Inhalants	nc	2,271 ^a	2,065												
Methamphetamine	nc	71	69												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.4B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	25.3 ^b	23.0												
Marijuana	20.6 ^b	19.6 ^b	19.0 ^b	17.4 ^b	17.3 ^b	16.2 ^b	16.6 ^b	17.1 ^b	17.1 ^b	17.5 ^b	17.0 ^b	16.4 ^b	16.4 ^b	15.7	14.8
Cocaine	2.7 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.2 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Crack	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.2	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	nc	3.1	2.7												
LSD	2.7 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.2	1.1	0.9 ^a	0.8 ^b	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9 ^a	1.2	1.3	1.2
PCP	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ecstasy	nc	1.4	1.2												
Inhalants	nc	9.1 ^a	8.3												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.3	0.3												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.5A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4,346 ^b	3,941
Marijuana	3,905 ^b	3,745 ^b	3,656 ^b	3,383 ^b	3,355 ^b	3,158	3,258 ^b	3,363 ^b	3,414 ^b	3,553 ^b	3,363 ^b	3,346 ^b	3,262 ^a	3,137	2,982
Cocaine	508 ^b	438 ^b	411 ^b	423 ^b	411 ^b	385 ^b	306 ^b	242 ^b	239 ^b	229 ^b	180	131	168	153	136
Crack	100 ^b	95 ^b	63 ^b	54 ^b	74 ^b	65 ^b	34 ^b	29 ^a	18	29 ^a	19	11	20	5	11
Heroin	51 ^b	36 ^a	48 ^b	37 ^a	37 ^a	24	41 ^a	34 ^a	28	54 ^b	31	31 ^a	28	21	13
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	523	456
LSD	314 ^b	149 ^a	157	150 ^a	106 ^b	126 ^b	185	143 ^a	136 ^a	159	152 ^a	150 ^a	214	251	204
PCP	110 ^b	89 ^b	72 ^b	85 ^b	59 ^b	56 ^b	61 ^b	48 ^a	35	39 ^a	48 ^a	29	33	34	18
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	201	177
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	684 ^a	554
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	40	32
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,464	1,317
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	969	881
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	394	434
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	491	427
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	102	100
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	980	891

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.5B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	17.5 ^b	15.8
Marijuana	15.8 ^b	15.0 ^b	14.5 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.2 ^b	12.5	13.1 ^b	13.7 ^b	14.0 ^b	14.2 ^b	13.5 ^b	13.4 ^b	13.1 ^a	12.6	12.0
Cocaine	2.1 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.7 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Crack	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.1	1.8
LSD	1.3 ^b	0.6 ^a	0.6	0.6 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7	0.6 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.6	0.6 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.9	1.0	0.8
PCP	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^a	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.8	0.7
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.7 ^a	2.2
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.2	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	5.9	5.3
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3.9	3.5
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.6	1.7
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.0	1.7
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.4	0.4
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3.9	3.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.6A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2,193 ^a	1,959
Marijuana	2,023 ^b	1,971 ^b	1,909 ^b	1,730	1,695	1,693	1,668	1,813 ^a	1,802 ^a	1,967 ^b	1,800 ^a	1,762	1,830 ^a	1,752	1,609
Cocaine	146 ^b	153 ^b	126 ^b	142 ^b	110 ^b	104 ^b	98 ^b	70 ^b	60 ^a	67 ^b	30	43	39	53	28
Crack	26 ^b	32 ^b	16 ^a	25 ^b	12 ^a	16 ^a	7	8	4	3	*	3	8	1	3
Heroin	11	18 ^a	15 ^a	15 ^a	16 ^a	3	14	13	8	15	*	13	16	5	3
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	121	114
LSD	61	51	38	32	31	30	52	35	46	34	26	51	65	53	42
PCP	23 ^b	20 ^a	11	17	12	9	15	12	6	4	5	7	3	9	5
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	33	29
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	175	149
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	13	9
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	492 ^a	389
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	276	239
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	162	121
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	117	92
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	21	23
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	277	241

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.6B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	8.8 ^a	7.9										
Marijuana	8.2 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.6 ^b	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.4 ^b	7.4 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.2 ^a	7.1	7.4 ^a	7.0	6.5
Cocaine	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.3 ^b	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crack	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.0	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	0.5	0.5										
LSD	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
PCP	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	0.1	0.1										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	0.7	0.6										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	0.1	0.0										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	2.0 ^a	1.6										
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	1.1	1.0										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	0.7	0.5										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	0.5	0.4										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	0.1	0.1										
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	1.1	1.0										

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.7A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	124,313	124,891							
Marijuana	89,842 ^b	91,723 ^b	91,984 ^b	93,143 ^b	93,393 ^b	96,641 ^b	98,720 ^b	100,747 ^b	102,456 ^b	103,464 ^b	107,007 ^b	110,619 ^b	113,121	113,952	114,847
Cocaine	33,239 ^b	34,243 ^b	33,542 ^b	33,090 ^b	34,732 ^b	35,402 ^b	36,443 ^a	36,337 ^b	36,998	36,584 ^a	37,423	37,419	38,978	38,535	38,668
Crack	8,239	7,792 ^a	7,715 ^a	7,820 ^a	8,430	8,509	8,374	8,332	9,148	8,146	8,981	8,847	9,389	9,022	8,759
Heroin	3,574 ^b	3,664 ^b	3,067 ^b	3,475 ^b	3,728 ^b	3,751 ^b	3,729 ^b	3,623 ^b	4,097 ^a	4,093 ^b	4,505	4,774	4,777	5,064	4,950
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	40,155	40,816							
LSD	23,845 ^a	24,027 ^a	23,085 ^b	22,145 ^b	23,146 ^b	22,518 ^b	23,333 ^b	23,464 ^b	23,143 ^b	22,771 ^b	23,487 ^b	24,549	24,744	24,994	25,573
PCP	7,185	6,903	6,587	6,421	6,505	6,073	6,554	6,173	6,179	6,027	6,456	6,416	6,328	6,262	6,412
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	17,971	18,171							
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	23,494	22,339							
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	14,440	14,464							
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.7B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	51.2	51.1										
Marijuana	42.7 ^b	43.1 ^b	42.7 ^b	42.8 ^b	42.3 ^b	43.4 ^b	43.9 ^b	44.3 ^b	44.7 ^b	44.5 ^b	45.5 ^b	46.6	47.1	46.9	47.0
Cocaine	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.9	16.2	16.0	16.1	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.2	15.9	15.8
Crack	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0 ^a	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6
Heroin	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.4 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	16.5	16.7										
LSD	11.3 ^b	11.3 ^b	10.7	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.8 ^a	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5
PCP	3.4 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.1 ^a	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	7.4	7.4										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	9.7 ^a	9.1										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	5.9	5.9										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.8A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	43,384	44,559												
Marijuana	21,850 ^b	21,486 ^b	21,796 ^b	21,991 ^b	22,077 ^b	21,978 ^b	22,633 ^b	25,325 ^b	25,887 ^b	26,186 ^b	28,150 ^b	29,606 ^b	31,862 ^b	32,906 ^a	34,588
Cocaine	5,394	5,470	5,247	5,099	5,663 ^a	5,362	4,977	4,564	4,294 ^a	3,628 ^b	4,491	4,051 ^b	4,385 ^a	4,675	4,936
Crack	1,454 ^b	1,310 ^b	1,241 ^a	1,327 ^b	1,404 ^b	1,387 ^b	1,079	979	866	597 ^a	902	621 ^a	754	828	871
Heroin	353 ^b	278 ^b	350 ^b	343 ^b	524 ^b	349 ^b	415 ^b	547 ^b	593 ^b	566 ^b	638 ^b	650 ^b	885	807	934
Hallucinogens	nc	4,169	4,447												
LSD	684 ^b	409 ^b	434 ^b	413 ^b	561 ^b	495 ^b	623 ^b	647 ^b	746 ^b	721 ^b	905 ^b	962 ^b	1,075 ^b	1,284 ^b	1,692
PCP	126	130	138	79	129	83	37	77	61	80	124	61	57	86	85
Ecstasy	nc	2,359	2,308												
Inhalants	nc	1,076	1,106												
Methamphetamine	nc	1,673 ^a	1,360												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	17,478	17,354												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	11,492 ^a	10,635												
Tranquilizers	nc	5,656	5,626												
Stimulants	nc	4,760 ^a	5,220												
Sedatives	nc	1,409	1,431												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	11,712	10,933												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.8B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	17.9	18.2
Marijuana	10.4 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.0 ^b	9.9 ^b	10.1 ^b	11.1 ^b	11.3 ^b	11.3 ^b	12.0 ^b	12.5 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.6 ^a	14.1
Cocaine	2.6 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6 ^b	1.9	1.7 ^b	1.8	1.9	2.0
Crack	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^a	0.4	0.4	0.3 ^a	0.4	0.3 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.4				
Heroin	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.7	1.8
LSD	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.0	0.9
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.4	0.5
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.7 ^a	0.6
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	7.2	7.1
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4.7 ^a	4.3
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.3	2.3
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.0	2.1
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.6	0.6
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4.8 ^a	4.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.9A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	24,887 ^b	26,605												
Marijuana	12,561 ^b	12,667 ^b	12,667 ^b	12,896 ^b	13,154 ^b	12,777 ^b	13,601 ^b	15,013 ^b	15,607 ^b	16,103 ^b	17,055 ^b	18,048 ^b	20,357 ^b	20,474 ^b	22,373
Cocaine	1,874	2,128	1,895	2,255 ^a	2,316 ^a	1,972	1,767	1,572	1,412 ^b	1,302 ^b	1,620	1,505	1,491 ^a	1,822	1,847
Crack	541	572	451	657 ^a	691 ^a	595	356	489	375	225 ^b	443	375	347	393	429
Heroin	155 ^b	101 ^b	151 ^b	121 ^b	323	157 ^b	200 ^b	180 ^b	231 ^b	267 ^a	335	277 ^a	419	325	471
Hallucinogens	nc	1,118	1,276												
LSD	51 ^b	82 ^b	103 ^b	72 ^b	99 ^b	114 ^b	105 ^b	124 ^b	109 ^b	118 ^b	158 ^b	177 ^b	222 ^a	299	332
PCP	35	35	37	31	19	34	*	42	30	22	27	26	*	17	17
Ecstasy	nc	524	590												
Inhalants	nc	352	451												
Methamphetamine	nc	885 ^a	658												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	5,873	5,818												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	3,499	3,111												
Tranquilizers	nc	1,712	1,832												
Stimulants	nc	1,536	1,643												
Sedatives	nc	425	474												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	3,686	3,408												

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.9B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	10.2 ^a	10.9												
Marijuana	6.0 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.9 ^b	5.9 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.6 ^b	6.8 ^b	6.9 ^b	7.3 ^b	7.6 ^b	8.5 ^b	8.4 ^b	9.1
Cocaine	0.9	1.0 ^b	0.9	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6 ^a	0.6 ^b	0.7	0.6	0.6 ^a	0.8	0.8
Crack	0.3 ^a	0.3	0.2	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	nc	0.5	0.5												
LSD	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1				
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	0.2	0.2												
Inhalants	nc	0.1	0.2												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.4 ^a	0.3												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	2.4	2.4												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	1.4	1.3												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.7	0.7												
Stimulants	nc	0.6	0.7												
Sedatives	nc	0.2	0.2												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	1.5	1.4												

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.10A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	20,083 ^a	19,469						
Marijuana	16,680 ^b	17,103 ^b	16,983 ^b	17,032 ^b	17,180 ^b	16,652 ^b	16,718 ^b	17,677	17,529	17,796	18,052	18,051	18,390	18,392	17,897
Cocaine	4,786 ^b	4,755 ^b	4,893 ^b	4,905 ^b	5,139 ^b	4,925 ^b	4,772 ^b	4,997 ^b	4,568 ^b	4,253 ^a	4,267 ^a	4,041	3,881	4,074	3,901
Crack	1,182 ^b	1,193 ^b	1,135 ^b	1,145 ^b	1,176 ^b	985 ^b	916 ^b	965 ^b	886 ^b	714 ^b	654 ^b	563 ^b	546 ^b	531 ^b	387
Heroin	487	516	529	496	514	498	467	587	614	594	664 ^a	619	683 ^a	616	539
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	6,486 ^b	5,940						
LSD	4,928 ^b	4,450 ^b	3,900 ^b	3,417 ^b	2,933	2,381 ^b	2,167 ^b	2,326 ^b	2,194 ^b	2,054 ^b	2,056 ^b	2,246 ^b	2,451 ^b	2,691	2,884
PCP	834 ^b	948 ^b	737 ^b	716 ^b	641 ^b	540 ^b	523 ^b	480 ^b	447 ^b	351 ^b	345 ^b	326 ^a	305	267	235
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4,561 ^b	4,018						
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3,463	3,387						
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,135 ^b	836						
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr						
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr						
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr						
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr						
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr						
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr						

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.10B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	57.5	56.3										
Marijuana	53.8 ^b	53.9 ^b	52.8	52.4	52.5	50.9	50.8	52.6	51.4	51.9	52.2	51.9	52.6	52.7	51.8
Cocaine	15.4 ^b	15.0 ^b	15.2 ^b	15.1 ^b	15.7 ^b	15.0 ^b	14.5 ^b	14.9 ^b	13.4 ^b	12.4 ^a	12.3 ^a	11.6	11.1	11.7	11.3
Crack	3.8 ^b	3.8 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.6 ^b	3.0 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.9 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.1 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.1
Heroin	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9 ^a	1.8	2.0 ^a	1.8	1.6
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	18.6 ^a	17.2										
LSD	15.9 ^b	14.0 ^b	12.1 ^b	10.5 ^b	9.0	7.3 ^b	6.6 ^b	6.9 ^b	6.4 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.9 ^b	6.5 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.7	8.3
PCP	2.7 ^b	3.0 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^a	0.9	0.8	0.7
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	13.1 ^b	11.6										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	9.9	9.8										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	3.3 ^b	2.4										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.11A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	13,102	13,034							
Marijuana	9,238 ^b	9,044 ^b	8,963 ^b	9,111 ^b	9,188 ^b	9,008 ^b	9,154 ^b	10,343 ^b	10,215 ^b	10,554 ^b	10,887 ^a	11,000	11,154	11,246	11,401
Cocaine	2,087	2,098	2,134	2,247 ^b	2,263 ^b	2,087	1,844	1,790	1,593 ^b	1,563 ^b	1,600 ^b	1,543 ^b	1,604 ^a	1,876	1,919
Crack	266 ^b	275 ^b	263 ^b	328 ^b	293 ^b	249 ^b	217 ^b	172 ^b	180 ^b	107	140 ^a	95	127	109	90
Heroin	122 ^b	96 ^b	118 ^b	159	147 ^a	142 ^a	149 ^a	183	211	230	272	244	268	217	227
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2,453	2,388							
LSD	553 ^b	336 ^b	317 ^b	322 ^b	380 ^b	375 ^b	507 ^b	523 ^b	549 ^b	586 ^b	622 ^b	708 ^b	800 ^b	979 ^a	1,161
PCP	95 ^b	117 ^b	100 ^b	57 ^b	76 ^b	57 ^b	30	35	37	63 ^b	57 ^b	26	36	32	15
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,422 ^a	1,223							
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	487	485							
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	329	265							
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	5,330	5,026							
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2,979 ^b	2,454							
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,874	1,844							
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2,537	2,578							
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	265	256							
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3,029 ^b	2,516							

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.11B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	37.5	37.7										
Marijuana	29.8 ^b	28.5 ^b	27.8 ^b	28.0 ^b	28.1 ^b	27.5 ^b	27.8 ^b	30.8 ^b	30.0 ^b	30.8 ^b	31.5 ^a	31.6	31.9	32.2	33.0
Cocaine	6.7 ^b	6.6 ^b	6.6 ^b	6.9 ^b	6.9 ^b	6.4 ^a	5.6	5.3	4.7 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.6 ^b	5.4	5.6
Crack	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	7.0	6.9										
LSD	1.8 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.0 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.8 ^a	3.4
PCP	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	4.1 ^a	3.5										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	1.4	1.4										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	0.9	0.8										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	15.3	14.5										
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	8.5 ^b	7.1										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	5.4	5.3										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	7.3	7.5										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	0.8	0.7										
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	8.7 ^b	7.3										

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.12A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	7,797	8,012											
Marijuana	5,376 ^b	5,400 ^b	5,196 ^b	5,388 ^b	5,337 ^b	5,392 ^b	5,459 ^b	6,128 ^b	6,313 ^b	6,526 ^b	6,485 ^b	6,636 ^b	6,836	6,921	7,184
Cocaine	631	696 ^a	692 ^a	832 ^b	730 ^b	572	515	466	503	464	398 ^b	398 ^b	473	580	552
Crack	52 ^b	55 ^b	80 ^b	104 ^b	72 ^b	56 ^b	54 ^b	40 ^a	72 ^b	20	38 ^a	36	29	39	15
Heroin	39 ^b	25 ^b	43 ^a	59	55	49 ^a	76	67	90	107	138	92	82	88	88
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	636	668											
LSD	36 ^b	67 ^b	83 ^b	60 ^b	58 ^b	69 ^b	98 ^b	97 ^b	105 ^b	92 ^b	118 ^b	105 ^b	118 ^b	219	209
PCP	15	30	17	11	14	15	4	5	6	12	12	4	5	2	*
Ecstasy	nc	nc	307	303											
Inhalants	nc	nc	126	121											
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	128 ^a	65											
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	1,766	1,600											
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	829 ^b	631											
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	582	536											
Stimulants	nc	nc	757	767											
Sedatives	nc	nc	86	50											
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	880 ^b	688											

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.12B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	22.3	23.2											
Marijuana	17.3 ^b	17.0 ^b	16.1 ^b	16.6 ^b	16.3 ^b	16.5 ^b	16.6 ^b	18.2 ^b	18.5 ^b	19.0 ^b	18.7 ^b	19.1 ^b	19.6	19.8	20.8
Cocaine	2.0 ^a	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.2 ^b	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.4	1.7	1.6
Crack	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Heroin	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	1.8	1.9											
LSD	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.6	0.6						
PCP	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
Ecstasy	nc	nc	0.9	0.9											
Inhalants	nc	nc	0.4	0.4											
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	0.4 ^a	0.2											
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	5.1	4.6											
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	2.4 ^b	1.8											
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	1.7	1.5											
Stimulants	nc	nc	2.2	2.2											
Sedatives	nc	nc	0.2	0.1											
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	2.5 ^b	2.0											

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.13A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	104,230	105,422											
Marijuana	73,162 ^b	74,620 ^b	75,001 ^b	76,111 ^b	76,213 ^b	79,988 ^b	82,001 ^b	83,070 ^b	84,927 ^b	85,668 ^b	88,955 ^b	92,568 ^b	94,732	95,561	96,950
Cocaine	28,453 ^b	29,488 ^b	28,649 ^b	28,185 ^b	29,593 ^b	30,477 ^b	31,671 ^b	31,339 ^b	32,430 ^b	32,332 ^b	33,156	33,378	35,097	34,462	34,767
Crack	7,057 ^b	6,599 ^b	6,580 ^b	6,675 ^b	7,254 ^a	7,524	7,458 ^a	7,368 ^a	8,262	7,433 ^a	8,327	8,284	8,843	8,491	8,372
Heroin	3,087 ^b	3,148 ^b	2,538 ^b	2,979 ^b	3,214 ^b	3,253 ^b	3,262 ^b	3,036 ^b	3,483 ^b	3,499 ^b	3,841	4,155	4,095	4,448	4,411
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	33,669	34,876											
LSD	18,917 ^b	19,577 ^b	19,185 ^b	18,728 ^b	20,213 ^b	20,137 ^b	21,166 ^a	21,138 ^a	20,950 ^a	20,716 ^b	21,430	22,303	22,293	22,304	22,689
PCP	6,352	5,955	5,851	5,705	5,865	5,533	6,032	5,692	5,731	5,676	6,112	6,090	6,023	5,995	6,178
Ecstasy	nc	nc	13,411	14,154											
Inhalants	nc	nc	20,031	18,952											
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	13,305	13,628											
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nr	nr											
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nr	nr											
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nr	nr											
Stimulants	nc	nc	nr	nr											
Sedatives	nc	nc	nr	nr											
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nr	nr											

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.13B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	50.1	50.2										
Marijuana	40.8 ^b	41.2 ^b	41.0 ^b	41.1 ^b	40.6 ^b	42.1 ^b	42.7 ^b	42.9 ^b	43.5 ^b	43.2 ^b	44.4 ^b	45.7	46.1	46.0	46.2
Cocaine	15.9	16.3	15.6 ^a	15.2 ^b	15.7	16.1	16.5	16.2	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	17.1	16.6	16.6
Crack	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.0
Heroin	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.4 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^a	1.6 ^b	1.8	1.8 ^a	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	16.2	16.6										
LSD	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.1	10.8	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.8
PCP	3.5 ^b	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	6.5	6.7										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	9.6 ^a	9.0										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	6.4	6.5										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.14A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	30,281	31,525												
Marijuana	12,612 ^b	12,441 ^b	12,833 ^b	12,880 ^b	12,889 ^b	12,970 ^b	13,479 ^b	14,983 ^b	15,672 ^b	15,632 ^b	17,263 ^b	18,606 ^b	20,707 ^b	21,660 ^a	23,187
Cocaine	3,307	3,372	3,114	2,852	3,400	3,275	3,133	2,773	2,700	2,065 ^b	2,890	2,508 ^a	2,782	2,799	3,017
Crack	1,188 ^b	1,036	978	1,000	1,111 ^a	1,138 ^a	862	807	686	490 ^b	762	526 ^a	627	718	781
Heroin	231 ^b	182 ^b	232 ^b	184 ^b	376 ^b	207 ^b	265 ^b	364 ^b	382 ^b	336 ^b	366 ^b	406 ^b	618	591	708
Hallucinogens	nc	1,716	2,059												
LSD	131 ^b	73 ^b	117 ^b	91 ^b	181 ^b	120 ^b	115 ^b	124 ^b	197 ^b	135 ^b	283 ^b	253 ^b	275 ^b	305 ^b	531
PCP	31	13 ^a	38	22	52	26	*	42	24	17	67	35	21	54	69
Ecstasy	nc	937	1,084												
Inhalants	nc	588	620												
Methamphetamine	nc	1,344	1,095												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	12,148	12,327												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	8,513	8,181												
Tranquilizers	nc	3,782	3,781												
Stimulants	nc	2,223 ^a	2,643												
Sedatives	nc	1,143	1,176												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	8,683	8,417												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.14B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	14.6	15.0												
Marijuana	7.0 ^b	6.9 ^b	7.0 ^b	6.9 ^b	6.9 ^b	6.8 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.7 ^b	8.0 ^b	7.9 ^b	8.6 ^b	9.2 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.4	11.0
Cocaine	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.7 ^a	1.5	1.8 ^b	1.7 ^a	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0 ^b	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Crack	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2 ^a	0.4	0.3 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.4
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3	0.3	0.3				
Hallucinogens	nc	0.8	1.0												
LSD	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.3						
PCP	0.0	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	0.5	0.5												
Inhalants	nc	0.3	0.3												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.6	0.5												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	5.8	5.9												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	4.1	3.9												
Tranquilizers	nc	1.8	1.8												
Stimulants	nc	1.1 ^a	1.3												
Sedatives	nc	0.5	0.6												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	4.2	4.0												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.15A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	17,090 ^a	18,593										
Marijuana	7,185 ^b	7,267 ^b	7,471 ^b	7,508 ^b	7,818 ^b	7,385 ^b	8,142 ^b	8,885 ^b	9,294 ^b	9,578 ^b	10,571 ^b	11,412 ^b	13,521 ^b	13,552 ^b	15,188
Cocaine	1,243	1,431	1,204	1,423	1,586	1,400	1,252	1,106	909 ^b	838 ^b	1,222	1,108	1,018	1,243	1,295
Crack	488	517	370	553	619	538	302	448	303	205 ^b	405	338	317	354	414
Heroin	116 ^b	76 ^b	108 ^b	62 ^b	268	109 ^b	124 ^b	112 ^b	141 ^b	159 ^b	197 ^a	185 ^b	337	236 ^a	383
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	482	608										
LSD	15 ^b	15 ^b	20 ^b	12 ^b	41 ^a	45	*	27 ^b	*	26 ^b	39 ^a	72	104	80	123
PCP	20	*	21	20	*	19	*	36	24	*	16	22	*	15	15
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	217	286										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	226	329										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	757	594										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	4,107	4,218										
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	2,670	2,480										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	1,130	1,296										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	779	876										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	340	425										
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	nc	nc	2,806	2,720										

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.15B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	8.2 ^a	8.9												
Marijuana	4.0 ^b	4.0 ^b	4.1 ^b	4.1 ^b	4.2 ^b	3.9 ^b	4.2 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.8 ^b	4.8 ^b	5.3 ^b	5.6 ^b	6.6 ^a	6.5 ^b	7.2
Cocaine	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8 ^a	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Crack	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3 ^a	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.2	0.1	0.2				
Hallucinogens	nc	0.2	0.3												
LSD	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.0	*	0.0 ^b	*	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
PCP	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	0.1	0.1												
Inhalants	nc	0.1	0.2												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.4	0.3												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	2.0	2.0												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	1.3	1.2												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.5	0.6												
Stimulants	nc	0.4	0.4												
Sedatives	nc	0.2	0.2												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	1.3	1.3												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.16A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	71,499 ^b	70,757 ^b	70,257 ^b	71,519 ^b	72,878 ^b	71,073 ^b	70,955 ^b	69,825 ^b	69,663 ^b	68,225 ^b	69,497 ^b	66,879 ^b	66,899 ^b	63,959	63,429
Cigarettes	61,136 ^b	60,434 ^b	59,896 ^b	60,532 ^b	61,568 ^b	60,183 ^b	59,833 ^b	58,723 ^b	58,336 ^b	56,819 ^b	57,525 ^b	55,778 ^b	55,241 ^b	51,952	51,333
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	8,991	8,769									
Cigars	12,751	12,837	13,727 ^b	13,640 ^b	13,701 ^b	13,300 ^a	13,225 ^a	13,345 ^a	13,273 ^a	12,865	13,417 ^a	12,438	11,964	12,508	12,261
Pipe Tobacco	1,816 ^a	1,619 ^b	1,835 ^a	2,190	2,315	2,044	1,885	2,104	2,155	2,137	2,530	2,271	2,247	2,267	2,264
ALCOHOL	119,820 ^b	118,965 ^b	120,934 ^b	126,028 ^b	125,360 ^b	126,865 ^b	128,884 ^b	130,642 ^b	131,374 ^b	133,385 ^a	135,502	136,868	139,677 ^a	138,322	136,735
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	66,690	65,327									
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	17,326	16,288									
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	41,991 ^b	41,288 ^b	41,569 ^b	42,175 ^b	43,427 ^b	42,413 ^b	41,884 ^b	40,930 ^b	41,622 ^b	40,232 ^a	41,522 ^b	39,549	39,952 ^a	38,451	38,235
Cigarettes	32,636 ^b	32,263 ^b	32,278 ^b	32,312 ^b	33,249 ^b	32,632 ^b	31,913 ^b	30,916 ^b	31,378 ^b	30,331 ^b	31,021 ^b	30,041 ^b	29,822 ^b	28,318	27,662
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	8,174	8,137									
Cigars	10,669 ^a	10,372	11,375 ^b	11,355 ^b	11,102 ^b	10,971 ^b	10,980 ^b	10,739 ^a	10,583 ^a	10,179	10,756 ^a	9,755	9,580	9,812	9,642
Pipe Tobacco	1,487	1,400 ^a	1,579	1,877	2,026	1,794	1,488	1,787	1,739	1,728	2,038	1,878	1,774	1,775	1,804
ALCOHOL	65,210 ^b	65,927 ^b	66,317 ^b	68,497 ^b	68,049 ^b	68,129 ^b	69,908 ^b	70,371 ^a	70,765	70,736	71,187	72,605	73,559	72,889	72,286
Binge Alcohol Use ²	35,456 ^b	35,565 ^b	36,195 ^a	36,025 ^a	37,379	38,151	38,384	38,691	38,116	37,375	38,277	38,379	38,586	38,351	37,789
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	12,216 ^b	11,958 ^a	12,388 ^b	12,172 ^b	12,781 ^b	12,790 ^b	12,933 ^b	12,636 ^b	12,460 ^b	11,663	12,469 ^b	12,093 ^a	11,938 ^a	11,585	10,894
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	29,509 ^b	29,469 ^b	28,688 ^b	29,344 ^b	29,452 ^b	28,660 ^b	29,071 ^b	28,895 ^b	28,041 ^b	27,993 ^b	27,976 ^b	27,331 ^b	26,947 ^b	25,509	25,193
Cigarettes	28,500 ^b	28,171 ^b	27,618 ^b	28,220 ^b	28,319 ^b	27,551 ^b	27,920 ^b	27,807 ^b	26,957 ^b	26,488 ^b	26,504 ^b	25,737 ^b	25,418 ^b	23,634	23,671
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	818	632									
Cigars	2,082 ^b	2,465	2,352	2,285 ^a	2,599	2,329	2,246 ^a	2,606	2,691	2,686	2,661	2,683	2,384	2,695	2,619
Pipe Tobacco	330	219 ^b	256 ^b	313 ^a	289 ^a	250 ^b	397	317 ^a	416	410	492	392	473	492	460
ALCOHOL	54,610 ^b	53,038 ^b	54,616 ^b	57,531 ^b	57,311 ^b	58,736 ^b	58,977 ^b	60,271 ^b	60,609 ^b	62,649 ^a	64,315	64,263	66,118	65,432	64,449
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	28,339	27,538									
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	5,741	5,394									

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.16B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	30.4 ^b	29.8 ^b	29.2 ^b	29.4 ^b	29.6 ^b	28.7 ^b	28.4 ^b	27.7 ^b	27.5 ^b	26.5 ^b	26.7 ^b	25.5 ^b	25.2 ^b	23.9	23.5
Cigarettes	26.0 ^b	25.4 ^b	24.9 ^b	24.9 ^b	25.0 ^b	24.3 ^b	24.0 ^b	23.3 ^b	23.0 ^b	22.1 ^b	22.1 ^b	21.3 ^b	20.8 ^b	19.4	19.1
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	3.4	3.3												
Cigars	5.4 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.7 ^b	5.6 ^b	5.6 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.3 ^b	5.3 ^b	5.2 ^b	5.0 ^a	5.2 ^b	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.6
Pipe Tobacco	0.8	0.7 ^a	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
ALCOHOL	51.0	50.1	50.3	51.8 ^a	51.0	51.2	51.6	51.9 ^a	51.8 ^a	51.8 ^a	52.1 ^b	52.2 ^b	52.7 ^b	51.7 ^a	50.7
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	24.9	24.2												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	6.5 ^a	6.0												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	37.0 ^b	35.9 ^b	35.7 ^b	35.8 ^b	36.4 ^b	35.3 ^b	34.5 ^b	33.5 ^b	33.7 ^b	32.3 ^b	33.0 ^b	31.1 ^b	31.1 ^b	29.6	29.3
Cigarettes	28.7 ^b	28.1 ^b	27.7 ^b	27.4 ^b	27.9 ^b	27.1 ^b	26.3 ^b	25.3 ^b	25.4 ^b	24.3 ^b	24.6 ^b	23.6 ^b	23.2 ^b	21.8	21.2
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	6.3	6.2												
Cigars	9.4 ^b	9.0 ^b	9.8 ^b	9.6 ^b	9.3 ^b	9.1 ^b	9.1 ^b	8.8 ^b	8.6 ^b	8.2 ^a	8.5 ^b	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.4
Pipe Tobacco	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
ALCOHOL	57.4 ^b	57.3 ^b	56.9 ^a	58.1 ^b	57.0 ^a	56.6	57.7 ^b	57.5 ^b	57.3 ^b	56.8 ^a	56.5	57.1 ^a	57.3 ^b	56.2	55.3
Binge Alcohol Use ²	31.2 ^b	30.9 ^b	31.1 ^b	30.5 ^b	31.3 ^b	31.7 ^b	31.7 ^b	31.6 ^b	30.9 ^b	30.0	30.4 ^a	30.2 ^a	30.0 ^a	29.6	28.9
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	10.8 ^b	10.4 ^b	10.6 ^b	10.3 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.6 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.3 ^b	10.1 ^b	9.4 ^b	9.9 ^b	9.5 ^b	9.3 ^b	8.9	8.3
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	24.3 ^b	24.0 ^b	23.1 ^b	23.4 ^b	23.3 ^b	22.5 ^b	22.6 ^b	22.3 ^b	21.5 ^b	21.1 ^b	20.9 ^b	20.2 ^b	19.7 ^b	18.5	18.1
Cigarettes	23.4 ^b	23.0 ^b	22.3 ^b	22.5 ^b	22.4 ^b	21.6 ^b	21.7 ^b	21.5 ^b	20.7 ^b	19.9 ^b	19.8 ^b	19.0 ^b	18.6 ^b	17.1	17.1
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.6	0.5												
Cigars	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9
Pipe Tobacco	0.3	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.3	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
ALCOHOL	44.9 ^a	43.2 ^b	44.0 ^b	45.9	45.2	46.0	45.9	46.5	46.6	47.1	47.9 ^a	47.5	48.4 ^b	47.4	46.4
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	20.5	19.8												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	4.2	3.9												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.17A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	3,767 ^b	3,610 ^b	3,635 ^b	3,324 ^b	3,282 ^b	3,141 ^b	2,870 ^b	2,894 ^b	2,612 ^b	2,490 ^b	2,152 ^b	1,951 ^b	1,742 ^b	1,492 ^a	1,324
Cigarettes	3,209 ^b	3,044 ^b	2,998 ^b	2,733 ^b	2,642 ^b	2,495 ^b	2,282 ^b	2,216 ^b	2,040 ^b	1,939 ^b	1,634 ^b	1,397 ^b	1,213 ^b	1,039 ^b	855
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	367	352												
Cigars	1,117 ^b	1,115 ^b	1,201 ^b	1,064 ^b	1,049 ^b	1,073 ^b	951 ^b	990 ^b	788 ^b	858 ^b	645 ^b	576 ^b	521	517	448
Pipe Tobacco	137	160	178 ^a	158	168	181 ^a	178 ^a	231 ^b	155	182 ^a	165	160	179 ^a	84	123
ALCOHOL	4,365 ^b	4,425 ^b	4,436 ^b	4,191 ^b	4,228 ^b	4,040 ^b	3,671 ^b	3,649 ^b	3,319 ^b	3,326 ^b	3,217 ^b	2,877 ^b	2,872 ^b	2,392	2,289
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	1,441 ^b	1,214												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	221	191												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	2,019 ^b	1,988 ^b	1,972 ^b	1,843 ^b	1,815 ^b	1,825 ^b	1,614 ^b	1,733 ^b	1,529 ^b	1,475 ^b	1,270 ^b	1,158 ^b	1,036 ^b	893	831
Cigarettes	1,556 ^b	1,514 ^b	1,453 ^b	1,387 ^b	1,307 ^b	1,293 ^b	1,153 ^b	1,170 ^b	1,072 ^b	1,048 ^b	865 ^b	722 ^b	649 ^b	578 ^a	478
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	317	314												
Cigars	790 ^b	789 ^b	852 ^b	748 ^b	719 ^b	781 ^b	683 ^b	666 ^b	539 ^b	562 ^b	445 ^b	407 ^a	337	333	325
Pipe Tobacco	89	121 ^b	110 ^b	109 ^b	114 ^b	116 ^b	99 ^a	162 ^b	98 ^a	101 ^a	87	88	97 ^a	35	60
ALCOHOL	2,200 ^b	2,185 ^b	2,216 ^b	2,057 ^b	2,114 ^b	2,057 ^b	1,827 ^b	1,921 ^b	1,710 ^b	1,697 ^b	1,607 ^b	1,429 ^b	1,369 ^b	1,179	1,112
Binge Alcohol Use ²	1,441 ^b	1,421 ^b	1,496 ^b	1,341 ^b	1,394 ^b	1,372 ^b	1,140 ^b	1,221 ^b	1,038 ^b	1,004 ^b	941 ^b	845 ^b	813 ^b	732 ^b	559
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	395 ^b	374 ^b	407 ^b	383 ^b	369 ^b	367 ^b	296 ^b	297 ^b	257 ^b	235 ^b	177 ^a	173 ^a	147	134	116
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	1,748 ^b	1,622 ^b	1,663 ^b	1,481 ^b	1,467 ^b	1,316 ^b	1,256 ^b	1,161 ^b	1,083 ^b	1,014 ^b	882 ^b	793 ^b	706 ^b	599 ^a	493
Cigarettes	1,653 ^b	1,530 ^b	1,545 ^b	1,345 ^b	1,336 ^b	1,202 ^b	1,130 ^b	1,046 ^b	969 ^b	890 ^b	769 ^b	675 ^b	564 ^b	462	377
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	50	38												
Cigars	327 ^b	326 ^b	349 ^b	316 ^b	330 ^b	292 ^b	268 ^b	324 ^b	250 ^b	296 ^b	200 ^b	169 ^a	184 ^a	184 ^a	124
Pipe Tobacco	49	40	68	49	55	65	79	68	57	82	78	72	82	49	63
ALCOHOL	2,165 ^b	2,241 ^b	2,220 ^b	2,134 ^b	2,113 ^b	1,984 ^b	1,844 ^b	1,728 ^b	1,609 ^b	1,629 ^b	1,609 ^b	1,448 ^b	1,503 ^b	1,213	1,177
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	709	655												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	87	75												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.17B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	15.2 ^b	14.4 ^b	14.4 ^b	13.1 ^b	12.9 ^b	12.4 ^b	11.5 ^b	11.8 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.0 ^b	8.6 ^b	7.8 ^b	7.0 ^b	6.0 ^a	5.3
Cigarettes	13.0 ^b	12.2 ^b	11.9 ^b	10.8 ^b	10.4 ^b	9.9 ^b	9.2 ^b	9.0 ^b	8.4 ^b	7.8 ^b	6.6 ^b	5.6 ^b	4.9 ^b	4.2 ^b	3.4
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	1.5	1.4												
Cigars	4.5 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.8 ^b	4.2 ^b	4.1 ^b	4.3 ^b	3.8 ^b	4.0 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.4 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.1	2.1	1.8
Pipe Tobacco	0.6	0.6	0.7 ^a	0.6	0.7	0.7 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.9 ^b	0.6	0.7 ^a	0.7	0.6	0.7 ^a	0.3	0.5
ALCOHOL	17.6 ^b	17.7 ^b	17.6 ^b	16.5 ^b	16.7 ^b	16.0 ^b	14.7 ^b	14.8 ^b	13.6 ^b	13.3 ^b	12.9 ^b	11.6 ^b	11.5 ^b	9.6	9.2
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	5.8 ^b	4.9												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.9	0.8												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	16.0 ^b	15.6 ^b	15.3 ^b	14.2 ^b	14.0 ^b	14.2 ^b	12.7 ^b	13.8 ^b	12.3 ^b	11.6 ^b	10.0 ^b	9.1 ^b	8.2 ^b	7.0	6.6
Cigarettes	12.3 ^b	11.9 ^b	11.3 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.0 ^b	9.1 ^b	9.3 ^b	8.6 ^b	8.2 ^b	6.8 ^b	5.7 ^b	5.1 ^b	4.6 ^a	3.8
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	2.5	2.5												
Cigars	6.2 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.6 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.5 ^b	6.1 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.3 ^b	4.3 ^b	4.4 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.2 ^a	2.7	2.6	2.6
Pipe Tobacco	0.7	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^a	1.3 ^b	0.8 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.7	0.7	0.8 ^a	0.3	0.5
ALCOHOL	17.4 ^b	17.1 ^b	17.2 ^b	15.9 ^b	16.3 ^b	16.0 ^b	14.4 ^b	15.3 ^b	13.7 ^b	13.3 ^b	12.6 ^b	11.2 ^b	10.8 ^b	9.3	8.8
Binge Alcohol Use ²	11.4 ^b	11.1 ^b	11.6 ^b	10.4 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.6 ^b	9.0 ^b	9.7 ^b	8.3 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.4 ^b	6.6 ^b	6.4 ^b	5.8 ^b	4.4
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	3.1 ^b	2.9 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.0 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.1 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.4 ^a	1.4 ^a	1.2	1.1	0.9
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	14.4 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.5 ^b	11.9 ^b	11.8 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.3 ^b	9.6 ^b	9.1 ^b	8.3 ^b	7.2 ^b	6.5 ^b	5.8 ^b	4.9 ^a	4.0
Cigarettes	13.6 ^b	12.5 ^b	12.5 ^b	10.8 ^b	10.8 ^b	9.7 ^b	9.3 ^b	8.7 ^b	8.2 ^b	7.3 ^b	6.3 ^b	5.5 ^b	4.6 ^b	3.8	3.1
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.4	0.3												
Cigars	2.7 ^b	2.7 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.7 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.7 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.4 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.4 ^a	1.5 ^a	1.5 ^a	1.0
Pipe Tobacco	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
ALCOHOL	17.9 ^b	18.3 ^b	18.0 ^b	17.2 ^b	17.0 ^b	16.1 ^b	15.1 ^b	14.4 ^b	13.5 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.2 ^b	11.9 ^b	12.3 ^b	9.9	9.6
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	5.8	5.4												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.7	0.6												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.18A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	67,732 ^b	67,147 ^b	66,622 ^b	68,195 ^b	69,596 ^b	67,932 ^b	68,085 ^b	66,932 ^b	67,051 ^b	65,735 ^b	67,345 ^b	64,928 ^a	65,157 ^b	62,467	62,105
Cigarettes	57,928 ^b	57,391 ^b	56,897 ^b	57,799 ^b	58,926 ^b	57,688 ^b	57,551 ^b	56,507 ^b	56,295 ^b	54,880 ^b	55,890 ^b	54,381 ^b	54,028 ^b	50,912	50,478
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	8,625	8,416									
Cigars	11,634	11,722	12,526	12,576	12,652	12,227	12,274	12,355	12,485	12,007	12,772	11,862	11,443	11,991	11,813
Pipe Tobacco	1,679 ^a	1,458 ^b	1,657 ^a	2,032	2,147	1,863	1,707 ^a	1,873	2,000	1,955	2,365	2,111	2,067	2,183	2,141
ALCOHOL	115,455 ^b	114,539 ^b	116,498 ^b	121,837 ^b	121,133 ^b	122,825 ^b	125,213 ^b	126,994 ^b	128,055 ^b	130,059 ^b	132,285	133,991	136,804 ^a	135,929	134,446
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	65,249	64,113									
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	17,105	16,098									
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	39,972 ^b	39,300 ^a	39,597 ^b	40,332 ^b	41,612 ^b	40,587 ^b	40,270 ^b	39,198 ^a	40,093 ^b	38,757	40,251 ^b	38,390	38,916 ^a	37,558	37,404
Cigarettes	31,080 ^b	30,749 ^b	30,825 ^b	30,924 ^b	31,942 ^b	31,338 ^b	30,760 ^b	29,746 ^b	30,307 ^b	29,282 ^b	30,156 ^b	29,319 ^b	29,173 ^b	27,740	27,184
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	7,856	7,823									
Cigars	9,879	9,583	10,523 ^b	10,607 ^b	10,383 ^a	10,190 ^a	10,296 ^a	10,073	10,044	9,617	10,311 ^a	9,348	9,243	9,479	9,317
Pipe Tobacco	1,398	1,279 ^b	1,469	1,768	1,912	1,678	1,389 ^a	1,624	1,641	1,627	1,952	1,790	1,676	1,740	1,744
ALCOHOL	63,009 ^b	63,742 ^b	64,101 ^b	66,440 ^b	65,935 ^b	66,073 ^b	68,081 ^b	68,450 ^b	69,055 ^a	69,039 ^a	69,580	71,176	72,189	71,710	71,174
Binge Alcohol Use ²	34,014 ^b	34,144 ^b	34,699 ^b	34,684 ^b	35,985	36,780	37,244	37,470	37,078	36,371	37,336	37,534	37,773	37,619	37,230
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	11,821 ^a	11,584	11,981 ^b	11,790 ^a	12,412 ^b	12,423 ^b	12,637 ^b	12,338 ^b	12,203 ^b	11,428	12,291 ^b	11,920 ^a	11,791 ^a	11,451	10,778
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	27,761 ^b	27,847 ^b	27,025 ^b	27,863 ^b	27,984 ^b	27,345 ^b	27,815 ^b	27,734 ^b	26,958 ^b	26,979 ^b	27,093 ^b	26,538 ^b	26,241 ^a	24,910	24,700
Cigarettes	26,847 ^b	26,641 ^b	26,072 ^b	26,875 ^b	26,984 ^b	26,349 ^b	26,791 ^b	26,761 ^b	25,989 ^b	25,598 ^b	25,734 ^b	25,062 ^b	24,855 ^a	23,172	23,295
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	768	593									
Cigars	1,755 ^b	2,139 ^a	2,003 ^b	1,969 ^b	2,268	2,037 ^b	1,978 ^b	2,282	2,441	2,390	2,461	2,514	2,200	2,511	2,496
Pipe Tobacco	281	179 ^b	189 ^b	264 ^a	234 ^a	185 ^b	318	249 ^a	359	328	414	320	391	443	397
ALCOHOL	52,446 ^b	50,797 ^b	52,396 ^b	55,397 ^b	55,198 ^b	56,752 ^b	57,133 ^b	58,543 ^b	59,000 ^b	61,020 ^a	62,706	62,815	64,615	64,219	63,272
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	27,630	26,883									
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	5,654	5,320									

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.18B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	32.2 ^b	31.6 ^b	30.9 ^b	31.3 ^b	31.5 ^b	30.5 ^b	30.3 ^b	29.5 ^b	29.2 ^b	28.3 ^b	28.6 ^b	27.3 ^b	27.1 ^b	25.7	25.4
Cigarettes	27.5 ^b	27.0 ^b	26.4 ^b	26.5 ^b	26.7 ^b	25.9 ^b	25.6 ^b	24.9 ^b	24.6 ^b	23.6 ^b	23.8 ^b	22.9 ^b	22.5 ^b	21.0	20.6
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	3.6	3.4												
Cigars	5.5 ^b	5.5 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.7 ^b	5.5 ^b	5.5 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.2	5.4 ^b	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8
Pipe Tobacco	0.8	0.7 ^a	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
ALCOHOL	54.9	53.9 ^a	54.1	55.9	54.9	55.2	55.7	55.9	55.9	55.9	56.3 ^a	56.4 ^b	56.9 ^b	56.0 ^a	55.0
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	26.9	26.2												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	7.0 ^a	6.6												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	39.6 ^b	38.4 ^b	38.2 ^b	38.4 ^b	39.1 ^b	37.8 ^b	37.1 ^b	35.7 ^b	36.1 ^b	34.6 ^b	35.6 ^b	33.6 ^b	33.6 ^b	32.1	31.7
Cigarettes	30.8 ^b	30.1 ^b	29.8 ^b	29.5 ^b	30.0 ^b	29.2 ^b	28.3 ^b	27.1 ^b	27.3 ^b	26.2 ^b	26.7 ^b	25.6 ^b	25.2 ^b	23.7	23.1
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	6.7	6.6												
Cigars	9.8 ^b	9.4 ^b	10.2 ^b	10.1 ^b	9.8 ^b	9.5 ^b	9.5 ^b	9.2 ^b	9.1 ^b	8.6	9.1 ^b	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.9
Pipe Tobacco	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
ALCOHOL	62.4 ^b	62.4 ^b	61.9 ^a	63.3 ^b	62.0 ^a	61.5	62.7 ^b	62.4 ^b	62.2 ^a	61.7	61.5	62.2 ^a	62.4 ^b	61.3	60.4
Binge Alcohol Use ²	33.7 ^b	33.4 ^b	33.5 ^b	33.0 ^a	33.8 ^b	34.3 ^b	34.3 ^b	34.1 ^b	33.4 ^b	32.5	33.0 ^a	32.8	32.6	32.1	31.6
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	11.7 ^b	11.3 ^b	11.6 ^b	11.2 ^b	11.7 ^b	11.6 ^b	11.6 ^b	11.2 ^b	11.0 ^b	10.2 ^b	10.9 ^b	10.4 ^b	10.2 ^b	9.8	9.1
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	25.4 ^b	25.2 ^b	24.2 ^b	24.7 ^b	24.5 ^b	23.7 ^b	23.9 ^b	23.6 ^b	22.8 ^b	22.3 ^b	22.2 ^b	21.6 ^b	21.1 ^b	19.8	19.5
Cigarettes	24.5 ^b	24.1 ^b	23.3 ^b	23.8 ^b	23.6 ^b	22.9 ^b	23.0 ^b	22.8 ^b	22.0 ^b	21.2 ^b	21.1 ^b	20.4 ^b	20.0 ^b	18.4	18.4
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.6	0.5												
Cigars	1.6 ^b	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7 ^a	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
Pipe Tobacco	0.3	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.3	0.2 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
ALCOHOL	47.9 ^b	46.0 ^b	46.9 ^b	49.1	48.3 ^a	49.3	49.1	49.8	49.9	50.5	51.4	51.0	51.9 ^b	51.1	50.0
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	22.0	21.2												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	4.5	4.2												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.19A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	14,049 ^b	14,201 ^b	14,359 ^b	14,382 ^b	14,396 ^b	13,700 ^b	13,638 ^b	13,986 ^b	13,934 ^b	13,532 ^b	13,167 ^b	12,882 ^b	12,244 ^b	11,516 ^b	10,359
Cigarettes	12,650 ^b	12,764 ^b	12,731 ^b	12,667 ^b	12,595 ^b	11,845 ^b	11,774 ^b	12,038 ^b	11,702 ^b	11,488 ^b	11,008 ^b	10,657 ^b	9,905 ^b	9,330 ^b	8,120
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	1,893	1,807												
Cigars	3,417 ^b	3,623 ^b	4,103 ^b	3,895 ^b	3,972 ^b	3,887 ^b	3,770 ^b	3,871 ^b	3,858 ^b	3,724 ^b	3,716 ^b	3,472 ^b	3,392 ^a	3,106	3,048
Pipe Tobacco	332 ^b	292 ^b	396 ^b	471	430 ^b	395 ^b	461 ^a	592	619	635	625	758 ^b	666	612	573
ALCOHOL	18,759 ^b	19,466	19,474	19,783	20,298 ^a	20,049	20,125	20,752 ^b	20,917 ^b	20,814 ^b	20,828 ^b	20,738 ^b	20,815 ^b	20,367 ^a	19,754
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	13,626	13,258												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	3,803 ^a	3,500												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	8,097 ^b	8,226 ^b	8,368 ^b	8,425 ^b	8,414 ^b	8,229 ^b	8,068 ^b	8,411 ^b	8,445 ^b	8,155 ^b	8,091 ^b	8,080 ^b	7,666 ^b	7,009 ^b	6,511
Cigarettes	6,897 ^b	7,040 ^b	7,041 ^b	7,007 ^b	6,915 ^b	6,669 ^b	6,532 ^b	6,817 ^b	6,588 ^b	6,582 ^b	6,343 ^b	6,346 ^b	5,883 ^b	5,380 ^b	4,805
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	1,748	1,664												
Cigars	2,605 ^b	2,758 ^b	3,179 ^b	2,997 ^b	3,078 ^b	3,051 ^b	2,892 ^b	2,967 ^b	2,906 ^b	2,742 ^b	2,836 ^b	2,602 ^b	2,471 ^a	2,215	2,187
Pipe Tobacco	262 ^b	228 ^b	335	372	353	314 ^a	339	466	418	449	465	555 ^a	456	457	413
ALCOHOL	10,129	10,652 ^b	10,501 ^b	10,830 ^b	10,871 ^b	10,756 ^b	10,630 ^b	11,126 ^b	11,360 ^b	10,867 ^b	10,908 ^b	10,875 ^b	10,793 ^b	10,433 ^a	10,018
Binge Alcohol Use ²	7,787 ^b	8,163 ^b	8,101 ^b	8,442 ^b	8,295 ^b	8,214 ^b	8,013 ^b	8,402 ^b	8,322 ^b	7,961 ^b	7,941 ^b	7,750 ^b	7,650 ^b	7,232 ^a	6,870
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	3,282 ^b	3,372 ^b	3,434 ^b	3,545 ^b	3,469 ^b	3,284 ^b	3,305 ^b	3,224 ^b	3,173 ^b	2,814 ^b	3,016 ^b	2,659 ^b	2,497 ^b	2,378 ^b	2,023
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	5,952 ^b	5,975 ^b	5,990 ^b	5,957 ^b	5,982 ^b	5,471 ^b	5,570 ^b	5,575 ^b	5,489 ^b	5,377 ^b	5,076 ^b	4,802 ^b	4,578 ^b	4,506 ^b	3,848
Cigarettes	5,753 ^b	5,724 ^b	5,690 ^b	5,660 ^b	5,680 ^b	5,176 ^b	5,243 ^b	5,221 ^b	5,114 ^b	4,906 ^b	4,665 ^b	4,310 ^b	4,021 ^b	3,950 ^b	3,315
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	145	143												
Cigars	813	865	924	898	894	836	878	905	952	982	880	870	921	891	862
Pipe Tobacco	69 ^b	65 ^b	61 ^b	100 ^a	77 ^b	82 ^b	123	126	201	186	160	203	210	155	160
ALCOHOL	8,630 ^b	8,814 ^b	8,974 ^b	8,953 ^b	9,427	9,292 ^a	9,494	9,626	9,558	9,947	9,920	9,864	10,021	9,933	9,736
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	6,394	6,388												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	1,425	1,476												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.19B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	45.3 ^b	44.8 ^b	44.6 ^b	44.3 ^b	44.0 ^b	41.9 ^b	41.4 ^b	41.6 ^b	40.9 ^b	39.5 ^b	38.1 ^b	37.0 ^b	35.0 ^b	33.0 ^b	30.0
Cigarettes	40.8 ^b	40.2 ^b	39.5 ^b	39.0 ^b	38.5 ^b	36.2 ^b	35.7 ^b	35.8 ^b	34.3 ^b	33.5 ^b	31.8 ^b	30.6 ^b	28.4 ^b	26.7 ^b	23.5
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	5.4	5.2												
Cigars	11.0 ^b	11.4 ^b	12.7 ^b	12.0 ^b	12.1 ^b	11.9 ^b	11.4 ^b	11.5 ^b	11.3 ^b	10.9 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.0 ^b	9.7 ^a	8.9	8.8
Pipe Tobacco	1.1 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.5	1.3 ^a	1.2 ^b	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2 ^b	1.9	1.8	1.7
ALCOHOL	60.5 ^b	61.4 ^b	60.5 ^b	60.9 ^b	62.0 ^b	61.3 ^b	61.1 ^b	61.8 ^b	61.4 ^b	60.7 ^b	60.2 ^b	59.6 ^b	59.6 ^b	58.3	57.1
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	39.0	38.4												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	10.9	10.1												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	52.1 ^b	51.7 ^b	51.7 ^b	51.6 ^b	51.0 ^b	49.9 ^b	48.7 ^b	49.8 ^b	48.9 ^b	47.5 ^b	46.6 ^b	46.3 ^b	43.7 ^b	40.0 ^b	37.5
Cigarettes	44.4 ^b	44.2 ^b	43.5 ^b	42.9 ^b	41.9 ^b	40.5 ^b	39.4 ^b	40.4 ^b	38.1 ^b	38.3 ^b	36.6 ^b	36.3 ^b	33.6 ^b	30.7 ^b	27.7
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	10.0	9.6												
Cigars	16.8 ^b	17.3 ^b	19.7 ^b	18.3 ^b	18.7 ^b	18.5 ^b	17.5 ^b	17.6 ^b	16.8 ^b	16.0 ^b	16.4 ^b	14.9 ^b	14.1 ^a	12.6	12.6
Pipe Tobacco	1.7 ^b	1.4 ^b	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.2 ^a	2.6	2.6	2.4
ALCOHOL	65.2 ^b	66.9 ^b	64.9 ^b	66.3 ^b	65.9 ^b	65.3 ^b	64.2 ^b	65.9 ^b	65.7 ^b	63.3 ^b	62.9 ^b	62.3 ^b	61.6 ^b	59.5	57.7
Binge Alcohol Use ²	50.2 ^b	51.3 ^b	50.1 ^b	51.7 ^b	50.3 ^b	49.8 ^b	48.4 ^b	49.8 ^b	48.1 ^b	46.3 ^b	45.8 ^b	44.4 ^b	43.6 ^b	41.3	39.6
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	21.1 ^b	21.2 ^b	21.2 ^b	21.7 ^b	21.0 ^b	19.9 ^b	19.9 ^b	19.1 ^b	18.4 ^b	16.4 ^b	17.4 ^b	15.2 ^b	14.2 ^b	13.6 ^b	11.7
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	38.4 ^b	37.8 ^b	37.4 ^b	36.9 ^b	36.8 ^b	33.7 ^b	34.0 ^b	33.4 ^b	32.7 ^b	31.4 ^b	29.4 ^b	27.7 ^b	26.3 ^b	25.9 ^b	22.4
Cigarettes	37.1 ^b	36.2 ^b	35.5 ^b	35.0 ^b	35.0 ^b	31.9 ^b	32.0 ^b	31.3 ^b	30.5 ^b	28.7 ^b	27.1 ^b	24.9 ^b	23.1 ^b	22.7 ^b	19.3
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.8	0.8												
Cigars	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.0
Pipe Tobacco	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.6	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
ALCOHOL	55.7	55.8	56.0	55.4	58.0	57.2	58.0	57.7	56.9	58.1	57.5	56.9	57.6	57.2	56.6
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	36.8	37.1												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	8.2	8.6												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.20A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	53,683	52,946	52,263	53,813	55,200 ^b	54,232 ^a	54,446 ^a	52,946	53,117	52,203	54,178 ^a	52,046	52,913	50,952	51,746
Cigarettes	45,278 ^b	44,626 ^a	44,166	45,133 ^b	46,331 ^b	45,843 ^b	45,777 ^b	44,469 ^a	44,593 ^a	43,392	44,882 ^a	43,724	44,123	41,582	42,358
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	6,731	6,609
Cigars	8,217	8,099	8,423	8,681	8,680	8,340	8,504	8,484	8,627	8,283	9,055	8,389	8,051	8,885	8,764
Pipe Tobacco	1,347	1,166 ^a	1,261	1,561	1,717	1,467	1,246	1,280	1,381	1,320	1,740	1,353	1,402	1,571	1,568
ALCOHOL	96,696 ^b	95,073 ^b	97,023 ^b	102,054 ^b	100,835 ^b	102,777 ^b	105,089 ^b	106,242 ^b	107,138 ^b	109,245 ^b	111,457 ^a	113,253	115,990	115,563	114,692
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	51,623	50,855
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	13,302	12,598
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	31,874	31,074	31,229	31,907	33,198 ^b	32,359	32,202	30,787	31,647	30,602	32,161	30,310	31,250	30,548	30,893
Cigarettes	24,184 ^b	23,709	23,784 ^a	23,917 ^a	25,027 ^b	24,669 ^b	24,229 ^b	22,929	23,718	22,701	23,813 ^a	22,973	23,290	22,360	22,379
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	6,109	6,159
Cigars	7,274	6,825	7,344	7,610	7,305	7,139	7,404	7,107	7,138	6,875	7,475	6,745	6,772	7,265	7,130
Pipe Tobacco	1,136	1,051	1,133	1,396	1,559	1,364	1,051	1,158	1,223	1,178	1,487	1,235	1,220	1,283	1,331
ALCOHOL	52,880 ^b	53,090 ^b	53,601 ^b	55,610 ^b	55,064 ^b	55,316 ^b	57,451 ^b	57,324 ^b	57,695 ^b	58,172 ^b	58,672 ^b	60,302	61,396	61,277	61,156
Binge Alcohol Use ²	26,227 ^b	25,981 ^b	26,598 ^b	26,242 ^b	27,691 ^b	28,566 ^a	29,231	29,069	28,757 ^a	28,410 ^b	29,395	29,784	30,123	30,387	30,360
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	8,539	8,212	8,548	8,245	8,943	9,139	9,332	9,114	9,030	8,614	9,275	9,261	9,294	9,073	8,754
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	21,809	21,872	21,034	21,906	22,002	21,873	22,245 ^a	22,159 ^a	21,470	21,601	22,017	21,736	21,663	20,403	20,853
Cigarettes	21,094	20,918	20,382	21,215	21,304 ^a	21,173	21,548 ^a	21,539 ^a	20,875	20,691	21,069	20,752	20,833	19,222	19,979
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	623	450
Cigars	942 ^b	1,274 ^a	1,079 ^b	1,071 ^b	1,374	1,201 ^b	1,100 ^b	1,377	1,489	1,408	1,581	1,644	1,279 ^a	1,621	1,634
Pipe Tobacco	212	115 ^a	128	165	158	103 ^b	196	123 ^a	158	142	253	118 ^a	181	288	236
ALCOHOL	43,816 ^b	41,983 ^b	43,423 ^b	46,444 ^b	45,771 ^b	47,460 ^b	47,638 ^b	48,918 ^b	49,443 ^b	51,073 ^b	52,785	52,951	54,594	54,286	53,536
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	21,236	20,495
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4,229	3,844

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.20B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	29.9 ^b	29.3 ^b	28.5 ^b	29.0 ^b	29.4 ^b	28.6 ^b	28.4 ^b	27.3 ^b	27.2 ^b	26.3 ^b	27.0 ^b	25.7 ^a	25.8 ^a	24.5	24.6
Cigarettes	25.2 ^b	24.7 ^b	24.1 ^b	24.3 ^b	24.7 ^b	24.1 ^b	23.8 ^b	23.0 ^b	22.8 ^b	21.9 ^b	22.4 ^b	21.6 ^b	21.5 ^b	20.0	20.2
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	3.2	3.1												
Cigars	4.6	4.5	4.6 ^a	4.7 ^a	4.6 ^a	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2
Pipe Tobacco	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
ALCOHOL	53.9	52.5 ^b	53.0 ^a	55.1	53.7	54.1	54.7	54.9	54.9	55.1	55.6	55.9 ^a	56.5 ^b	55.6	54.6
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	24.8	24.2												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	6.4	6.0												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	37.3 ^b	36.0 ^b	35.7 ^b	36.0 ^b	36.9 ^b	35.6 ^b	35.0 ^b	33.2 ^b	33.8 ^b	32.3 ^a	33.6 ^b	31.3	31.8	30.7	30.7
Cigarettes	28.3 ^b	27.5 ^b	27.2 ^b	27.0 ^b	27.8 ^b	27.1 ^b	26.3 ^b	24.7 ^b	25.3 ^b	24.0 ^a	24.9 ^b	23.7 ^a	23.7 ^a	22.5	22.3
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	6.1	6.1												
Cigars	8.5 ^b	7.9	8.4 ^b	8.6 ^b	8.1 ^a	7.9	8.0 ^a	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.1
Pipe Tobacco	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7 ^a	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
ALCOHOL	61.9	61.5	61.3	62.7 ^a	61.3	60.9	62.5	61.7	61.6	61.4	61.2	62.2	62.5 ^a	61.6	60.8
Binge Alcohol Use ²	30.7	30.1	30.4	29.6	30.8	31.4	31.8 ^a	31.3	30.7	30.0	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.5	30.2
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	10.0 ^b	9.5	9.8 ^a	9.3	9.9 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.1 ^b	9.8 ^a	9.6 ^a	9.1	9.7 ^a	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.7
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	23.2 ^b	23.1 ^b	22.0 ^b	22.6 ^b	22.5 ^b	22.1 ^b	22.2 ^b	22.0 ^b	21.1 ^b	20.8 ^b	21.0 ^b	20.6 ^a	20.2 ^a	18.8	19.1
Cigarettes	22.5 ^b	22.1 ^b	21.3 ^b	21.9 ^b	21.7 ^b	21.4 ^b	21.5 ^b	21.4 ^b	20.6 ^b	20.0 ^b	20.1 ^b	19.6 ^a	19.5 ^a	17.7	18.3
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.6	0.4												
Cigars	1.0 ^b	1.3	1.1 ^a	1.1 ^b	1.4	1.2	1.1 ^b	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2 ^a	1.5	1.5
Pipe Tobacco	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.3	0.2
ALCOHOL	46.6 ^b	44.3 ^b	45.4 ^b	48.0	46.7 ^b	47.9	47.6	48.5	48.7	49.3	50.4	50.1	51.0 ^b	50.1	48.9
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	19.6	18.7												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	3.9	3.5												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.21A Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	25,755 ^b	25,231 ^b	25,451 ^b	25,375 ^b	25,432 ^b	25,136 ^b	25,891 ^b	28,688 ^b	29,301 ^b	29,739 ^b	31,513 ^b	32,952 ^b	35,124 ^b	36,043 ^a	37,570
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	3,129 ^b	3,090 ^b	3,240 ^b	3,376 ^b	3,116 ^b	3,556 ^b	3,871 ^b	4,070 ^b	4,603 ^b	4,979 ^b	5,354 ^b	5,729 ^b	6,508	6,532	6,971
12-17	358 ^b	282	342 ^b	268	288	260	276	291	337 ^a	301	277	299	257	258	253
18 or Older	2,772 ^b	2,808 ^b	2,898 ^b	3,108 ^b	2,828 ^b	3,296 ^b	3,595 ^b	3,779 ^b	4,265 ^b	4,678 ^b	5,077 ^b	5,430 ^b	6,251	6,274	6,718
18-25	1,336 ^b	1,375 ^b	1,379 ^b	1,519 ^b	1,487 ^b	1,479 ^b	1,656 ^b	1,691 ^b	1,863 ^b	1,825 ^b	2,157	2,166	2,224	2,353	2,218
26 or Older	1,435 ^b	1,433 ^b	1,519 ^b	1,589 ^b	1,341 ^b	1,817 ^b	1,939 ^b	2,088 ^b	2,402 ^b	2,853 ^b	2,920 ^b	3,264 ^b	4,027	3,921 ^a	4,500
12-20	976	900	886	971	949	858	1,052	1,011	1,036	1,050	1,161 ^a	1,108	1,077	1,100	964
21 or Older	2,153 ^b	2,191 ^b	2,354 ^b	2,405 ^b	2,168 ^b	2,698 ^b	2,819 ^b	3,059 ^b	3,566 ^b	3,929 ^b	4,193 ^b	4,621 ^b	5,431	5,431	6,008
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	96.3 ^b	98.0 ^b	99.1 ^b	101.8 ^b	99.7 ^b	101.8 ^b	106.0 ^b	104.0 ^b	111.7 ^b	112.6 ^b	116.8	115.8 ^a	120.6	119.8	121.9
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	14,584 ^b	14,638 ^b	14,576 ^b	14,626 ^b	14,849 ^b	14,470 ^b	15,269 ^b	16,826 ^b	17,409 ^b	18,071 ^b	18,855 ^b	19,810 ^b	22,188 ^b	22,226 ^b	23,981
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	4,756 ^b	4,894 ^b	4,880 ^b	5,089 ^b	5,104 ^b	5,099 ^b	5,454 ^b	6,181 ^b	6,935 ^b	7,074 ^b	7,601 ^b	8,144 ^b	9,240	9,240	9,995
12-17	603 ^b	482 ^b	536 ^b	400	434	427	421	452 ^a	439	466 ^a	425	451 ^a	400	421	367
18 or Older	4,153 ^b	4,412 ^b	4,344 ^b	4,689 ^b	4,670 ^b	4,672 ^b	5,033 ^b	5,729 ^b	6,496 ^b	6,608 ^b	7,176 ^b	7,693 ^b	8,840 ^a	8,820 ^a	9,628
18-25	1,997 ^b	2,079 ^b	1,995 ^b	2,096 ^b	2,133 ^b	2,071 ^b	2,178 ^b	2,476 ^b	2,658 ^b	2,676 ^b	2,882	2,817	3,020	3,076	3,056
26 or Older	2,156 ^b	2,332 ^b	2,349 ^b	2,593 ^b	2,537 ^b	2,601 ^b	2,855 ^b	3,253 ^b	3,838 ^b	3,931 ^b	4,293 ^b	4,875 ^b	5,820 ^a	5,744 ^a	6,573
12-20	1,530	1,450	1,323	1,333	1,435	1,278	1,433	1,522	1,488	1,578	1,652 ^a	1,536	1,524	1,485	1,434
21 or Older	3,226 ^b	3,444 ^b	3,557 ^b	3,756 ^b	3,669 ^b	3,820 ^b	4,022 ^b	4,659 ^b	5,448 ^b	5,496 ^b	5,949 ^b	6,608 ^b	7,715 ^a	7,756 ^a	8,561
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	12.4 ^b	12.4 ^b	12.4 ^b	12.7 ^b	12.6 ^b	12.9 ^b	12.9 ^b	13.1 ^b	14.0	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.21B Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	11.0 ^b	10.6 ^b	10.6 ^b	10.4 ^b	10.3 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.4 ^b	11.4 ^b	11.6 ^b	11.5 ^b	12.1 ^b	12.6 ^b	13.2 ^a	13.5	13.9
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	12.2 ^b	12.2 ^b	12.7 ^b	13.3 ^b	12.3 ^b	14.1 ^b	15.0 ^b	14.2 ^b	15.7 ^b	16.7 ^a	17.0	17.4	18.5	18.1	18.6
12-17	9.2	7.5	9.4	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.9	8.5	8.2	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.5
18 or Older	12.7 ^b	13.1 ^b	13.3 ^b	14.1 ^b	12.8 ^b	15.0 ^b	15.9 ^b	14.9 ^b	16.5 ^b	17.9	18.0	18.3	19.6	19.1	19.4
18-25	14.5 ^b	15.2 ^b	15.4 ^b	16.7 ^b	16.2 ^b	16.4 ^b	18.1	16.3 ^b	18.2	17.3 ^a	19.8	19.7	19.9	20.9	19.5
26 or Older	11.4 ^b	11.5 ^b	11.8 ^b	12.3 ^b	10.4 ^b	14.0 ^b	14.4 ^b	13.9 ^b	15.3 ^b	18.3	16.9	17.5	19.4	18.1	19.4
12-20	12.1	11.4	11.5	13.0	12.8	12.0	14.3	12.8	13.1	12.7	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.6	13.0
21 or Older	12.2 ^b	12.6 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.5 ^b	12.0 ^b	15.0 ^b	15.2 ^b	14.7 ^b	16.7 ^b	18.3	17.9 ^a	18.4	19.8	19.0	19.9
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	96.3 ^b	98.0 ^b	99.1 ^b	101.8 ^b	99.7 ^b	101.8 ^b	106.0 ^b	104.0 ^b	111.7 ^b	112.6 ^b	116.8	115.8 ^a	120.6	119.8	121.9
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	6.2 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.8 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.7 ^b	6.9 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.3 ^b	7.5 ^b	8.4 ^a	8.3 ^b	8.9
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	32.6 ^b	33.4 ^b	33.5 ^b	34.8 ^b	34.4 ^b	35.2 ^b	35.7 ^b	36.7 ^b	39.8	39.1	40.3	41.1	41.6	41.6	41.7
12-17	29.8 ^b	24.4	28.1 ^a	23.1	25.6	25.2	25.3	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.6	25.6	21.8	24.0	22.8
18 or Older	33.1 ^b	34.8 ^b	34.3 ^b	36.4 ^b	35.5 ^b	36.6 ^b	37.0 ^b	38.2 ^b	41.6	41.0	42.1	42.6	43.4	43.1	43.0
18-25	37.2 ^b	38.5 ^b	38.4 ^b	38.9 ^a	40.0	38.4 ^b	39.9	40.4	42.1	41.0	44.4	42.5	44.2	44.4	42.5
26 or Older	30.0 ^b	32.1 ^b	31.4 ^b	34.5 ^b	32.5 ^b	35.2 ^b	35.1 ^b	36.6 ^b	41.3	41.0	40.6	42.7	43.0	42.4	43.3
12-20	34.3	32.5	31.6	31.8	35.2	31.0	34.5	34.0	32.5	32.2	35.6	34.5	33.4	33.6	32.8
21 or Older	31.9 ^b	33.8 ^b	34.2 ^b	36.0 ^b	34.1 ^b	36.9 ^b	36.2 ^b	37.7 ^b	42.5	41.7	41.9	43.0	43.8	43.5	43.7
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	12.4 ^b	12.4 ^b	12.4 ^b	12.7 ^b	12.6 ^b	12.9 ^b	12.9 ^b	13.1 ^b	14.0	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.22A Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	5,902 ^b	5,908 ^b	5,658 ^a	5,523	6,075 ^b	5,748 ^a	5,283	4,806	4,533 ^a	3,857 ^b	4,671	4,182 ^b	4,553 ^a	4,828	5,071
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	121	84	139	192 ^a	186	154	81	51	69	44	113	151	66	91	74
12-17	10	10	4	7	3	7	5	3	2	*	0	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	111	74	134	185 ^a	182	147	77	49	67	42	112	150	65	91	72
18-25	17	24	20	31 ^a	28	22	14	23	7	9	20	6	8	19	10
26 or Older	94	51	115	154	154	125	62	26	60	33	92	145	57	72	62
12-20	19	20	10	14	14	14	9	13	4	11	15	3	4	10	8
21 or Older	102	64	129	178 ^a	171	139	72	38	64	33	98	148	62	82	67
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	42.2	37.9	43.1 ^a	48.7 ^b	49.0 ^b	43.4 ^a	41.8	36.4	34.9	32.8	41.8	39.2	33.4	36.4	34.7
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	2,020	2,281 ^a	2,021	2,397 ^b	2,426 ^b	2,077	1,865	1,642	1,472 ^a	1,369 ^b	1,650	1,549	1,530 ^a	1,876	1,874
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	113	133	263	209	343	176	168	157	178	69 ^a	129	185	116	113	187
12-17	7	8	*	10	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	106	124	251	200	342	166	157	151	176	69 ^a	127	184	108	111	184
18-25	23	29	49 ^a	25	44 ^a	23	26	30	15	10	20	8	8	19	16
26 or Older	83	96	203	174	299	144	130	121	161	59 ^a	107	*	100	92	167
12-20	17	21	31	20	12	18	23	18	12	7	8	*	*	11	*
21 or Older	96	111	232	189	332	159	145	139	166	62 ^a	122	180	105	102	176
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	5.4	4.9	6.8 ^a	5.9	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.3	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.22B Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	2.5 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.1 ^a	1.9	1.8	1.5 ^b	1.8	1.6 ^b	1.7	1.8	1.9
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	2.0	1.4	2.5	3.5 ^a	3.1	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.4	3.6	1.5	1.9	1.5
12-17	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	2.1	1.4	2.6	3.6 ^a	3.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.5	3.7	1.5	2.0	1.5
18-25	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.5
26 or Older	2.8	1.5	3.7	5.4 ^a	4.5	3.8	2.0	0.9	2.2	1.6	3.2	5.8	2.1	2.6	2.0
12-20	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.0
21 or Older	2.2	1.4	2.9	4.2 ^a	3.7	3.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5	4.1	1.6	2.0	1.5
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	42.2	37.9	43.1 ^a	48.7 ^b	49.0 ^b	43.4 ^a	41.8	36.4	34.9	32.8	41.8	39.2	33.4	36.4	34.7
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.9 ^a	1.0 ^b	0.8 ^a	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5 ^b	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	5.6	5.8	13.0	8.7	14.2	8.5	9.0	9.6	12.1	5.1	7.8	11.9	7.6	6.0	10.0
12-17	4.6	5.3	*	6.9	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	5.7	5.9	13.3	8.8	14.8	8.4	8.9	9.6	12.5	5.3	7.8	12.2	7.3	6.1	10.0
18-25	3.6	4.1	7.0 ^a	3.0	6.0	4.0	5.1	6.4	3.1	2.0	5.0	2.1	1.7	3.2	3.0
26 or Older	6.7	6.7	16.8	12.2	18.8	10.3	10.4	10.9	17.7	7.1	8.8	*	9.8	7.4	12.9
12-20	4.2	5.0	8.1	4.5	2.6	5.2	7.3	8.2	5.3	2.6	4.5	*	*	5.0	*
21 or Older	5.9	6.0	14.2	9.7	16.7	9.1	9.4	9.8	13.3	5.7	8.2	13.0	7.8	6.2	10.4
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	5.4	4.9	6.8 ^a	5.9	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.3	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.23A Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	61,136 ^b	60,434 ^b	59,896 ^b	60,532 ^b	61,568 ^b	60,183 ^b	59,833 ^b	58,723 ^b	58,336 ^b	56,819 ^b	57,525 ^b	55,778 ^b	55,241 ^b	51,952	51,333
DAILY CIGARETTE USE AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	38,738 ^b	37,989 ^b	37,343 ^b	38,131 ^b	38,331 ^b	36,901 ^b	36,788 ^b	35,834 ^b	34,718 ^b	34,488 ^b	34,936 ^b	33,247 ^b	32,471 ^b	30,190	29,701
12-17	1,021 ^b	904 ^b	828 ^b	704 ^b	701 ^b	659 ^b	510 ^b	511 ^b	459 ^b	440 ^b	360 ^b	271 ^b	292 ^b	208 ^b	129
18 or Older	37,717 ^b	37,085 ^b	36,516 ^b	37,428 ^b	37,631 ^b	36,242 ^b	36,278 ^b	35,323 ^b	34,259 ^b	34,049 ^b	34,577 ^b	32,976 ^b	32,179 ^b	29,982	29,573
18-25	6,549 ^b	6,726 ^b	6,574 ^b	6,349 ^b	6,149 ^b	5,829 ^b	5,623 ^b	5,458 ^b	5,358 ^b	5,207 ^b	4,967 ^b	4,591 ^b	4,263 ^b	3,923 ^b	3,237
26 or Older	31,168 ^b	30,359 ^b	29,942 ^b	31,079 ^b	31,481 ^b	30,414 ^b	30,655 ^b	29,865 ^b	28,901 ^b	28,841 ^b	29,610 ^b	28,385 ^a	27,916 ^a	26,059	26,336
TOTAL DAILY CIGARETTE USERS	38,738 ^b	37,989 ^b	37,343 ^b	38,131 ^b	38,331 ^b	36,901 ^b	36,788 ^b	35,834 ^b	34,718 ^b	34,488 ^b	34,936 ^b	33,247 ^b	32,471 ^b	30,190	29,701
SMOKED 1+ PACKS OF CIGARETTES PER DAY AMONG DAILY CIGARETTE USERS¹	20,520 ^b	20,284 ^b	20,160 ^b	19,573 ^b	19,394 ^b	18,752 ^b	18,066 ^b	16,433 ^b	15,619 ^b	15,093 ^b	14,650 ^b	13,721 ^a	13,058	12,380	12,184
12-17	221	199	160	142	125	123	93	91	76	65	38	32	35	16	*
18 or Older	20,299 ^b	20,085 ^b	20,000 ^b	19,431 ^b	19,269 ^b	18,630 ^b	17,973 ^b	16,342 ^b	15,543 ^b	15,029 ^b	14,612 ^b	13,689 ^a	13,024	12,364	12,171
18-25	2,556 ^b	2,494 ^b	2,296 ^b	2,342 ^b	2,116 ^b	1,915 ^b	1,774 ^b	1,609 ^b	1,461 ^b	1,361 ^b	1,247 ^b	1,021 ^a	959	880	848
26 or Older	17,743 ^b	17,591 ^b	17,704 ^b	17,089 ^b	17,153 ^b	16,715 ^b	16,199 ^b	14,733 ^b	14,082 ^b	13,668 ^b	13,365 ^b	12,667 ^a	12,065	11,484	11,324

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with missing data for number of cigarettes smoked per day were excluded from the analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.23B Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	26.0 ^b	25.4 ^b	24.9 ^b	24.9 ^b	25.0 ^b	24.3 ^b	24.0 ^b	23.3 ^b	23.0 ^b	22.1 ^b	22.1 ^b	21.3 ^b	20.8 ^b	19.4	19.1
DAILY CIGARETTE USE AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	63.4 ^b	62.9 ^b	62.3 ^b	63.0 ^b	62.3 ^b	61.3 ^b	61.5 ^b	61.0 ^b	59.5	60.7 ^b	60.7 ^b	59.6	58.8	58.1	57.9
12-17	31.8 ^b	29.7 ^b	27.6 ^b	25.8 ^b	26.5 ^b	26.4 ^b	22.3 ^b	23.0 ^b	22.5 ^b	22.7 ^b	22.0 ^b	19.4 ^a	24.1 ^b	20.0 ^a	15.0
18 or Older	65.1 ^b	64.6 ^b	64.2 ^b	64.8 ^b	63.9 ^b	62.8 ^b	63.0 ^b	62.5 ^b	60.9 ^a	62.0 ^b	61.9 ^b	60.6 ^a	59.6	58.9	58.6
18-25	51.8 ^b	52.7 ^b	51.6 ^b	50.1 ^b	48.8 ^b	49.2 ^b	47.8 ^b	45.3 ^b	45.8 ^b	45.3 ^b	45.1 ^b	43.1 ^a	43.0 ^a	42.0	39.9
26 or Older	68.8 ^b	68.0 ^b	67.8 ^b	68.9 ^b	67.9 ^b	66.3 ^b	67.0 ^b	67.2 ^b	64.8 ^a	66.5 ^b	66.0 ^b	64.9 ^a	63.3	62.7	62.2
TOTAL DAILY CIGARETTE USERS	16.5 ^b	16.0 ^b	15.5 ^b	15.7 ^b	15.6 ^b	14.9 ^b	14.7 ^b	14.2 ^b	13.7 ^b	13.4 ^b	13.4 ^b	12.7 ^b	12.2 ^b	11.3	11.0
SMOKED 1+ PACKS OF CIGARETTES PER DAY AMONG DAILY CIGARETTE USERS¹	53.1 ^b	53.5 ^b	54.0 ^b	51.4 ^b	50.6 ^b	50.9 ^b	49.2 ^b	45.9 ^b	45.1 ^b	43.8 ^a	42.0	41.3	40.3	41.1	41.1
12-17	21.8	22.0	19.4	20.1	17.9	18.7	18.4	17.9	16.7	14.8	10.8	11.9	11.9	7.8	*
18 or Older	54.0 ^b	54.3 ^b	54.8 ^b	52.0 ^b	51.2 ^b	51.5 ^b	49.6 ^b	46.4 ^b	45.4 ^b	44.1 ^a	42.3	41.5	40.6	41.3	41.2
18-25	39.1 ^b	37.1 ^b	34.9 ^b	36.9 ^b	34.4 ^b	32.9 ^b	31.6 ^b	29.5	27.3	26.1	25.1	22.3 ^a	22.5 ^a	22.5 ^a	26.2
26 or Older	57.1 ^b	58.0 ^b	59.2 ^b	55.1 ^b	54.5 ^b	55.1 ^b	53.0 ^b	49.4 ^b	48.8 ^b	47.4 ^b	45.2	44.7	43.3	44.1	43.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with missing data for number of cigarettes smoked per day were excluded from the analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.24A Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	155,476 ^b	154,540 ^b	156,686 ^b	161,626 ^b	162,448 ^b	162,975 ^b	164,966 ^b	168,135 ^b	168,381 ^b	170,422 ^b	173,573	173,966	176,556	175,847	174,625
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	9,678 ^b	9,638 ^b	9,745 ^b	10,165 ^a	10,322 ^a	10,081 ^a	10,651	11,090	10,028 ^b	10,793	10,831	10,587	11,239	11,434	11,563
12-17	102 ^b	89 ^b	91 ^b	76 ^b	87 ^b	84 ^b	61	52	50	60	44	43	61	58	36
18 or Older	9,577 ^b	9,549 ^b	9,654 ^b	10,089 ^a	10,235 ^a	9,997 ^b	10,590	11,039	9,978 ^b	10,733	10,787	10,544	11,178	11,375	11,527
18-25	681	733	681	668	678	669	710	672	642	604	636	599	645	726	721
26 or Older	8,896 ^b	8,816 ^b	8,973 ^b	9,421 ^a	9,557 ^a	9,328 ^b	9,880	10,367	9,336 ^b	10,129	10,150	9,945	10,533	10,649	10,806
12-20	298 ^b	318 ^b	231 ^b	234 ^b	244 ^b	267 ^b	242 ^b	207 ^b	215 ^b	193 ^a	143	173	185 ^a	226 ^b	126
21 or Older	9,380 ^b	9,320 ^b	9,514 ^b	9,932 ^b	10,078 ^a	9,814 ^b	10,409	10,883	9,813 ^b	10,600	10,687	10,414	11,054	11,208	11,437
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	85.9 ^b	86.0 ^b	86.9 ^b	85.8 ^b	86.2 ^b	86.9 ^b	88.2	88.5	87.8 ^a	87.3 ^a	87.5 ^a	88.6	90.5	90.0	90.3
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	119,820 ^b	118,965 ^b	120,934 ^b	126,028 ^b	125,360 ^b	126,865 ^b	128,884 ^b	130,642 ^b	131,374 ^b	133,385 ^a	135,502	136,868	139,677 ^a	138,322	136,735
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	19,745	19,053 ^a	19,487	20,200	19,893	20,051	21,173	21,896	20,357	20,632	21,544	21,262	22,593 ^a	21,422	20,962
12-17	165 ^b	137 ^b	163 ^b	136 ^b	104 ^b	121 ^b	83 ^b	108 ^b	87 ^b	77 ^b	69 ^a	55	55	55	34
18 or Older	19,580	18,916 ^a	19,324 ^a	20,063	19,789	19,930	21,089	21,788	20,270	20,555	21,475	21,207	22,538 ^a	21,367	20,927
18-25	1,741 ^b	1,820 ^b	1,881 ^b	1,923 ^b	1,941 ^b	1,890 ^b	1,923 ^b	1,847 ^b	1,798 ^b	1,645	1,717 ^b	1,660 ^a	1,649	1,532	1,447
26 or Older	17,839 ^a	17,095 ^b	17,443 ^b	18,140	17,848 ^a	18,041	19,167	19,941	18,472	18,911	19,757	19,547	20,889	19,835	19,481
12-20	632 ^b	624 ^b	647 ^b	625 ^b	587 ^b	553 ^b	533 ^b	549 ^b	467 ^b	386 ^b	354 ^b	328 ^a	337 ^a	278	233
21 or Older	19,113 ^a	18,429 ^b	18,841 ^a	19,575	19,306	19,498	20,639	21,346	19,890	20,247	21,190	20,934	22,256 ^a	21,143	20,729
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6 ^a	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.6 ^a	8.3	8.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.24B Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	66.1 ^b	65.0	65.1	66.5 ^b	66.0 ^a	65.8	66.0 ^a	66.8 ^b	66.4 ^b	66.2 ^b	66.7 ^b	66.3 ^b	66.6 ^b	65.7 ^a	64.8
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.0 ^a	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6
12-17	1.2 ^a	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7
18 or Older	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.8
18-25	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3 ^a	2.4	2.2 ^a	2.4	2.8	2.8
26 or Older	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5
12-20	1.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.3	1.3	1.4 ^a	1.5 ^b	1.4 ^a	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7 ^b	1.0
21 or Older	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	85.9 ^b	86.0 ^b	86.9 ^b	85.8 ^b	86.2 ^b	86.9 ^b	88.2	88.5	87.8 ^a	87.3 ^a	87.5 ^a	88.6	90.5	90.0	90.3
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	51.0	50.1	50.3	51.8 ^a	51.0	51.2	51.6	51.9 ^a	51.8 ^a	51.8 ^a	52.1 ^b	52.2 ^b	52.7 ^b	51.7 ^a	50.7
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	16.5 ^a	16.0	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.8	16.4 ^a	16.8 ^a	15.5	15.5	15.9	15.5	16.2	15.5	15.3
12-17	3.8 ^b	3.1 ^b	3.7 ^b	3.3 ^b	2.5 ^a	3.0 ^b	2.3	3.0 ^b	2.6 ^a	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.5
18 or Older	17.0 ^a	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.8 ^a	17.2 ^b	15.8	15.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	15.7	15.6
18-25	9.3 ^b	9.4 ^b	9.7 ^b	9.7 ^b	9.6 ^b	9.4 ^b	9.6 ^b	8.9 ^b	8.6 ^b	7.9	8.2 ^a	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.3
26 or Older	18.4 ^a	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	18.2	18.8 ^b	17.2	17.3	17.7	17.3	18.0	17.2	17.0
12-20	5.9 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.1 ^b	5.3 ^b	5.3 ^b	4.7 ^b	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.2
21 or Older	17.5 ^a	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.8	17.4 ^a	17.8 ^b	16.4	16.4	16.8	16.3	17.0 ^a	16.2	16.0
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6 ^a	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.6 ^a	8.3	8.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.25A Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Alcohol Use	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
Lifetime	20,911 ^b	20,936 ^b	20,709 ^b	20,671 ^b	20,584 ^b	20,380 ^b	19,929 ^b	20,145 ^b	19,196 ^b	18,669 ^b	17,917 ^b	17,251 ^b	16,749 ^b	16,028	15,408
Past Year	17,492 ^b	17,554 ^b	17,568 ^b	17,729 ^b	17,605 ^b	17,366 ^b	16,904 ^b	17,081 ^b	16,434 ^b	15,938 ^b	15,372 ^b	14,692 ^b	14,305 ^b	13,602	13,055
Past Month	10,713 ^b	10,876 ^b	10,838 ^b	10,819 ^b	10,831 ^b	10,750 ^b	10,083 ^b	10,392 ^b	9,934 ^b	9,654 ^b	9,294 ^b	8,651 ^b	8,661 ^b	7,701	7,268
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	5,059 ^b	4,541												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	1,260 ^a	1,069												
MALE															
Lifetime	10,719 ^b	10,537 ^b	10,624 ^b	10,500 ^b	10,644 ^b	10,471 ^b	10,180 ^b	10,576 ^b	10,048 ^b	9,484 ^b	9,114 ^b	8,791 ^b	8,334 ^b	8,189 ^a	7,646
Past Year	8,847 ^b	8,735 ^b	8,946 ^b	8,927 ^b	9,056 ^b	8,903 ^b	8,520 ^b	8,949 ^b	8,638 ^b	8,004 ^b	7,821 ^b	7,425 ^b	7,041 ^b	6,806 ^a	6,317
Past Month	5,619 ^b	5,720 ^b	5,723 ^b	5,658 ^b	5,749 ^b	5,618 ^b	5,290 ^b	5,591 ^b	5,517 ^b	5,002 ^b	4,813 ^b	4,482 ^b	4,424 ^b	3,859	3,596
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	4,140 ^b	4,162 ^b	4,271 ^b	4,175 ^b	4,193 ^b	4,172 ^b	3,765 ^b	4,046 ^b	3,856 ^b	3,416 ^b	3,229 ^b	3,094 ^b	2,999 ^b	2,615 ^b	2,232
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	1,544 ^b	1,506 ^b	1,582 ^b	1,492 ^b	1,559 ^b	1,537 ^b	1,370 ^b	1,374 ^b	1,307 ^b	1,088 ^b	1,017 ^b	908 ^b	829 ^b	707	586
FEMALE															
Lifetime	10,192 ^b	10,399 ^b	10,085 ^b	10,171 ^b	9,940 ^b	9,909 ^b	9,750 ^b	9,570 ^b	9,148 ^b	9,185 ^b	8,803 ^b	8,459 ^b	8,415 ^a	7,839	7,762
Past Year	8,645 ^b	8,819 ^b	8,622 ^b	8,802 ^b	8,549 ^b	8,463 ^b	8,384 ^b	8,132 ^b	7,797 ^b	7,934 ^b	7,551 ^b	7,267 ^a	7,263 ^a	6,795	6,738
Past Month	5,094 ^b	5,156 ^b	5,115 ^b	5,160 ^b	5,082 ^b	5,132 ^b	4,793 ^b	4,801 ^b	4,417 ^b	4,652 ^b	4,481 ^b	4,170 ^b	4,236 ^b	3,842	3,672
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	2,444	2,309												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	554	483												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.25B Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Alcohol Use	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
Lifetime	56.2 ^b	55.8 ^b	54.9 ^b	53.9 ^b	53.9 ^b	53.0 ^b	52.3 ^b	52.7 ^b	50.5 ^b	48.5 ^b	46.9 ^b	45.3 ^b	44.1 ^b	42.3 ^a	41.0
Past Year	47.0 ^b	46.8 ^b	46.6 ^b	46.3 ^b	46.1 ^b	45.2 ^b	44.4 ^b	44.7 ^b	43.3 ^b	41.4 ^b	40.2 ^b	38.6 ^b	37.7 ^b	35.9	34.7
Past Month	28.8 ^b	29.0 ^b	28.7 ^b	28.2 ^b	28.4 ^b	28.0 ^b	26.5 ^b	27.2 ^b	26.2 ^b	25.1 ^b	24.3 ^b	22.7 ^b	22.8 ^b	20.3	19.3
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	13.4 ^b	12.1												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	3.3 ^a	2.8												
MALE															
Lifetime	56.5 ^b	55.0 ^b	54.9 ^b	53.7 ^b	54.1 ^b	53.1 ^b	52.1 ^b	53.8 ^b	51.3 ^b	48.5 ^b	46.7 ^b	45.0 ^b	42.9 ^b	42.1 ^b	39.5
Past Year	46.6 ^b	45.6 ^b	46.3 ^b	45.6 ^b	46.0 ^b	45.2 ^b	43.6 ^b	45.6 ^b	44.1 ^b	40.9 ^b	40.1 ^b	38.0 ^b	36.2 ^b	35.0 ^b	32.6
Past Month	29.6 ^b	29.9 ^b	29.6 ^b	28.9 ^b	29.2 ^b	28.5 ^b	27.1 ^b	28.5 ^b	28.1 ^b	25.6 ^b	24.7 ^b	23.0 ^b	22.8 ^b	19.8	18.6
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	21.8 ^b	21.7 ^b	22.1 ^b	21.3 ^b	21.3 ^b	21.2 ^b	19.3 ^b	20.6 ^b	19.7 ^b	17.5 ^b	16.5 ^b	15.8 ^b	15.4 ^b	13.4 ^b	11.5
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	8.1 ^b	7.9 ^b	8.2 ^b	7.6 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.8 ^b	7.0 ^b	7.0 ^b	6.7 ^b	5.6 ^b	5.2 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.3 ^b	3.6	3.0
FEMALE															
Lifetime	56.0 ^b	56.6 ^b	54.8 ^b	54.2 ^b	53.8 ^b	52.9 ^b	52.5 ^b	51.4 ^b	49.8 ^b	48.5 ^b	47.1 ^b	45.6 ^b	45.4 ^b	42.5	42.5
Past Year	47.5 ^b	48.0 ^b	46.9 ^b	46.9 ^b	46.2 ^b	45.2 ^b	45.2 ^b	43.7 ^b	42.4 ^b	41.9 ^b	40.4 ^b	39.2 ^a	39.2 ^a	36.9	36.9
Past Month	28.0 ^b	28.1 ^b	27.8 ^b	27.5 ^b	27.5 ^b	27.4 ^b	25.8 ^b	25.8 ^b	24.0 ^b	24.6 ^b	24.0 ^b	22.5 ^b	22.9 ^b	20.8	20.1
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	13.3	12.6												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	3.0	2.6												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.26A Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Topics of Perception/Feelings Questions	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...	Youths Who Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors¹														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	21,890 ^b	22,084 ^b	22,500 ^b	22,726 ^b	22,839 ^a	22,846 ^a	22,661 ^b	22,479 ^b	22,255 ^b	22,926	22,871	22,920	22,965	22,929	23,014
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	21,834 ^b	22,029 ^b	22,358 ^b	22,512 ^b	22,652 ^b	22,592 ^b	22,271 ^b	22,014 ^b	21,570 ^b	21,972 ^b	21,959 ^b	21,677 ^b	21,423 ^a	21,458 ^a	21,160
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	22,536 ^b	22,747 ^b	23,127 ^b	23,203 ^b	23,319 ^b	23,177 ^b	22,859 ^b	22,602 ^b	22,119 ^b	22,574 ^b	22,448 ^b	22,209 ^b	22,028 ^a	21,999 ^a	21,782
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	21,810 ^b	21,840 ^b	22,158 ^a	22,209	22,442	22,272	22,044 ^b	21,946 ^b	21,773 ^b	22,274	22,273	22,232	22,210	22,291	22,346
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...	Youths Who Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors²														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	21,396 ^b	21,642 ^b	21,967 ^b	22,054 ^b	22,337 ^b	22,321 ^b	22,065 ^b	21,956 ^b	21,793 ^b	22,405 ^b	22,510 ^b	22,424 ^b	22,736 ^b	22,899	22,967
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	19,525	19,762	20,079 ^b	20,225 ^b	20,474 ^b	20,521 ^b	20,211 ^b	19,873	19,553	19,724	19,816	19,509	19,516	19,731	19,619
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	19,749	19,908	20,350 ^b	20,386 ^b	20,734 ^b	20,641 ^b	20,354 ^b	19,970 ^a	19,630	19,787	19,783	19,436	19,425	19,643	19,677
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	20,798 ^b	20,875 ^b	21,215 ^b	21,447 ^b	21,664 ^b	21,577 ^b	21,451 ^b	21,278 ^b	21,212 ^b	21,708 ^b	21,854 ^b	21,778 ^b	22,015 ^a	22,081	22,227

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analysis.

² Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.26B Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Topics of Perception/Feelings Questions	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...	Youths Who Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors¹														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	89.5 ^b	89.8 ^b	90.6 ^b	91.1 ^b	91.4 ^b	92.1 ^b	92.4 ^b	92.6 ^b	92.6 ^b	93.2 ^a	93.1 ^b	93.5	93.8	93.6	94.0
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	89.1 ^b	89.4 ^b	89.8 ^b	90.2 ^b	90.4 ^b	91.0 ^b	90.7 ^b	90.5 ^b	89.6 ^b	89.3 ^b	89.3 ^b	88.4 ^b	87.5 ^a	87.6 ^a	86.5
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	92.0 ^b	92.2 ^b	93.0 ^b	92.9 ^b	93.1 ^b	93.3 ^b	93.1 ^b	93.0 ^b	91.9 ^b	91.6 ^b	91.3 ^b	90.6 ^b	90.0 ^a	89.8	89.0
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	89.0 ^b	88.5 ^b	89.0 ^b	88.9 ^b	89.6 ^b	89.6 ^b	89.7 ^b	90.3 ^a	90.5	90.5 ^a	90.5	90.7	90.6	90.9	91.2
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...	Youths Who Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors²														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	87.1 ^b	87.6 ^b	88.1 ^b	88.2 ^b	89.1 ^b	89.8 ^b	89.7 ^b	90.3 ^b	90.5 ^b	91.0 ^b	91.4 ^b	91.4 ^b	92.5 ^b	93.4	93.6
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	79.5	80.0	80.6	80.8	81.7 ^b	82.5 ^b	82.2 ^b	81.7 ^b	81.3 ^a	80.0	80.5	79.5	79.5	80.4	80.0
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	80.4	80.6	81.6 ^a	81.4 ^a	82.7 ^b	82.9 ^b	82.7 ^b	82.1 ^b	81.5 ^a	80.3	80.3	79.2	79.2	80.1	80.2
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	84.7 ^b	84.4 ^b	85.0 ^b	85.6 ^b	86.4 ^b	86.6 ^b	87.1 ^b	87.5 ^b	88.1 ^b	88.1 ^b	88.7 ^b	88.7 ^b	89.7 ^a	90.1	90.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analysis.

² Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.27A Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Prevention Program/Messages	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	3,134 ^b	3,455 ^b	3,070 ^a	2,946	2,885	2,841	2,742	2,944	2,774	2,894	2,949	2,840	2,735	2,777	2,796
Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	1,347 ^b	1,476 ^b	1,358 ^b	1,341 ^b	1,226 ^b	1,192 ^b	1,090 ^b	1,000	1,002	983	1,015	892	1,003	902	911
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	20,483 ^b	20,757 ^b	20,762 ^b	20,365 ^b	19,928 ^b	19,407 ^b	19,179 ^b	18,711 ^b	18,243 ^b	18,489 ^b	18,712 ^b	17,792	17,849	17,925	17,740
Saw or Heard Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages in School among Youths Enrolled in School ^{1,2}	17,599 ^a	17,424	17,794 ^b	18,191 ^b	17,884 ^b	17,604 ^a	17,534 ^a	17,126	17,170	17,294	17,425	16,909	16,857	16,976	16,828
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	14,255 ^b	14,566 ^b	15,063 ^b	15,002 ^b	15,012 ^b	14,827 ^b	14,416 ^b	14,090 ^a	13,916	14,224 ^b	14,338 ^b	13,565	13,728	13,987	13,715

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

² Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.27B Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Prevention Program/Messages	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	12.7 ^b	13.9 ^b	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.1	12.1	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.1	11.3	11.4
Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	5.5 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.3 ^b	4.9 ^b	4.8 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.7
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	83.2 ^b	83.6 ^b	83.0 ^b	81.1 ^b	79.3 ^b	77.8 ^b	77.9 ^b	76.9 ^b	75.9 ^b	75.1 ^b	75.9 ^b	72.6	72.9	73.3	72.7
Saw or Heard Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages in School among Youths Enrolled in School ^{1,2}	78.8 ^b	78.1 ^b	78.2 ^b	77.9 ^b	76.9 ^b	75.8 ^b	76.1 ^b	75.2 ^b	75.7 ^b	74.6 ^b	75.0 ^b	73.5 ^b	73.0	72.7	71.8
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	58.1 ^b	58.9 ^b	60.3 ^b	59.8 ^b	59.8 ^b	59.6 ^b	58.6 ^b	58.1 ^b	58.0 ^a	57.8 ^a	58.3 ^b	55.5	56.2	57.2	56.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

² Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.28A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	2,196 ^b	1,973 ^b	2,142 ^b	2,114 ^b	2,061 ^b	2,089 ^b	2,224 ^b	2,379	2,439	2,617	2,398	2,427	2,568	2,600	2,582
Cocaine	1,032	986	998	872 ^a	977	906	724 ^b	623 ^b	642 ^b	670 ^b	639 ^b	601 ^b	766 ^b	968	1,085
Crack	337 ^b	269 ^b	215 ^b	230 ^b	243 ^b	353 ^b	209 ^b	95	83	76	84	58	109	37 ^a	88
Heroin	117	92 ^a	118	108	90 ^a	106	116	187	142	178	156	169	212	135	170
Hallucinogens	nc	1,160	1,178												
LSD	338 ^b	200 ^b	235 ^b	243 ^b	265 ^b	271 ^b	400 ^b	341 ^b	381 ^b	358 ^b	421 ^b	482 ^b	586 ^b	664 ^a	844
PCP	123 ^b	105 ^a	106 ^a	77	70	58	53	45	46	48	90	32	41	42	43
Ecstasy	nc	839	757												
Inhalants	nc	600	526												
Methamphetamine	nc	225	192												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	2,126	2,139												
Tranquilizers	nc	1,437	1,374												
Stimulants	nc	1,260	1,374												
Sedatives	nc	425	294												
CIGARETTES	1,940	1,983	2,122 ^b	2,282 ^b	2,456 ^b	2,231 ^b	2,453 ^b	2,545 ^b	2,403 ^b	2,394 ^b	2,336 ^b	2,071 ^a	2,164 ^b	1,956	1,782
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	1,016 ^b	1,064 ^b	1,101 ^b	965 ^b	1,049 ^b	983 ^b	945 ^b	1,136 ^b	962 ^b	878 ^b	778 ^a	813 ^a	756	622	620
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	1,335	1,157												
CIGARS	2,858 ^b	2,736 ^b	3,058 ^b	3,349 ^b	3,061 ^b	3,078 ^b	2,918 ^b	3,146 ^b	2,950 ^b	2,800 ^a	2,664 ^a	2,770 ^a	2,597	2,569	2,359
ALCOHOL	3,942 ^b	4,082 ^b	4,396	4,274 ^a	4,378	4,551	4,466	4,561	4,675	4,699	4,589	4,559	4,655	4,761	4,639

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.28B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.9	0.8 ^b	0.9	0.9	0.8 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cocaine	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4	0.4
Crack	0.1 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^a	0.0						
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	nc	0.4	0.4												
LSD	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.3					
PCP	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	0.3	0.3												
Inhalants	nc	0.2	0.2												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.1	0.1												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.8	0.8												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.5	0.5												
Stimulants	nc	0.5	0.5												
Sedatives	nc	0.2	0.1												
CIGARETTES	0.8 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.7	0.7
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.2
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.5	0.4												
CIGARS	1.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.0	1.0	0.9				
ALCOHOL	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.29A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Marijuana	1,373 ^a	1,219	1,252	1,139	1,194	1,168	1,248	1,343 ^a	1,274	1,375 ^a	1,255	1,200	1,203	1,169	1,197
Cocaine	310 ^b	282 ^b	274 ^b	286 ^b	260 ^b	254 ^b	196 ^b	145	156 ^a	146	120	94	117	112	107
Crack	86 ^b	76 ^b	42 ^b	32 ^b	41 ^b	52 ^b	17	18 ^a	14	19 ^a	18	10	11	*	6
Heroin	39 ^b	25 ^a	31 ^b	18	24 ^a	16	29 ^a	19	23	38 ^b	21	21	13	11	8
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	340	319										
LSD	180	96 ^b	99 ^b	105 ^a	76 ^b	97 ^b	147	106 ^a	100 ^a	123	125	122	165	206	160
PCP	77 ^b	59 ^b	43 ^b	55 ^b	43 ^b	38 ^b	37 ^b	26	22	29 ^a	45 ^b	19	17	34 ^a	12
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	168	143										
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	349 ^a	262										
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	24	16										
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr										
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	415	423										
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	210	228										
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	276	244										
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	46	55										
CIGARETTES	1,187 ^b	1,226 ^b	1,294 ^b	1,303 ^b	1,333 ^b	1,198 ^b	1,288 ^b	1,273 ^b	1,205 ^b	1,165 ^b	1,032 ^b	932 ^b	838	823	723
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	403 ^b	439 ^b	417 ^b	334 ^b	386 ^b	333 ^b	277 ^b	313 ^b	286 ^b	268 ^b	197 ^b	209 ^b	165 ^a	119	105
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	nc	nc	460 ^b	353										
CIGARS	1,113 ^b	1,163 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,270 ^b	1,217 ^b	1,145 ^b	1,120 ^b	1,085 ^b	940 ^b	969 ^b	849 ^b	730 ^b	797 ^b	671	575
ALCOHOL	2,588 ^b	2,593 ^b	2,743 ^b	2,749 ^b	2,706 ^b	2,698 ^b	2,568 ^b	2,662 ^b	2,476	2,622 ^b	2,448	2,417	2,335	2,358	2,293

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.29B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr									
Marijuana	5.5 ^b	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.5 ^a	5.2	5.5 ^a	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
Cocaine	1.3 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.6	0.6 ^a	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Crack	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Heroin	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.4	1.3									
LSD	0.7	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.6	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
PCP	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.0				
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.7	0.6									
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.4 ^a	1.1									
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.1	0.1									
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr									
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.7	1.7									
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.8	0.9									
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.1	1.0									
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.2	0.2									
CIGARETTES	4.8 ^b	4.9 ^b	5.1 ^b	5.1 ^b	5.2 ^b	4.7 ^b	5.2 ^b	5.2 ^b	4.9 ^b	4.7 ^b	4.1 ^b	3.7 ^b	3.4	3.3	2.9
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	1.6 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.7 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.7 ^a	0.5	0.4
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.8 ^b	1.4									
CIGARS	4.5 ^b	4.7 ^b	4.9 ^b	5.0 ^b	4.8 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.4 ^b	3.9 ^b	3.9 ^b	3.4 ^b	2.9 ^b	3.2 ^b	2.7	2.3
ALCOHOL	10.5 ^b	10.4 ^b	10.9 ^b	10.8 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.3 ^b	10.8 ^b	10.2 ^a	10.5 ^b	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.30A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Marijuana	823 ^b	754 ^b	890 ^b	975 ^b	868 ^b	921 ^b	976 ^b	1,036 ^b	1,165	1,242	1,143 ^a	1,227	1,365	1,431	1,385
Cocaine	721 ^b	704 ^b	724 ^b	586 ^b	718 ^b	652 ^b	527 ^b	478 ^b	486 ^b	523 ^b	519 ^b	507 ^b	649 ^b	856	978
Crack	251 ^b	193 ^b	173 ^b	197 ^b	202 ^b	300 ^b	191 ^b	77	69	57	66	47	98	37 ^a	82
Heroin	78 ^a	67 ^b	87	90 ^a	65 ^b	90 ^a	86 ^a	167	119	140	135	148	198	124	162
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	819	860							
LSD	158 ^b	104 ^b	136 ^b	138 ^b	189 ^b	174 ^b	253 ^b	234 ^b	280 ^b	235 ^b	296 ^b	360 ^b	421 ^b	458 ^b	684
PCP	46	46	63	22	27	19	16	19	25	19	45	13	24	*	31
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	671	614							
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	250	264							
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	201	176							
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,710	1,716							
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,227	1,146							
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	984	1,130							
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	379	239							
CIGARETTES	753 ^b	757 ^b	829 ^b	979	1,124	1,033	1,165	1,271 ^a	1,198	1,229	1,304 ^a	1,139	1,325 ^b	1,133	1,059
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	612	625	684 ^a	631	664 ^a	650 ^a	668 ^a	822 ^b	676 ^a	610	580	605	592	503	514
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	875	804							
CIGARS	1,745	1,572	1,813	2,079 ^a	1,845	1,933	1,797	2,061	2,010	1,831	1,815	2,040	1,800	1,898	1,784
ALCOHOL	1,354 ^b	1,490 ^b	1,653 ^b	1,525 ^b	1,673 ^b	1,853 ^b	1,898 ^b	1,899 ^b	2,199	2,077	2,141	2,142	2,320	2,403	2,346

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.30B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^a	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cocaine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3 ^b	0.3	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4	0.4					
Crack	0.1 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^a	0.0						
Heroin	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	nc	0.3	0.4												
LSD	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3								
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	0.3	0.3												
Inhalants	nc	0.1	0.1												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.1	0.1												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.7	0.7												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.5	0.5												
Stimulants	nc	0.4	0.5												
Sedatives	nc	0.2	0.1												
CIGARETTES	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^a	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5 ^a	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^a	0.5 ^a	0.6 ^b	0.5	0.6 ^b	0.5	0.4
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.4	0.3												
CIGARS	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0 ^b	0.8	0.9 ^a	0.8	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^a	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
ALCOHOL	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.8 ^a	0.8 ^a	0.8 ^a	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.31A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Marijuana	733 ^b	666 ^b	714 ^b	723 ^b	742 ^b	787 ^b	817 ^a	988	918	1,060	966	1,017	1,094	1,048	1,013
Cocaine	594 ^a	576 ^b	592 ^a	498 ^b	570 ^b	541 ^b	426 ^b	397 ^b	372 ^b	467 ^b	443 ^b	432 ^b	501 ^b	663	766
Crack	100 ^a	109 ^b	120 ^b	142 ^b	132 ^b	88	91 ^a	62	39	40	49	25	54	37	48
Heroin	66	42	46	57	56	70	58	83	83	100	95	66	75	57	82
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	670	725							
LSD	142 ^b	98 ^b	112 ^b	114 ^b	162 ^b	171 ^b	235 ^b	228 ^b	261 ^b	222 ^b	264 ^b	312 ^b	371 ^b	387 ^b	567
PCP	46 ^b	41 ^b	49 ^b	22	27	19	16	17	24	18	28	13	24	8	9
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	531	460							
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	188	184							
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	91	79							
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr							
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	596	585							
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	489 ^a	617							
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	600	617							
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	86	75							
CIGARETTES	641 ^b	659 ^b	765 ^b	848	1,041	989	1,076	1,147 ^a	1,120	1,156 ^a	1,204 ^a	1,031	1,181 ^a	1,050	978
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	447	474 ^a	566 ^b	493 ^b	554 ^b	566 ^b	549 ^b	618 ^b	599 ^b	525 ^b	488 ^a	505 ^b	479 ^a	403	363
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	517	452							
CIGARS	1,031 ^a	1,055 ^a	1,199	1,332	1,275	1,379	1,277	1,417 ^a	1,388	1,238	1,291	1,334	1,311	1,281	1,226
ALCOHOL	1,230 ^b	1,430 ^b	1,484 ^b	1,421 ^b	1,612 ^b	1,741 ^b	1,706 ^b	1,775 ^b	2,008	1,971	1,945 ^a	2,056	2,225	2,203	2,191

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.31B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	2.4 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.4 ^a	2.5 ^a	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
Cocaine	1.9	1.8 ^a	1.8	1.5 ^b	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.9	2.2
Crack	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.3 ^a	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	nc	1.9	2.1												
LSD	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.6
PCP	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	1.5	1.3												
Inhalants	nc	0.5	0.5												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.3	0.2												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	1.7	1.7												
Tranquilizers	nc	1.4 ^a	1.8												
Stimulants	nc	1.7	1.8												
Sedatives	nc	0.2	0.2												
CIGARETTES	2.1 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.4 ^a	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.4 ^a	3.3	3.4 ^a	3.5 ^a	3.0	3.4 ^a	3.0	2.8
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	1.4 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.7 ^b	1.7 ^b	1.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.4 ^a	1.5 ^b	1.4 ^a	1.2	1.0
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	1.5	1.3												
CIGARS	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1 ^a	3.9	4.2 ^a	3.9	4.2 ^a	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5
ALCOHOL	4.0 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.9 ^b	5.3 ^b	5.2 ^b	5.3 ^b	5.9	5.7	5.6 ^a	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.32A Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr
Marijuana	90 ^b	88 ^b	176 ^b	252	126 ^b	134 ^b	159 ^b	49 ^b	247	182 ^b	177 ^b	210 ^a	271	383	372
Cocaine	127	128	133	87 ^b	147	112 ^a	102 ^a	81 ^b	114	56 ^b	76 ^b	75 ^b	148	193	213
Crack	151 ^b	83	53	55	70	212 ^a	101 ^a	15	30	17	17	23	44	*	34
Heroin	12 ^b	25 ^a	40	33	9 ^b	20 ^a	28	85	37	40	40	82	124	68	80
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	150	134
LSD	16 ^b	*	24 ^b	24 ^a	28 ^a	*	18 ^b	*	20 ^b	13 ^b	33 ^a	48	50	71	117
PCP	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	22
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	141	154
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	62	80
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	110	97
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,114	1,130
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	738 ^a	530
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	384	513
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	293	164
CIGARETTES	111	98	63	131	83	45	89	124	78	73	101	108	144	84	81
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	166	150	118	137	109	84	119	204	77	85	92	99	113	100	152
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	358	352
CIGARS	714	518	614	747	570	555	521	644	622	593	524	706	489	617	558
ALCOHOL	124	60 ^a	169	105	60	112	193	124	191	106	196	85	95	200	156

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.32B Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nr	nr											
Marijuana	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 ^a	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0 ^a	0.1	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crack	0.1 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Heroin	0.0 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	0.1	0.1											
LSD	0.0 ^b	*	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^a	*	0.0 ^b	*	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PCP	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Ecstasy	nc	nc	0.1	0.1											
Inhalants	nc	nc	0.0	0.0											
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	0.1	0.0											
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nc	nr	nr											
Pain Relievers ³	nc	nc	0.5	0.5											
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	0.4 ^a	0.3											
Stimulants	nc	nc	0.2	0.2											
Sedatives	nc	nc	0.1	0.1											
CIGARETTES	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	nc	0.2	0.2											
CIGARS	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
ALCOHOL	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.33B Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	17.0 ^b	16.8 ^b	17.1 ^b	17.4 ^b	17.4 ^b	17.6 ^b	17.8 ^b	17.0 ^b	18.4	17.5 ^b	17.9 ^b	18.0 ^b	18.5	19.0	19.3
Cocaine	19.8 ^b	19.8 ^b	20.0 ^b	19.7 ^b	20.3 ^a	20.2 ^a	19.8 ^b	19.9 ^b	21.2	20.1 ^b	20.0 ^b	20.4 ^b	21.8	21.5	21.8
Crack	25.0	21.8	21.9	23.4	22.8	29.6	27.1	20.6 ^a	24.8	20.8 ^a	20.5 ^a	24.4	26.4	21.3 ^a	25.0
Heroin	21.0	20.9 ^a	24.4	22.2	20.7 ^a	21.8 ^a	23.5	25.3	21.4 ^b	22.1 ^a	23.0	24.5	28.0	25.4	25.5
Hallucinogens	nc	19.6	19.6												
LSD	17.4 ^b	17.2 ^b	18.4 ^b	18.3 ^a	19.4	18.2 ^b	18.4 ^b	18.3 ^b	19.0 ^b	18.6 ^b	19.0 ^b	19.7	19.7	19.6	20.6
PCP	16.0	17.4	18.9	16.5	16.3	16.4	15.9	16.8	17.6	17.8	16.6	17.1	17.7	15.3	19.6
Ecstasy	nc	20.7	21.4												
Inhalants	nc	17.4	18.2												
Methamphetamine	nc	25.8	24.6												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	25.8	24.4												
Tranquilizers	nc	25.9 ^a	23.9												
Stimulants	nc	22.3 ^a	24.3												
Sedatives	nc	28.3	24.8												
CIGARETTES	16.9 ^b	16.9 ^b	16.7 ^b	17.3	17.1 ^b	16.9 ^b	17.4 ^a	17.5	17.3 ^a	17.2 ^b	17.8	17.8	18.6 ^a	17.9	18.0
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	19.9 ^a	19.8 ^a	18.8 ^b	19.7 ^a	18.9 ^b	19.2 ^b	20.1	20.7	19.1 ^b	19.1 ^b	19.9 ^a	19.8 ^a	20.6	20.9	22.0
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	21.3	20.4												
CIGARS	21.8	20.3	20.2	21.2	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.7	20.5	19.6 ^b	20.5	21.6	20.4	20.9	20.9
ALCOHOL	16.6 ^b	16.4 ^b	16.4 ^b	16.4 ^b	16.6 ^b	16.8 ^b	17.0 ^a	16.9 ^b	17.1	17.1 ^a	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.4

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.34A Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	7,737	7,381												
Marijuana	4,294	4,198	4,469 ^a	4,090	4,184	3,941	4,228	4,322	4,505 ^a	4,165	4,304	4,206	4,176	4,007	3,992
Cocaine	1,488 ^b	1,515 ^b	1,571 ^b	1,549 ^b	1,665 ^b	1,604 ^b	1,412 ^b	1,108	1,012	821	1,119	855	913	896	867
Heroin	214 ^b	189 ^b	270 ^b	227 ^b	324 ^b	214 ^b	283 ^b	369 ^b	361 ^b	426 ^a	467	517	586	591	626
Hallucinogens	nc	267	343												
Inhalants	nc	121	110												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	872	684
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	2,742	2,541												
Pain Relievers	nc	2,038	1,753												
Tranquilizers	nc	688	618												
Stimulants	nc	426	540												
Sedatives	nc	154	205												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	2,375	2,144												
ALCOHOL	18,100 ^b	17,805 ^b	18,654 ^b	18,658 ^b	18,852 ^b	18,687 ^b	18,478 ^b	18,763 ^b	17,967 ^b	16,672 ^b	17,714 ^b	17,298 ^b	16,994 ^b	15,736	15,057
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	2,663	2,326												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	20,810	20,112												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.34B Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	2.9	2.7												
Marijuana	1.8 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^b	1.6	1.7 ^a	1.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Cocaine	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.4	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2						
Hallucinogens	nc	0.1	0.1												
Inhalants	nc	0.0	0.0												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	1.0	0.9												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.8	0.7												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.3	0.2												
Stimulants	nc	0.2	0.2												
Sedatives	nc	0.1	0.1												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.9	0.8												
ALCOHOL	7.7 ^b	7.5 ^b	7.8 ^b	7.7 ^b	7.7 ^b	7.5 ^b	7.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	7.1 ^b	6.5 ^b	6.8 ^b	6.6 ^b	6.4 ^b	5.9	5.6
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	1.0	0.9												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	7.8	7.5												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.35A Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	855	789								
Marijuana	1,055 ^b	955 ^b	979 ^b	907 ^b	869 ^b	786 ^b	846 ^b	834 ^b	868 ^b	879 ^b	806 ^b	715 ^a	667	651	584
Cocaine	105 ^b	86 ^b	91 ^b	93 ^b	94 ^b	96 ^b	83 ^b	45	33	42	39	22	27	31	29
Heroin	13 ^b	12 ^b	21 ^b	9 ^a	12 ^b	8 ^a	17 ^b	18 ^b	7	30 ^b	20 ^a	10 ^a	18 ^a	6	1
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	66	65								
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	56	54								
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	10
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	216	226								
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	122	152								
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	77	86								
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	38	56								
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	26	32								
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	127	153								
ALCOHOL	1,453 ^b	1,471 ^b	1,517 ^b	1,407 ^b	1,362 ^b	1,367 ^b	1,220 ^b	1,136 ^b	1,109 ^b	947 ^b	855 ^b	697 ^b	679 ^b	623 ^b	488
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	245	213								
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,233 ^a	1,064								

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.35B Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	3.4	3.2												
Marijuana	4.3 ^b	3.8 ^b	3.9 ^b	3.6 ^b	3.4 ^b	3.1 ^b	3.4 ^b	3.4 ^b	3.6 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.2 ^b	2.9 ^a	2.7	2.6	2.3
Cocaine	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.0 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	nc	0.3	0.3												
Inhalants	nc	0.2	0.2												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.9	0.9												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.5	0.6												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.3	0.3												
Stimulants	nc	0.2	0.2												
Sedatives	nc	0.1	0.1												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.5	0.6												
ALCOHOL	5.9 ^b	5.9 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.5 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.4 ^b	4.9 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.6 ^b	3.8 ^b	3.4 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.7 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.0
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	1.0	0.9												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	5.0 ^a	4.3												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.36A Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	6,883	6,592												
Marijuana	3,239	3,243	3,491	3,182	3,315	3,156	3,382	3,487	3,637	3,286	3,498	3,491	3,510	3,356	3,408
Cocaine	1,383 ^b	1,429 ^b	1,480 ^b	1,456 ^b	1,571 ^b	1,508 ^b	1,329 ^b	1,063	979	778	1,080	833	886	865	837
Heroin	201 ^b	177 ^b	249 ^b	218 ^b	311 ^b	206 ^b	267 ^b	351 ^b	354 ^b	396 ^a	447	507	568	585	625
Hallucinogens	nc	201	278												
Inhalants	nc	65	55												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	850	674
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	2,526	2,315												
Pain Relievers	nc	1,916	1,601												
Tranquilizers	nc	610	532												
Stimulants	nc	388	485												
Sedatives	nc	128	173												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	2,248	1,991												
ALCOHOL	16,647 ^b	16,334 ^b	17,137 ^b	17,251 ^b	17,490 ^b	17,319 ^b	17,258 ^b	17,626 ^b	16,858 ^b	15,724 ^a	16,859 ^b	16,602 ^b	16,316 ^b	15,113	14,569
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	2,418	2,113												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	19,577	19,048												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.36B Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	2.8	2.7												
Marijuana	1.5	1.5	1.6 ^a	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Cocaine	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^a	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3					
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3						
Hallucinogens	nc	0.1	0.1												
Inhalants	nc	0.0	0.0												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	1.0	0.9												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.8 ^a	0.7												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.3	0.2												
Stimulants	nc	0.2	0.2												
Sedatives	nc	0.1	0.1												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.9	0.8												
ALCOHOL	7.9 ^b	7.7 ^b	8.0 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.8 ^b	7.7 ^b	7.8 ^b	7.4 ^b	6.8 ^b	7.2 ^b	7.0 ^b	6.8 ^b	6.2	6.0
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	1.0	0.9												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	8.1	7.8												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.37A Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	2,530	2,428												
Marijuana	1,860	1,886	1,936	1,911	1,862	1,840	1,861	1,865	1,955	1,948	1,900	1,878	1,706	1,796	1,743
Cocaine	377 ^b	393 ^b	462 ^b	484 ^b	422 ^b	451 ^b	393 ^b	307 ^a	230	204	217	232	185	229	215
Heroin	47 ^b	42 ^b	70 ^b	89 ^a	66 ^b	77 ^b	99 ^a	104	119	139	173	182	168	155	152
Hallucinogens	nc	117	171												
Inhalants	nc	15	13												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	156	135
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	687 ^a	544												
Pain Relievers	nc	427 ^b	291												
Tranquilizers	nc	234	188												
Stimulants	nc	159	170												
Sedatives	nc	22	30												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	515 ^a	392												
ALCOHOL	5,477 ^b	5,462 ^b	5,609 ^b	5,692 ^b	5,778 ^b	5,526 ^b	5,726 ^b	5,422 ^b	5,342 ^b	4,936 ^b	4,956 ^b	4,529 ^b	4,284 ^b	3,821	3,684
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	1,024	876												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	5,327	5,236												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.37B Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	7.2	7.0												
Marijuana	6.0 ^b	5.9 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.9 ^a	5.7 ^a	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7 ^a	5.7 ^a	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.0
Cocaine	1.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.9 ^a	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Heroin	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	nc	0.3	0.5												
Inhalants	nc	0.0	0.0												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.4
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	2.0 ^a	1.6												
Pain Relievers	nc	1.2 ^b	0.8												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.7	0.5												
Stimulants	nc	0.5	0.5												
Sedatives	nc	0.1	0.1												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	1.5 ^a	1.1												
ALCOHOL	17.7 ^b	17.2 ^b	17.4 ^b	17.5 ^b	17.6 ^b	16.9 ^b	17.4 ^b	16.1 ^b	15.7 ^b	14.4 ^b	14.3 ^b	13.0 ^b	12.3 ^b	10.9	10.7
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	2.9	2.5												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	15.3	15.1												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.38A Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4,352	4,164
Marijuana	1,378	1,357	1,554	1,271 ^a	1,453	1,316 ^a	1,521	1,623	1,683	1,338 ^a	1,598	1,612	1,804	1,560	1,665
Cocaine	1,006 ^b	1,036 ^b	1,018 ^b	972 ^b	1,150 ^b	1,057 ^b	937 ^a	756	749	575	862	601	702	637	623
Heroin	153 ^b	135 ^b	179 ^b	129 ^b	245 ^a	129 ^b	167 ^b	246 ^b	236 ^b	256 ^a	274 ^a	325	400	430	473
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	84	107
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	51	42
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	694	539
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,840	1,771
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,489	1,310
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	376	343
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	229	315
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	106	143
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,733	1,599
ALCOHOL	11,169	10,872	11,528	11,560	11,711	11,793	11,532	12,204 ^a	11,516	10,788	11,903 ^a	12,072 ^a	12,032 ^a	11,291	10,885
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,394	1,237
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	14,250	13,812

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.38B Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	2.1	2.0												
Marijuana	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Cocaine	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^a	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	nc	0.0	0.1												
Inhalants	nc	0.0	0.0												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.9	0.8												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.7	0.6												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.2	0.2												
Stimulants	nc	0.1	0.1												
Sedatives	nc	0.1	0.1												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.8	0.8												
ALCOHOL	6.2 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.3 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.3 ^b	5.9 ^b	5.4	5.9 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.9 ^b	5.4	5.2
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.7	0.6												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	6.9	6.6												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.39B Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 1971-2016

Survey Year	Aged 12-17	Aged 18-25	Aged 26-34
1971	5.1	17.3	5.7
1972	6.0	27.8	10.3
1974	10.2	25.2	9.1
1976	10.5	25.0	12.5
1977	14.1	27.4	13.7
1979	14.2	35.6	19.7
1982	9.9	27.2	19.0
1985	10.2	21.7	19.0
1988	5.4	15.3	12.3
1990	4.4	12.7	9.5
1991	3.6	12.9	7.7
1992	3.4	10.9	9.3
1993	4.0	11.1	7.5
1994	6.0	12.1	6.9
1995	8.2	12.0	6.7
1996	7.1	13.2	6.3
1997	9.4	12.8	6.0
1998	8.3	13.8	5.5
1999	7.2	14.2	5.4
2000	7.2	13.6	5.9
2001	8.0	16.0	6.8
2002	8.2	17.3	7.7
2003	7.9	17.0	8.4
2004	7.6	16.1	8.3
2005	6.8	16.6	8.6
2006	6.7	16.3	8.5
2007	6.7	16.5	7.9
2008	6.7	16.6	8.8
2009	7.4	18.2	9.6
2010	7.4	18.5	10.6
2011	7.9	19.0	10.2
2012	7.2	18.7	11.3
2013	7.1	19.1	12.6
2014	7.4	19.6	12.7
2015	7.0	19.8	12.9
2016	6.5	20.8	14.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Estimates for 1971 through 1977 for youths aged 12 to 17 and for adults aged 26 to 34 may differ from estimates for these age groups for these survey years that were published in other NSDUH reports. The estimates shown here for these survey years have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on later versions of the NSDUH instrument. Estimates were adjusted by applying the ratio of the adjusted and unadjusted rate from 1979 for each age group to the original estimate.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted for comparability with estimates for 1994 through 1998. Estimates were adjusted by formally modeling the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using 1994 data. For information on the adjustment procedures, see Appendix E of the report in the following reference: Office of Applied Studies. (1999). *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1997* (HHS Publication No. 99-3295, NHSDA Series H-8). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

NOTE: Estimates for 1999 through 2016 have not been adjusted for comparability. See Appendix C of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* for information on the comparability of the 1999 and later estimates with pre-1999 estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 1971-2016.

Table 7.40B Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 1971-2016

Survey Year	Aged 12-17	Aged 18-25	Aged 26-34
1971	--	--	--
1972	1.3	--	--
1974	2.3	7.0	--
1976	2.0	6.1	--
1977	2.2	8.8	--
1979	3.6	17.0	5.7
1982	3.7	15.9	9.3
1985	3.4	13.6	10.5
1988	2.5	10.5	7.0
1990	1.9	6.5	5.9
1991	1.3	6.7	4.4
1992	1.0	5.5	4.3
1993	0.7	4.4	3.8
1994	1.1	3.6	3.5
1995	1.7	4.3	3.1
1996	1.4	4.7	3.5
1997	2.2	3.9	3.1
1998	1.7	4.7	2.7
1999	1.6	5.2	2.4
2000	1.7	4.4	2.1
2001	1.5	5.7	2.7
2002	2.1	6.7	3.6
2003	1.8	6.6	4.1
2004	1.6	6.6	4.0
2005	1.7	6.9	3.1
2006	1.6	6.9	4.4
2007	1.5	6.4	3.6
2008	1.2	5.6	4.0
2009	1.0	5.3	3.4
2010	1.0	4.7	3.6
2011	0.9	4.6	2.3
2012	0.7	4.6	3.1
2013	0.5	4.4	3.4
2014	0.7	4.6	3.0
2015	0.6	5.4	3.2
2016	0.5	5.6	3.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Estimates for 1971 through 1977 for youths aged 12 to 17 may differ from estimates for these age groups for these survey years that were published in other NSDUH reports. The estimates shown here for these survey years have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on later versions of the NSDUH instrument. Estimates have been adjusted by applying the ratio of the adjusted and unadjusted rate from 1979 for each age group to the original estimate.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted for comparability with estimates for 1994 through 1998. Estimates were adjusted by formally modeling the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using 1994 data. For information on the adjustment procedures, see Appendix E of the report in the following reference: Office of Applied Studies. (1999). *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1997* (HHS Publication No. 99-3295, NHSDA Series H-8). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

NOTE: Estimates for 1999 through 2016 have not been adjusted for comparability. See Appendix C of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* for information on the comparability of the 1999 and later estimates with pre-1999 estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 1971-2016.

Table 7.1C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	903	870								
Marijuana	912	868	912	925	909	964	917	949	1,019	1,013	1,005	1,017	872	896	870
Cocaine	583	565	636	595	655	660	672	655	682	701	703	693	632	638	613
Crack	306	264	280	292	329	339	323	316	379	327	346	364	317	305	302
Heroin	223	205	193	226	238	240	224	217	249	227	245	281	213	234	234
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	635	642								
LSD	514	494	506	521	520	550	548	564	560	530	561	580	508	521	526
PCP	284	271	298	289	294	298	339	298	321	307	311	346	274	270	288
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	372	363								
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	459	471								
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	403	390								
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.1D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.34	0.32												
Marijuana	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.33	0.33	0.32
Cocaine	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.23
Crack	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.11
Heroin	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09
Hallucinogens	nc	0.24	0.24												
LSD	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.20
PCP	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.11
Ecstasy	nc	0.14	0.13												
Inhalants	nc	0.17	0.17												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.15	0.14												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.1P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.4923													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0160	0.5889	0.6288	0.9305	
Cocaine	0.9771	0.4492	0.5091	0.0800	0.8171	0.8347	0.3254	0.6426	0.3935	0.7832	0.8611	0.8014	0.2781	0.8928	
Crack	0.0661	0.5814	0.9878	0.9886	0.2042	0.2165	0.4583	0.6567	0.0458	0.6858	0.2292	0.4903	0.0802	0.4518	
Heroin	0.0250	0.0254	0.0000	0.0019	0.0176	0.0162	0.0084	0.0016	0.1008	0.0598	0.4650	0.9143	0.7787	0.6436	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.7206													
LSD	0.0049	0.0178	0.6508	0.1958	0.7252	0.1446	0.6101	0.5421	0.1957	0.0185	0.1057	0.5916	0.5666	0.6128	
PCP	0.0000	0.0002	0.0110	0.0451	0.0601	0.5390	0.1177	0.5459	0.6632	0.8768	0.4349	0.6859	0.9165	0.8286	
Ecstasy	nc	0.9806													
Inhalants	nc	0.0216													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.8983													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers	nc	nr													
Tranquilizers	nc	nr													
Stimulants	nc	nr													
Sedatives	nc	nr													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.2C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	617	616												
Marijuana	471	455	451	473	478	493	474	541	559	514	556	577	538	524	542
Cocaine	222	229	205	205	230	242	207	209	205	168	217	189	186	192	175
Crack	124	124	117	114	134	123	94	105	92	69	111	77	81	93	88
Heroin	55	48	56	43	86	54	59	79	75	72	78	70	75	79	83
Hallucinogens	nc	175	185												
LSD	63	44	47	48	56	55	50	55	72	60	85	81	76	83	98
PCP	25	24	28	21	38	19	14	22	24	20	34	21	16	30	28
Ecstasy	nc	124	123												
Inhalants	nc	93	91												
Methamphetamine	nc	120	100												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	380	374												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	307	286												
Tranquilizers	nc	209	206												
Stimulants	nc	174	192												
Sedatives	nc	113	117												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	312	291												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.2D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.23	0.23												
Marijuana	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20
Cocaine	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Crack	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	nc	0.07	0.07												
LSD	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	nc	0.05	0.05												
Inhalants	nc	0.03	0.03												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.04	0.04												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.14	0.14												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.11	0.11												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.08	0.08												
Stimulants	nc	0.07	0.07												
Sedatives	nc	0.04	0.04												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.12	0.11												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.2P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.5753													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0158	0.0764	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0002	0.0277	0.8043	0.3600	0.0000	0.4163	0.0030	0.0931	0.4136	
Crack	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0179	0.1700	0.6624	0.0443	0.6179	0.0489	0.4298	0.7331	
Heroin	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0078	0.0000	0.0000	0.0060	0.0125	0.0077	0.0288	0.0240	0.8641	0.3229	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.4537													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0061	
PCP	0.0000	0.0002	0.0017	0.0322	0.0430	0.1693	0.9058	0.4039	1.0000	0.5312	0.0904	0.7695	0.7325	0.6634	
Ecstasy	nc	0.5727													
Inhalants	nc	0.4066													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.0274													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.4311													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.0137													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.9178													
Stimulants	nc	0.1269													
Sedatives	nc	0.9446													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.0235													

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.3C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	457	488												
Marijuana	320	327	360	360	357	359	377	395	407	409	431	442	424	413	442
Cocaine	128	147	119	142	153	149	131	136	108	106	142	133	105	128	120
Crack	68	91	66	87	101	80	55	77	60	42	94	64	55	64	64
Heroin	42	28	37	19	77	38	39	37	43	48	51	43	55	44	63
Hallucinogens	nc	83	94												
LSD	18	18	26	16	24	33	19	22	20	23	31	37	40	39	41
PCP	15	13	17	13	9	13	8	18	21	10	13	15	*	11	9
Ecstasy	nc	53	60												
Inhalants	nc	52	66												
Methamphetamine	nc	93	71												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	206	211												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	157	159												
Tranquilizers	nc	109	120												
Stimulants	nc	97	103												
Sedatives	nc	57	74												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	164	171												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.3D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.17	0.18												
Marijuana	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.16
Cocaine	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04
Crack	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Heroin	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hallucinogens	nc	0.03	0.03												
LSD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	*	0.00	0.00
Ecstasy	nc	0.02	0.02												
Inhalants	nc	0.02	0.02												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.03	0.03												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.08	0.08												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.06	0.06												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.04	0.04												
Stimulants	nc	0.04	0.04												
Sedatives	nc	0.02	0.03												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.06	0.06												

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.3P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.0417													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0236	0.0069
Cocaine	0.0206	0.0006	0.0301	0.0001	0.0002	0.0572	0.4598	0.5323	0.0611	0.0069	0.3856	0.1181	0.0537	0.9381	
Crack	0.0312	0.0384	0.3564	0.0056	0.0084	0.0325	0.6431	0.3432	0.7389	0.0133	0.8167	0.6249	0.4014	0.6982	
Heroin	0.0004	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.3298	0.0001	0.0014	0.0004	0.0051	0.0261	0.1220	0.0216	0.7055	0.0708	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.2273													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0138	0.1561	0.7187	
PCP	0.0229	0.0128	0.1121	0.0611	0.3544	0.1392	0.6471	0.0879	0.4834	0.6653	0.4570	0.4934	*	0.7861	
Ecstasy	nc	0.4600													
Inhalants	nc	0.4082													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.0361													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.5042													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.0534													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.6794													
Stimulants	nc	0.6045													
Sedatives	nc	0.6167													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.1638													

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.4C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	107	104												
Marijuana	88	91	87	85	87	88	82	86	91	89	82	86	95	89	88
Cocaine	36	36	33	34	32	32	32	28	26	26	23	19	26	23	22
Crack	17	17	14	14	15	13	12	10	11	16	10	5	9	5	5
Heroin	14	11	12	10	11	10	13	9	9	12	12	9	9	8	8
Hallucinogens	nc	44	38												
LSD	34	26	24	23	21	18	21	20	21	19	21	19	27	28	24
PCP	20	20	18	19	16	14	12	13	11	10	13	8	11	13	8
Ecstasy	nc	32	25												
Inhalants	nc	73	65												
Methamphetamine	nc	15	11												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.4D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.43	0.42												
Marijuana	0.36	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.35
Cocaine	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09
Crack	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Heroin	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	nc	0.18	0.15												
LSD	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.10
PCP	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03
Ecstasy	nc	0.13	0.10												
Inhalants	nc	0.29	0.26												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.06	0.04												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.4P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.0002													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0033	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.0011	0.0570	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0979	0.9052	0.7585	0.9096	
Crack	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0003	0.0021	0.1188	0.4695	0.0742	0.5057	
Heroin	0.0001	0.0007	0.0021	0.0325	0.0498	0.0871	0.0203	0.0415	0.2141	0.0105	0.0576	0.5756	0.7466	0.7695	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.1521													
LSD	0.0000	0.0022	0.5227	0.8811	0.0203	0.0031	0.6047	0.2623	0.1133	0.0551	0.2217	0.0288	0.9245	0.2781	
PCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0050	0.0032	0.0001	0.4966	0.1059	0.1446	
Ecstasy	nc	0.0949													
Inhalants	nc	0.0326													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.9054													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers	nc	nr													
Tranquilizers	nc	nr													
Stimulants	nc	nr													
Sedatives	nc	nr													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

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³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.5C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	92	87												
Marijuana	79	79	77	75	78	75	73	78	84	83	75	78	82	81	77
Cocaine	32	28	27	28	28	27	24	22	22	20	19	15	23	20	18
Crack	14	13	10	10	12	11	8	7	5	7	8	4	7	3	4
Heroin	11	8	10	8	8	6	11	7	8	11	9	8	8	7	5
Hallucinogens	nc	37	31												
LSD	25	15	17	17	14	15	18	14	17	18	16	15	25	26	20
PCP	13	12	12	14	11	9	10	10	8	7	11	7	9	11	5
Ecstasy	nc	24	21												
Inhalants	nc	39	34												
Methamphetamine	nc	10	8												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	58	53												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	47	42												
Tranquilizers	nc	32	32												
Stimulants	nc	35	34												
Sedatives	nc	16	14												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	48	43												

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.5D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.37	0.35												
Marijuana	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.31
Cocaine	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07
Crack	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
Heroin	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Hallucinogens	nc	0.15	0.13												
LSD	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.08
PCP	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Ecstasy	nc	0.09	0.08												
Inhalants	nc	0.16	0.14												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.04	0.03												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.23	0.21												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.19	0.17												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.13	0.13												
Stimulants	nc	0.14	0.14												
Sedatives	nc	0.06	0.06												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.19	0.17												

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.5P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.0015													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0015	0.0048	0.2151	0.0092	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0009	0.0122	0.1625	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0004	0.0898	0.8549	0.2622	0.5228	
Crack	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0072	0.0209	0.2122	0.0265	0.3597	0.9502	0.2381	0.2529	
Heroin	0.0019	0.0120	0.0018	0.0128	0.0152	0.2047	0.0246	0.0152	0.0948	0.0012	0.0818	0.0441	0.1120	0.3338	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.1849													
LSD	0.0005	0.0294	0.0666	0.0330	0.0000	0.0016	0.4795	0.0156	0.0154	0.0955	0.0466	0.0338	0.7311	0.1763	
PCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0013	0.0006	0.0001	0.0096	0.0565	0.0202	0.0118	0.1974	0.1292	0.1752	
Ecstasy	nc	0.4586													
Inhalants	nc	0.0106													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.5050													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.0608													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.1721													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.3751													
Stimulants	nc	0.1890													
Sedatives	nc	0.9285													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.1704													

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.6C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	68	66													
Marijuana	58	60	57	56	55	56	54	59	62	61	55	56	67	61	61	
Cocaine	18	16	15	16	13	13	13	13	11	12	7	9	10	13	7	
Crack	9	8	5	7	4	5	3	4	2	2	*	1	4	1	2	
Heroin	5	6	5	5	5	2	6	5	3	8	*	5	6	3	2	
Hallucinogens	nc	17	16													
LSD	12	10	8	8	7	8	10	7	10	8	6	10	14	12	9	
PCP	6	6	5	6	5	5	4	5	3	2	3	3	2	6	3	
Ecstasy	nc	9	8													
Inhalants	nc	20	17													
Methamphetamine	nc	5	4													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	37	29													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	27	22													
Tranquilizers	nc	21	17													
Stimulants	nc	17	14													
Sedatives	nc	7	6													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	27	22													

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.6D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.27	0.26												
Marijuana	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.24
Cocaine	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03
Crack	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	*	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Heroin	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	*	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Hallucinogens	nc	0.07	0.06												
LSD	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04
PCP	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Ecstasy	nc	0.04	0.03												
Inhalants	nc	0.08	0.07												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.02	0.01												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.15	0.12												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.11	0.09												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.09	0.07												
Stimulants	nc	0.07	0.06												
Sedatives	nc	0.03	0.03												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.11	0.09												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.6P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.0152													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009	0.2715	0.5099	0.4565	0.4676	0.0079	0.0078	0.0000	0.0216	0.0638	0.0165	0.1029	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0029	0.0113	0.0039	0.8240	0.1731	0.3340	0.0847	
Crack	0.0097	0.0002	0.0217	0.0039	0.0459	0.0159	0.2251	0.2580	0.9000	0.9723	*	0.8029	0.2979	0.4399	
Heroin	0.1671	0.0287	0.0277	0.0352	0.0267	0.9833	0.1365	0.0571	0.2020	0.1569	*	0.0827	0.0547	0.7263	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.7680													
LSD	0.2151	0.5205	0.7099	0.3832	0.3201	0.2814	0.4696	0.5377	0.7133	0.4753	0.1408	0.4824	0.1722	0.4937	
PCP	0.0056	0.0189	0.2820	0.0594	0.2140	0.4337	0.0508	0.1716	0.6820	0.8182	0.9223	0.6023	0.6266	0.5873	
Ecstasy	nc	0.7462													
Inhalants	nc	0.3091													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.5313													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.0226													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.2686													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.1199													
Stimulants	nc	0.2399													
Sedatives	nc	0.8791													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.2907													

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.7C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	896	853								
Marijuana	915	865	918	924	903	952	915	940	1,016	1,019	1,002	1,008	860	890	857
Cocaine	584	564	635	597	657	660	674	654	680	704	699	692	627	637	611
Crack	307	263	280	293	329	339	323	316	378	328	346	364	316	306	301
Heroin	222	204	193	227	238	240	223	217	248	226	244	280	213	234	233
Hallucinogens	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	630	632								
LSD	513	494	504	521	520	549	548	565	558	532	557	578	506	519	520
PCP	281	270	297	288	295	298	339	297	320	306	311	346	274	269	288
Ecstasy	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	367	360								
Inhalants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	453	459								
Methamphetamine	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	401	389								
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Pain Relievers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Tranquilizers	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Stimulants	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
Sedatives	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nr	nr								

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.7D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.37	0.35												
Marijuana	0.44	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.36	0.37	0.35
Cocaine	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.25
Crack	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12
Heroin	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.10
Hallucinogens	nc	0.26	0.26												
LSD	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.21
PCP	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.12
Ecstasy	nc	0.15	0.15												
Inhalants	nc	0.19	0.19												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.17	0.16												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.7P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.7957													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0085	0.4794	0.8100	0.9457	
Cocaine	0.9700	0.4310	0.5455	0.0925	0.8556	0.8153	0.3184	0.6372	0.4034	0.8263	0.7903	0.8806	0.2518	0.8674	
Crack	0.0803	0.6395	0.9938	0.9664	0.2164	0.2200	0.4553	0.6457	0.0475	0.6696	0.2158	0.4665	0.0809	0.4376	
Heroin	0.0224	0.0261	0.0000	0.0024	0.0204	0.0186	0.0079	0.0015	0.1009	0.0519	0.4440	0.9261	0.7858	0.6442	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.6610													
LSD	0.0069	0.0079	0.4037	0.3595	0.9172	0.2938	0.7946	0.6898	0.2610	0.0324	0.1414	0.7074	0.5937	0.5841	
PCP	0.0000	0.0003	0.0162	0.0669	0.0674	0.5524	0.1276	0.5916	0.6908	0.8581	0.4856	0.6718	0.9433	0.7921	
Ecstasy	nc	0.8843													
Inhalants	nc	0.0425													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.8883													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers	nc	nr													
Tranquilizers	nc	nr													
Stimulants	nc	nr													
Sedatives	nc	nr													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.8C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	610	604												
Marijuana	459	437	437	463	466	484	466	527	548	503	549	565	528	520	534
Cocaine	217	225	202	202	227	239	207	208	202	167	217	189	184	192	174
Crack	124	122	115	114	133	123	94	105	92	68	111	77	81	93	88
Heroin	54	47	55	42	85	54	58	78	75	71	78	70	75	79	83
Hallucinogens	nc	171	181												
LSD	58	41	41	45	55	53	47	53	69	57	83	79	71	81	96
PCP	21	20	25	15	37	17	10	19	23	19	32	20	14	29	28
Ecstasy	nc	119	121												
Inhalants	nc	83	85												
Methamphetamine	nc	120	99												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	375	365												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	303	280												
Tranquilizers	nc	205	203												
Stimulants	nc	171	185												
Sedatives	nc	111	116												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	307	286												

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.8D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.25	0.25												
Marijuana	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.22
Cocaine	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
Crack	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Heroin	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	nc	0.07	0.07												
LSD	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	nc	0.05	0.05												
Inhalants	nc	0.03	0.03												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.05	0.04												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.15	0.15												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.12	0.11												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.08	0.08												
Stimulants	nc	0.07	0.08												
Sedatives	nc	0.05	0.05												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.13	0.12												

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.8P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.2870													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0046	0.0455	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0060	0.0000	0.0025	0.0954	0.9324	0.1982	0.0000	0.3517	0.0034	0.0722	0.3800	
Crack	0.0000	0.0001	0.0007	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0254	0.2025	0.6913	0.0313	0.6442	0.0499	0.3911	0.7705	
Heroin	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0049	0.0000	0.0000	0.0035	0.0087	0.0025	0.0198	0.0159	0.7661	0.2893	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.2917													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0014	
PCP	0.0970	0.0752	0.0680	0.9031	0.2403	0.8412	0.1392	0.9573	0.6013	0.9819	0.3025	0.5228	0.3826	0.9607	
Ecstasy	nc	0.6680													
Inhalants	nc	0.8512													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.0305													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.6151													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.0223													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.8034													
Stimulants	nc	0.0653													
Sedatives	nc	0.9359													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.0377													

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.9C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	448	480												
Marijuana	313	317	349	357	350	353	374	384	401	403	426	437	414	408	434
Cocaine	126	146	119	141	152	149	130	135	106	106	142	132	105	127	119
Crack	67	91	66	87	101	80	55	77	60	42	94	64	55	64	64
Heroin	41	27	36	18	77	38	39	37	43	48	51	42	55	44	63
Hallucinogens	nc	81	92												
LSD	13	15	22	14	23	32	16	21	17	21	31	36	38	38	40
PCP	14	11	16	11	7	13	*	17	21	10	12	15	*	9	8
Ecstasy	nc	52	60												
Inhalants	nc	48	63												
Methamphetamine	nc	93	71												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	201	208												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	156	158												
Tranquilizers	nc	107	118												
Stimulants	nc	96	103												
Sedatives	nc	57	74												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	162	170												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.9D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.18	0.20												
Marijuana	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18
Cocaine	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05
Crack	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Hallucinogens	nc	0.03	0.04												
LSD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	*	0.00	0.00
Ecstasy	nc	0.02	0.02												
Inhalants	nc	0.02	0.03												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.04	0.03												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.08	0.09												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.06	0.06												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.04	0.05												
Stimulants	nc	0.04	0.04												
Sedatives	nc	0.02	0.03												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.07	0.07												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.9P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.0144													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0077	0.0028	
Cocaine	0.0790	0.0036	0.0895	0.0006	0.0005	0.1141	0.6868	0.4099	0.0385	0.0034	0.3947	0.1017	0.0465	0.9472	
Crack	0.0484	0.0625	0.3995	0.0086	0.0092	0.0399	0.6315	0.3569	0.7484	0.0140	0.7895	0.6375	0.3738	0.7153	
Heroin	0.0003	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.2875	0.0001	0.0009	0.0002	0.0042	0.0183	0.1367	0.0158	0.6010	0.0681	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.2016													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0011	0.0068	0.0567	0.5609	
PCP	0.1950	0.1127	0.1936	0.2438	0.7117	0.2042	*	0.1697	0.5257	0.6180	0.4303	0.5694	*	0.9937	
Ecstasy	nc	0.4321													
Inhalants	nc	0.2247													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.0387													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.7397													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.0716													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.4975													
Stimulants	nc	0.4816													
Sedatives	nc	0.6273													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.2047													

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.10C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	187	180												
Marijuana	157	157	176	168	175	166	160	169	167	177	178	170	197	185	181
Cocaine	114	107	109	115	116	117	112	113	112	108	113	108	120	115	120
Crack	51	54	50	54	55	49	48	45	47	42	40	40	40	42	35
Heroin	35	37	36	36	38	34	32	37	41	43	43	44	48	48	43
Hallucinogens	nc	139	143												
LSD	115	108	98	96	89	78	74	80	79	74	87	81	92	95	104
PCP	45	49	42	41	38	35	36	37	34	32	30	30	31	30	28
Ecstasy	nc	121	122												
Inhalants	nc	104	106												
Methamphetamine	nc	65	54												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.10D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.53	0.52												
Marijuana	0.51	0.50	0.55	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.56	0.53	0.52
Cocaine	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.33	0.35
Crack	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10
Heroin	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12
Hallucinogens	nc	0.40	0.41												
LSD	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.30
PCP	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08
Ecstasy	nc	0.35	0.35												
Inhalants	nc	0.30	0.31												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.19	0.16												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.10P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.0974													
Marijuana	0.0064	0.0032	0.1955	0.3722	0.3480	0.2209	0.1565	0.2318	0.6535	0.8808	0.5690	0.8665	0.2757	0.2092	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0177	0.0272	0.4746	0.7279	0.3913	
Crack	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0011	0.0034	0.0086	
Heroin	0.9372	0.6849	0.6034	0.8452	0.9443	0.8256	0.3705	0.2535	0.1565	0.3289	0.0392	0.2114	0.0303	0.2436	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.0101													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1303	0.0055	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0015	0.1058	
PCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0055	0.0075	0.0279	0.0978	0.4580	
Ecstasy	nc	0.0022													
Inhalants	nc	0.7787													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.0008													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers	nc	nr													
Tranquilizers	nc	nr													
Stimulants	nc	nr													
Sedatives	nc	nr													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr													

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³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.11C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	171	182												
Marijuana	135	146	152	145	150	150	150	156	166	167	171	163	186	163	176
Cocaine	74	72	80	74	80	78	70	69	69	72	74	72	81	91	89
Crack	23	23	24	29	27	24	23	20	22	16	18	16	22	19	19
Heroin	17	14	15	21	18	20	19	20	25	26	29	27	31	28	28
Hallucinogens	nc	99	98												
LSD	44	30	27	30	32	30	36	40	45	43	49	50	56	61	68
PCP	14	19	17	11	14	11	8	8	10	16	11	7	9	13	7
Ecstasy	nc	70	68												
Inhalants	nc	43	47												
Methamphetamine	nc	35	28												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	127	131												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	92	92												
Tranquilizers	nc	78	79												
Stimulants	nc	96	104												
Sedatives	nc	26	30												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	94	94												

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.11D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.49	0.53												
Marijuana	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.53	0.47	0.51
Cocaine	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.26
Crack	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Heroin	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08
Hallucinogens	nc	0.28	0.28												
LSD	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20
PCP	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02
Ecstasy	nc	0.20	0.20												
Inhalants	nc	0.12	0.14												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.10	0.08												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.36	0.38												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.26	0.27												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.22	0.23												
Stimulants	nc	0.27	0.30												
Sedatives	nc	0.08	0.09												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.27	0.27												

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.11P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.8055													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0016	0.0000	0.0018	0.0345	0.0508	0.1593	0.2430	
Cocaine	0.0008	0.0020	0.0026	0.0001	0.0001	0.0187	0.8868	0.5040	0.0076	0.0028	0.0059	0.0007	0.0072	0.6056	
Crack	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0021	0.0016	0.4753	0.0501	0.8670	0.1963	0.4938	
Heroin	0.0072	0.0001	0.0024	0.1052	0.0361	0.0294	0.0422	0.2710	0.7353	0.8820	0.2582	0.6818	0.3602	0.7464	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.7504													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0303	
PCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009	0.0001	0.0012	0.1331	0.0600	0.0707	0.0070	0.0019	0.2673	0.0676	0.2553	
Ecstasy	nc	0.0420													
Inhalants	nc	0.9665													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.1789													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.1432													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.0001													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.9178													
Stimulants	nc	0.6206													
Sedatives	nc	0.8547													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.0002													

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.12C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	147	148												
Marijuana	110	116	119	121	115	120	123	126	130	135	133	135	157	140	144
Cocaine	37	42	43	47	41	38	39	36	39	41	33	34	40	49	45
Crack	9	13	13	16	13	11	11	11	16	6	9	12	9	13	6
Heroin	10	7	9	10	12	11	14	12	17	20	22	16	16	19	16
Hallucinogens	nc	51	50												
LSD	8	13	14	12	12	12	15	16	17	14	18	18	19	28	25
PCP	6	10	5	5	7	6	3	3	3	6	4	2	3	1	*
Ecstasy	nc	35	33												
Inhalants	nc	21	25												
Methamphetamine	nc	25	15												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	73	74												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	46	46												
Tranquilizers	nc	44	41												
Stimulants	nc	51	58												
Sedatives	nc	16	12												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	50	48												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.12D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.42	0.43												
Marijuana	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.40	0.42
Cocaine	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.13
Crack	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Heroin	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Hallucinogens	nc	0.14	0.14												
LSD	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.07
PCP	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	*
Ecstasy	nc	0.10	0.10												
Inhalants	nc	0.06	0.07												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.07	0.04												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.21	0.21												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.13	0.13												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.13	0.12												
Stimulants	nc	0.15	0.17												
Sedatives	nc	0.05	0.03												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.14	0.14												

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.12P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.1335													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0023	0.0004	0.0029	0.0507	0.0828	
Cocaine	0.0136	0.0013	0.0032	0.0000	0.0004	0.3839	0.8461	0.2145	0.4831	0.1697	0.0053	0.0051	0.1746	0.7310	
Crack	0.0003	0.0041	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0012	0.0374	0.0008	0.4984	0.0300	0.1093	0.1912	0.0929	
Heroin	0.0218	0.0006	0.0240	0.1809	0.1394	0.0626	0.6862	0.3415	0.9037	0.4460	0.0689	0.8935	0.7660	0.9705	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.5796													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0004	0.0009	0.0001	0.0033	0.0008	0.0037	0.8206	
PCP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	nc	0.9875													
Inhalants	nc	0.9191													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.0343													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.1247													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.0026													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.4892													
Stimulants	nc	0.8208													
Sedatives	nc	0.0688													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.0069													

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.13C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	862	825												
Marijuana	888	831	875	887	863	921	887	907	986	993	967	986	811	858	829
Cocaine	574	552	621	580	635	655	660	646	663	704	683	674	611	615	592
Crack	303	257	274	283	322	337	317	314	371	324	344	359	313	302	297
Heroin	220	201	188	223	235	236	221	214	243	223	241	278	207	229	225
Hallucinogens	nc	592	604												
LSD	496	469	494	499	508	540	542	557	549	526	538	567	491	504	498
PCP	282	262	292	284	290	294	337	292	317	303	309	342	273	265	286
Ecstasy	nc	335	332												
Inhalants	nc	438	439												
Methamphetamine	nc	392	377												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.13D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.41	0.39												
Marijuana	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.39	0.41	0.39
Cocaine	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.28
Crack	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.14
Heroin	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.11
Hallucinogens	nc	0.28	0.29												
LSD	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.24
PCP	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.14
Ecstasy	nc	0.16	0.16												
Inhalants	nc	0.21	0.21												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.19	0.18												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers	nc	nr	nr												
Tranquilizers	nc	nr	nr												
Stimulants	nc	nr	nr												
Sedatives	nc	nr	nr												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr	nr												

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² Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported due to potential underreporting.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.13P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Lifetime among Persons Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS^{1,2}	nc	0.8947													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0037	0.4157	0.9495	0.7081	
Cocaine	0.1034	0.5262	0.0389	0.0014	0.0667	0.2553	0.8890	0.3933	0.9007	0.5723	0.9551	0.8308	0.1885	0.9638	
Crack	0.8103	0.0897	0.0562	0.0636	0.5699	0.9139	0.6377	0.3974	0.3005	0.2680	0.4578	0.6615	0.1366	0.6259	
Heroin	0.0200	0.0196	0.0000	0.0022	0.0180	0.0186	0.0109	0.0006	0.0545	0.0308	0.2504	0.7685	0.4724	0.7979	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.2839													
LSD	0.4765	0.9717	0.3606	0.0502	0.8936	0.5882	0.5537	0.7663	0.8409	0.3111	0.7383	0.5927	0.8771	0.8177	
PCP	0.0041	0.0800	0.2284	0.5110	0.3843	0.8919	0.3698	0.9905	0.9773	0.6945	0.6086	0.7753	0.9638	0.7565	
Ecstasy	nc	0.1916													
Inhalants	nc	0.0429													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.7273													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ³	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers	nc	nr													
Tranquilizers	nc	nr													
Stimulants	nc	nr													
Sedatives	nc	nr													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	nr													

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.14C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	550	549												
Marijuana	407	387	395	418	410	418	422	470	488	462	488	519	451	460	479
Cocaine	200	207	180	180	210	223	192	189	183	154	200	172	165	167	152
Crack	121	120	112	109	132	120	90	103	89	67	110	75	79	93	86
Heroin	52	45	52	36	83	50	53	76	70	66	72	62	68	74	77
Hallucinogens	nc	125	138												
LSD	35	28	29	31	43	42	28	32	47	35	65	65	44	45	64
PCP	16	6	18	10	34	12	*	18	20	9	30	19	10	26	27
Ecstasy	nc	92	96												
Inhalants	nc	75	73												
Methamphetamine	nc	115	95												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	345	335												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	287	264												
Tranquilizers	nc	190	183												
Stimulants	nc	132	142												
Sedatives	nc	109	112												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	292	269												

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.14D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.26	0.26												
Marijuana	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.22	0.22	0.23
Cocaine	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
Crack	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Heroin	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
Hallucinogens	nc	0.06	0.07												
LSD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
PCP	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	nc	0.04	0.05												
Inhalants	nc	0.04	0.03												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.06	0.05												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.17	0.16												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.14	0.13												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.09	0.09												
Stimulants	nc	0.06	0.07												
Sedatives	nc	0.05	0.05												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.14	0.13												

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.14P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.2157													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0026	0.0514	
Cocaine	0.0023	0.0017	0.0313	0.4016	0.0051	0.0368	0.1140	0.9706	0.6515	0.0002	0.9707	0.0731	0.4559	0.4108	
Crack	0.0003	0.0103	0.0276	0.0198	0.0070	0.0027	0.2185	0.5024	0.7377	0.0186	0.9082	0.0414	0.2390	0.6642	
Heroin	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0177	0.0000	0.0000	0.0057	0.0061	0.0008	0.0028	0.0044	0.4598	0.3028	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.0768													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0123	0.0039	0.0017	0.0039	
PCP	0.3133	0.0491	0.4554	0.1228	0.8074	0.1764	*	0.4618	0.2080	0.0707	0.9914	0.3106	0.0945	0.6930	
Ecstasy	nc	0.2870													
Inhalants	nc	0.8036													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.0705													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.8991													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.2815													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.8860													
Stimulants	nc	0.0379													
Sedatives	nc	0.8890													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.3691													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.15C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	405	435												
Marijuana	279	284	312	323	311	309	342	340	362	374	392	407	361	361	391
Cocaine	119	137	110	129	147	143	122	127	99	96	138	129	98	117	110
Crack	66	90	64	85	101	78	55	76	58	41	94	63	54	62	64
Heroin	40	26	35	15	76	37	36	35	40	43	46	39	52	39	61
Hallucinogens	nc	60	74												
LSD	11	8	13	7	20	30	*	13	*	16	26	31	33	23	31
PCP	13	*	15	10	*	11	*	17	20	*	12	15	*	9	8
Ecstasy	nc	39	46												
Inhalants	nc	45	57												
Methamphetamine	nc	89	70												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	187	195												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	150	149												
Tranquilizers	nc	97	109												
Stimulants	nc	78	83												
Sedatives	nc	55	73												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	157	161												

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.15D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.19	0.21												
Marijuana	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.19
Cocaine	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05
Crack	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Hallucinogens	nc	0.03	0.04												
LSD	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	*	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
PCP	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	*	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	*	0.00	0.00
Ecstasy	nc	0.02	0.02												
Inhalants	nc	0.02	0.03												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.04	0.03												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.09	0.09												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.07	0.07												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.05	0.05												
Stimulants	nc	0.04	0.04												
Sedatives	nc	0.03	0.03												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.08	0.08												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.15P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Drug	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.0247													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0135	0.0059	
Cocaine	0.3656	0.0584	0.6089	0.0829	0.0161	0.1869	0.6644	0.5887	0.0382	0.0067	0.9343	0.3943	0.0961	0.7984	
Crack	0.1157	0.1297	0.9141	0.0680	0.0323	0.0936	0.3402	0.4911	0.3257	0.0112	0.9333	0.4845	0.2922	0.5302	
Heroin	0.0013	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.4240	0.0003	0.0007	0.0003	0.0019	0.0050	0.0220	0.0089	0.6373	0.0528	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.1847													
LSD	0.0016	0.0011	0.0036	0.0006	0.0411	0.1034	*	0.0059	*	0.0069	0.0465	0.2833	0.7104	0.2361	
PCP	0.6407	*	0.6520	0.6227	*	0.6932	*	0.2342	0.6588	*	0.9303	0.6800	*	0.9669	
Ecstasy	nc	0.2683													
Inhalants	nc	0.1648													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.1187													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	0.8053													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.3264													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.2896													
Stimulants	nc	0.4310													
Sedatives	nc	0.3847													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	nc	0.6241													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.16C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	832	803	794	845	850	844	871	831	852	846	882	835	736	699	721
Cigarettes	795	789	768	777	807	809	810	797	780	816	839	798	700	677	680
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	285	270
Cigars	350	331	323	354	352	337	366	361	363	373	388	354	282	324	300
Pipe Tobacco	166	131	147	146	167	170	147	151	147	144	184	151	139	139	133
ALCOHOL	989	919	957	975	968	1,019	983	957	990	1,006	1,016	1,076	869	852	831
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	717	695
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	381	374
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	572	573	570	576	585	598	628	602	626	581	618	612	513	492	523
Cigarettes	527	545	537	515	545	577	565	565	536	537	556	549	477	445	467
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	261	257
Cigars	327	305	290	324	320	312	333	336	321	336	351	312	256	295	271
Pipe Tobacco	139	127	139	141	160	168	131	144	137	135	170	146	131	119	122
ALCOHOL	656	599	626	621	610	666	632	651	675	674	675	693	553	560	560
Binge Alcohol Use ²	540	517	513	529	559	585	586	605	577	567	625	607	519	517	505
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	346	321	319	321	354	374	357	349	353	355	382	367	311	306	305
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	513	507	497	543	511	511	558	505	535	542	554	524	444	446	444
Cigarettes	501	488	491	538	503	493	553	498	526	532	539	513	438	439	430
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	86	72
Cigars	114	123	122	112	131	116	114	130	153	142	146	161	111	116	122
Pipe Tobacco	90	35	43	42	46	30	55	37	54	46	61	35	43	68	49
ALCOHOL	644	600	664	637	645	676	673	687	635	684	686	736	620	578	607
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	449	439
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	213	193

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.16D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.27
Cigarettes	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.25
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.11	0.10												
Cigars	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.11
Pipe Tobacco	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
ALCOHOL	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.33	0.32	0.31
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.27	0.26												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.14	0.14												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.40	0.38	0.40
Cigarettes	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.34	0.36
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.20	0.20												
Cigars	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.21
Pipe Tobacco	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09
ALCOHOL	0.58	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.55	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.43	0.43	0.43
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.45	0.50	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.39
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.23
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.32
Cigarettes	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.40	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.32	0.32	0.31
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.06	0.05												
Cigars	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.09
Pipe Tobacco	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.53	0.49	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.44
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.33	0.32												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.15	0.14												

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.16P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3372	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2981	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.4773													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	0.0154	0.0011	0.2795	0.8101	0.4672	
Pipe Tobacco	0.4320	0.0321	0.3275	0.4390	0.2300	0.8556	0.2657	0.9513	0.9015	0.8887	0.1251	0.7391	0.9231	0.9230	
ALCOHOL	0.6921	0.1587	0.3524	0.0352	0.6814	0.3947	0.0925	0.0212	0.0351	0.0387	0.0066	0.0061	0.0000	0.0300	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.0684													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.0341													
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0034	0.0011	0.5201	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.1826	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.8000													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0004	0.0213	0.0009	0.3641	0.7920	0.5666	
Pipe Tobacco	0.6377	0.2594	0.8666	0.1660	0.0534	0.5101	0.2830	0.5945	0.8475	0.9704	0.1478	0.5150	1.0000	0.9183	
ALCOHOL	0.0043	0.0033	0.0211	0.0001	0.0127	0.0626	0.0007	0.0013	0.0044	0.0406	0.0805	0.0108	0.0014	0.1554	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.0002	0.0008	0.0003	0.0064	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0014	0.0766	0.0195	0.0409	0.0460	0.2473	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0058	0.0000	0.0016	0.0059	0.0832	
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.4264	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0005	0.8501	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.0919													
Cigars	0.1766	0.3596	0.9429	0.6135	0.2247	0.6268	0.2636	0.3496	0.2208	0.3375	0.4923	0.5150	0.2448	0.5721	
Pipe Tobacco	0.4676	0.0009	0.0120	0.0963	0.0426	0.0015	0.6858	0.0573	0.8266	0.6393	0.5401	0.3479	0.7479	0.6773	
ALCOHOL	0.0299	0.0000	0.0006	0.4463	0.0796	0.5720	0.4202	0.8774	0.8451	0.3094	0.0251	0.1223	0.0026	0.0873	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1184													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1946													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.17C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	81	80	80	78	72	76	69	71	69	68	61	59	61	57	53
Cigarettes	74	73	76	71	66	67	61	64	63	60	55	51	52	49	44
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	26	27												
Cigars	47	44	44	46	41	45	41	39	36	41	32	32	34	35	29
Pipe Tobacco	14	18	19	17	18	19	17	21	17	18	18	17	20	14	15
ALCOHOL	80	82	81	81	82	87	79	79	80	77	78	73	81	72	75
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	57	55												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	24	22												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	59	56	55	59	54	57	50	52	52	53	47	45	47	41	43
Cigarettes	53	47	52	53	46	48	42	44	45	46	41	36	36	33	33
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	24	25												
Cigars	37	36	37	38	34	37	34	33	31	31	26	28	26	26	26
Pipe Tobacco	13	17	15	14	15	16	12	18	14	14	12	12	14	8	12
ALCOHOL	55	57	59	57	57	61	53	58	57	53	55	52	54	50	52
Binge Alcohol Use ²	46	46	52	48	47	51	41	48	44	42	41	40	43	40	36
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	24	23	27	27	26	28	23	23	23	22	19	18	18	16	17
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	51	52	53	50	47	48	46	46	43	43	37	40	37	37	30
Cigarettes	49	50	52	48	46	46	44	44	40	40	34	37	34	33	27
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	10	9												
Cigars	26	23	25	24	24	22	21	25	20	24	19	16	20	22	14
Pipe Tobacco	9	7	13	11	10	11	12	11	10	12	12	12	14	11	10
ALCOHOL	58	60	59	58	59	61	56	52	54	53	54	52	57	50	50
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	39	38												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	15	12												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.17D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.21
Cigarettes	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.18
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.10	0.11												
Cigars	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12
Pipe Tobacco	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06
ALCOHOL	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.33	0.29	0.30
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.23	0.22												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.10	0.09												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.34
Cigarettes	0.42	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.36	0.37	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.26
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.19	0.20												
Cigars	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
Pipe Tobacco	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.09
ALCOHOL	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.41
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.37	0.36	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.40	0.32	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.29
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.24
Cigarettes	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.22
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.08	0.07												
Cigars	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.12
Pipe Tobacco	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.08
ALCOHOL	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.47	0.41	0.41
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.32	0.31												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.13	0.10												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.17P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0328	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0068	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.7052													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0035	0.1016	0.1337	
Pipe Tobacco	0.4706	0.1165	0.0308	0.1556	0.0741	0.0218	0.0176	0.0000	0.1295	0.0133	0.0750	0.1095	0.0249	0.0765	
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3069	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.0050													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.3430													
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.3032	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0437	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.9259													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.0330	0.7282	0.8196	
Pipe Tobacco	0.0928	0.0031	0.0086	0.0086	0.0071	0.0052	0.0224	0.0000	0.0283	0.0254	0.1128	0.0989	0.0364	0.1016	
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.3435	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0014	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0174	0.0186	0.2088	0.4348	
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0298	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0541	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.4058													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.0354	0.0170	0.0222	
Pipe Tobacco	0.2955	0.0521	0.8031	0.3227	0.5049	0.9386	0.3120	0.6686	0.7447	0.2242	0.3347	0.5690	0.2596	0.3259	
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.5981	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.3311													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.5197													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.18C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	829	784	793	839	838	838	872	822	840	845	874	834	729	692	717
Cigarettes	790	774	765	772	799	803	809	790	772	814	832	796	691	673	676
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	282	267
Cigars	346	333	323	351	348	331	363	358	358	369	387	354	280	321	299
Pipe Tobacco	163	130	145	145	165	169	146	149	147	143	183	150	137	138	132
ALCOHOL	972	909	950	969	954	1,011	977	945	974	1,006	1,004	1,052	843	832	822
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	714	701
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	381	374
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	565	561	568	576	581	594	630	597	616	580	613	615	514	490	522
Cigarettes	521	537	532	514	542	573	565	564	529	535	552	549	476	446	467
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	258	254
Cigars	322	306	291	324	316	306	332	332	318	337	349	312	255	293	269
Pipe Tobacco	136	127	138	141	159	168	131	143	136	135	169	146	129	119	121
ALCOHOL	643	590	616	616	599	658	626	644	666	678	666	687	540	549	555
Binge Alcohol Use ²	540	517	511	529	561	585	588	606	573	568	621	606	521	517	510
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	346	320	318	322	352	373	358	349	352	355	382	367	311	305	304
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	509	498	494	541	506	505	553	501	532	539	552	522	440	442	442
Cigarettes	497	481	488	537	497	487	548	494	524	529	538	511	433	435	428
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	86	72
Cigars	110	121	119	109	128	112	113	127	150	140	145	161	109	115	121
Pipe Tobacco	90	35	41	40	45	28	54	35	53	45	60	33	41	67	48
ALCOHOL	640	593	662	635	641	673	667	679	634	677	682	717	611	571	597
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	448	438
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	213	192

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.18D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.29
Cigarettes	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.28	0.28
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.12	0.11												
Cigars	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.12
Pipe Tobacco	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
ALCOHOL	0.46	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.35	0.34	0.34
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.29	0.29												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.16	0.15												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.58	0.54	0.56	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.44	0.42	0.44
Cigarettes	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.41	0.38	0.40
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.22	0.22												
Cigars	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.22	0.25	0.23
Pipe Tobacco	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.10
ALCOHOL	0.64	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.56	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.47	0.47	0.47
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.53	0.51	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.52	0.51	0.55	0.53	0.45	0.44	0.43
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.26
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.35
Cigarettes	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.34
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.07	0.06												
Cigars	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.10
Pipe Tobacco	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.59	0.54	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.49	0.45	0.47
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.36	0.35												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.17	0.15												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.18P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4129	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3856	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.4911													
Cigars	0.0007	0.0006	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0021	0.0024	0.0020	0.0988	0.0035	0.3954	0.6962	0.5565	
Pipe Tobacco	0.4133	0.0199	0.2207	0.5054	0.2903	0.6782	0.1680	0.5471	0.9685	0.6680	0.1682	0.8719	0.8549	0.7556	
ALCOHOL	0.8562	0.0386	0.1168	0.0914	0.8878	0.7288	0.2100	0.0883	0.1078	0.0905	0.0187	0.0099	0.0001	0.0298	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1044													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.0376													
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0085	0.0022	0.5543	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.2292	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.7966													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0018	0.0656	0.0017	0.4487	0.7926	0.5713	
Pipe Tobacco	0.5783	0.1570	0.7149	0.2242	0.0793	0.6535	0.2094	0.9939	1.0000	0.8773	0.1749	0.5983	0.8473	0.9573	
ALCOHOL	0.0094	0.0071	0.0455	0.0001	0.0275	0.1261	0.0016	0.0071	0.0141	0.0751	0.1313	0.0151	0.0024	0.1546	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.0021	0.0060	0.0035	0.0269	0.0010	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0063	0.1567	0.0415	0.0711	0.0874	0.3436	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0086	0.0001	0.0020	0.0064	0.0873	
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0016	0.5258	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0013	0.9523	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.1113													
Cigars	0.0084	0.8100	0.2142	0.0958	0.9210	0.1364	0.0462	0.8421	0.5619	0.9562	0.7624	0.6596	0.1233	0.8411	
Pipe Tobacco	0.5329	0.0022	0.0061	0.1272	0.0473	0.0007	0.5020	0.0354	0.8641	0.4283	0.6788	0.2502	0.9896	0.5550	
ALCOHOL	0.0065	0.0000	0.0001	0.2176	0.0241	0.3344	0.2361	0.8455	0.8838	0.4530	0.0504	0.1594	0.0058	0.0847	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1343													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.2060													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.19C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	150	151	161	155	160	162	153	169	166	167	164	170	189	168	167
Cigarettes	150	151	159	152	156	159	149	162	160	162	161	162	185	162	163
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	77	77												
Cigars	83	84	97	92	94	92	96	99	101	100	93	100	105	95	94
Pipe Tobacco	24	25	30	37	33	32	34	40	41	48	39	49	45	44	42
ALCOHOL	164	160	164	166	168	170	163	174	169	184	170	183	197	184	190
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	179	188												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	117	112												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	100	106	106	110	109	116	109	121	121	113	118	121	137	120	121
Cigarettes	99	109	105	107	108	116	106	121	113	111	113	117	132	117	115
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	72	72												
Cigars	73	72	83	79	78	81	80	81	84	89	80	86	85	74	79
Pipe Tobacco	22	21	27	33	30	30	29	35	33	39	34	41	37	38	37
ALCOHOL	111	100	110	101	108	110	109	117	112	119	118	121	130	127	127
Binge Alcohol Use ²	110	105	113	111	115	116	118	130	121	126	124	121	133	124	128
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	87	91	88	96	95	94	95	99	101	87	97	85	95	87	81
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	101	93	102	101	102	97	101	98	96	105	104	101	114	112	96
Cigarettes	102	92	101	101	98	95	100	96	97	102	102	97	109	104	93
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	20	21												
Cigars	38	43	44	41	44	43	47	45	49	50	46	46	54	50	53
Pipe Tobacco	12	12	12	16	11	14	17	15	23	26	19	22	23	23	22
ALCOHOL	102	114	104	112	112	114	107	110	109	123	118	117	129	121	129
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	120	126												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	70	73												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.19D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.54	0.48	0.48
Cigarettes	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.53	0.46	0.47
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.22	0.22												
Cigars	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.27
Pipe Tobacco	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12
ALCOHOL	0.53	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.54	0.49	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.55
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.51	0.54												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.33	0.32												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.64	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.70	0.66	0.72	0.70	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.78	0.69	0.69
Cigarettes	0.64	0.69	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.64	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.67	0.75	0.67	0.66
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.41	0.41												
Cigars	0.47	0.45	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.46	0.50	0.49	0.42	0.45
Pipe Tobacco	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.21
ALCOHOL	0.71	0.63	0.68	0.62	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.69	0.65	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.74	0.73	0.73
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.71	0.66	0.70	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.77	0.70	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.76	0.71	0.74
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.54	0.50	0.46
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.65	0.59	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.57	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.66	0.64	0.56
Cigarettes	0.66	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.60	0.58	0.61	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.62	0.60	0.54
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.12	0.12												
Cigars	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.31
Pipe Tobacco	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
ALCOHOL	0.66	0.72	0.65	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.72	0.68	0.68	0.74	0.70	0.75
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.69	0.73												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.40	0.42												

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.19P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.5235													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0034	0.0280	0.8363	
Pipe Tobacco	0.0001	0.0000	0.0056	0.2158	0.0311	0.0042	0.1059	0.5302	0.3505	0.3001	0.3685	0.0052	0.1491	0.5833	
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.0021	0.0981	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.3166													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.0779													
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0074
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.5003													
Cigars	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0254	0.9443	
Pipe Tobacco	0.0072	0.0002	0.2660	0.7313	0.4074	0.0915	0.2271	0.1990	0.8907	0.4492	0.2994	0.0118	0.4433	0.4471	
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0733	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0837	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0040	
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.9812													
Cigars	0.5450	0.2551	0.0640	0.1667	0.2248	0.7363	0.3971	0.3138	0.1178	0.0836	0.8135	0.9684	0.5162	0.7729	
Pipe Tobacco	0.0014	0.0006	0.0003	0.0529	0.0019	0.0056	0.2697	0.2671	0.1559	0.4396	0.9871	0.1935	0.1326	0.8362	
ALCOHOL	0.3745	0.4307	0.5662	0.2634	0.1558	0.5547	0.1561	0.2782	0.7254	0.1455	0.3502	0.7250	0.3417	0.5561	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.7238													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.4870													

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.20C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	797	748	752	798	799	801	849	784	813	805	841	803	679	665	689
Cigarettes	754	738	718	726	760	763	785	753	747	771	796	770	651	645	647
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	266	255											
Cigars	331	332	311	335	332	312	352	341	340	352	372	335	256	300	279
Pipe Tobacco	160	126	142	141	162	166	141	141	141	135	176	143	129	134	125
ALCOHOL	953	887	933	936	914	986	958	931	946	978	972	1,021	802	789	800
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	660	675											
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	358	353											
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	553	546	552	554	566	575	613	574	599	560	605	590	491	475	511
Cigarettes	506	521	512	493	527	551	546	538	514	514	545	530	453	430	453
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	244	242											
Cigars	311	302	280	309	305	290	325	318	306	321	334	293	242	280	254
Pipe Tobacco	132	124	135	136	156	164	128	136	134	129	165	140	125	116	116
ALCOHOL	630	577	610	598	583	640	616	631	645	665	652	669	524	526	545
Binge Alcohol Use ²	527	492	492	507	541	562	565	585	552	552	594	583	490	490	499
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	323	306	307	302	333	355	340	326	337	343	363	350	292	292	293
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	488	477	469	515	477	486	543	485	516	520	525	511	414	416	427
Cigarettes	475	460	466	508	472	469	539	481	509	510	512	500	412	414	417
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	nc	84	69											
Cigars	99	117	107	98	116	104	101	116	140	130	135	152	91	101	109
Pipe Tobacco	89	32	39	37	43	26	50	32	47	36	57	26	32	63	43
ALCOHOL	628	582	654	615	614	658	656	668	620	663	662	701	581	548	583
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	415	412											
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	nc	196	174											

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.20D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.33
Cigarettes	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.32	0.31	0.31
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.13	0.12												
Cigars	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.13
Pipe Tobacco	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
ALCOHOL	0.53	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.39	0.38	0.38
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.32	0.32												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.17	0.17												
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.67	0.62	0.64	0.59	0.63	0.61	0.50	0.48	0.51
Cigarettes	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.46	0.43	0.45
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.25	0.24												
Cigars	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.28	0.25
Pipe Tobacco	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12
ALCOHOL	0.74	0.67	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.70	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.53	0.53	0.54
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.62	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.58	0.62	0.60	0.50	0.49	0.50
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.30	0.29	0.29
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.53	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.48	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.39	0.38	0.39
Cigarettes	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.48	0.47	0.54	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.38	0.38	0.38
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.08	0.06												
Cigars	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.10
Pipe Tobacco	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.67	0.61	0.68	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.61	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.54	0.51	0.53
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.38	0.38												
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.18	0.16												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.20P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Gender/Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0014	0.0000	0.0458	0.0146	0.7648	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0000	0.0045	0.0027	0.6850	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.6129													
Cigars	0.0742	0.1834	0.0486	0.0235	0.0444	0.3022	0.2594	0.3469	0.2626	0.9916	0.1350	0.8660	0.1746	0.6169	
Pipe Tobacco	0.9664	0.2651	0.5528	0.3254	0.1116	0.8055	0.3035	0.3645	0.6745	0.3711	0.2551	0.3914	0.4814	0.9172	
ALCOHOL	0.2744	0.0008	0.0103	0.5001	0.1214	0.4415	0.8568	0.6899	0.6716	0.4611	0.1217	0.0493	0.0008	0.0652	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1756													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1059													
MALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0023	0.0002	0.0403	0.0005	0.4930	0.1165	0.9737	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009	0.0000	0.0148	0.0004	0.0421	0.0229	0.7275	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.9685													
Cigars	0.0013	0.0580	0.0014	0.0005	0.0146	0.0607	0.0275	0.1845	0.2006	0.6852	0.0991	0.7362	0.5880	0.5908	
Pipe Tobacco	0.9776	0.5668	0.8852	0.1906	0.0491	0.4081	0.3142	0.6804	0.9203	0.6549	0.2708	0.7876	0.6497	0.8264	
ALCOHOL	0.2341	0.4085	0.5762	0.0262	0.6028	0.9564	0.0566	0.2812	0.3780	0.4776	0.6234	0.1144	0.0251	0.2922	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	0.5175	0.9146	0.7570	0.4416	0.4317	0.1184	0.0445	0.1619	0.5110	0.8118	0.5354	0.4953	0.4932	0.6120	
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	0.0070	0.0776	0.0192	0.1833	0.0085	0.0057	0.0023	0.0150	0.0438	0.3982	0.0415	0.0683	0.0770	0.3340	
FEMALE															
TOBACCO PRODUCTS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.0052	0.0021	0.0167	0.0329	0.6541	
Cigarettes	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0064	0.0028	0.0257	0.0272	0.3075	
Smokeless Tobacco	nc	0.1035													
Cigars	0.0007	0.3518	0.0148	0.0067	0.5562	0.0533	0.0055	0.4043	0.8752	0.3986	0.9238	0.7284	0.0214	0.9897	
Pipe Tobacco	0.9270	0.0672	0.1420	0.4003	0.3456	0.0180	0.7463	0.0592	0.3141	0.1298	0.7006	0.0227	0.3348	0.4828	
ALCOHOL	0.0075	0.0000	0.0000	0.2630	0.0069	0.2460	0.1247	0.6347	0.7739	0.6840	0.0767	0.1850	0.0094	0.1071	
Binge Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1103													
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	nc	0.1136													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

² Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.21C Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	471	455	451	473	478	493	474	541	559	514	556	577	538	524	542
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	145	144	163	165	145	171	187	175	221	219	227	261	231	218	236
12-17	29	21	25	23	23	22	22	23	26	22	22	24	24	25	23
18 or Older	142	141	162	164	142	170	185	174	220	217	225	260	228	215	234
18-25	58	60	61	67	65	67	67	71	76	77	96	88	94	96	93
26 or Older	127	128	149	149	126	150	170	156	201	202	199	241	198	185	204
12-20	50	49	43	53	50	47	51	50	52	52	66	58	62	61	56
21 or Older	137	133	156	156	135	161	178	165	214	212	215	251	215	204	224
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	1.90	1.92	2.04	2.13	1.96	2.21	2.19	2.11	2.20	2.33	2.17	2.36	1.90	1.93	1.90
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	320	327	360	360	357	359	377	395	407	409	431	442	424	413	442
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	173	174	199	192	198	205	221	236	281	267	278	318	273	281	273
12-17	32	29	32	26	29	27	28	29	29	29	29	28	31	32	29
18 or Older	170	171	198	191	194	204	218	233	279	266	276	316	269	277	272
18-25	65	74	79	80	82	79	81	87	93	95	104	99	114	115	111
26 or Older	154	157	178	174	174	185	202	210	253	247	246	292	235	243	243
12-20	59	59	56	62	65	58	61	63	66	66	77	66	74	71	69
21 or Older	166	165	189	185	185	197	212	221	267	259	265	307	255	263	258
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.21D Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.51	0.53	0.58	0.60	0.52	0.62	0.64	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.62	0.71	0.56	0.54	0.56
12-17	0.68	0.55	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.64	0.64	0.69	0.59	0.63	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.75
18 or Older	0.59	0.62	0.67	0.69	0.59	0.70	0.73	0.63	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.78	0.61	0.58	0.61
18-25	0.57	0.62	0.61	0.66	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.61	0.66	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.73	0.71
26 or Older	0.93	0.98	1.08	1.08	0.92	1.07	1.13	0.96	1.12	1.13	1.02	1.17	0.82	0.78	0.80
12-20	0.57	0.57	0.52	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.63	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.70	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.71
21 or Older	0.70	0.73	0.81	0.81	0.70	0.82	0.85	0.73	0.86	0.86	0.80	0.90	0.66	0.65	0.67
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	1.90	1.92	2.04	2.13	1.96	2.21	2.19	2.11	2.20	2.33	2.17	2.36	1.90	1.93	1.90
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.16
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.95	0.98	1.01	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.16	1.06	1.17	1.08	1.04	1.13	0.86	0.91	0.81
12-17	1.32	1.26	1.38	1.38	1.44	1.41	1.39	1.38	1.41	1.27	1.38	1.35	1.41	1.60	1.54
18 or Older	1.09	1.11	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.22	1.29	1.18	1.28	1.20	1.14	1.23	0.92	0.96	0.87
18-25	0.94	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.13	1.11	1.05	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.19	1.19	1.10
26 or Older	1.77	1.79	1.86	1.89	1.80	1.98	1.99	1.86	2.00	1.86	1.72	1.80	1.25	1.29	1.21
12-20	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.14	1.16	1.13	1.10	1.07	1.16	1.04	1.15	1.15	1.27	1.24	1.30
21 or Older	1.31	1.35	1.38	1.43	1.38	1.47	1.53	1.39	1.52	1.43	1.34	1.41	1.02	1.05	0.96
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.21P Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Marijuana Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0158	0.0764	
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0356	0.0626	0.1962	0.9724	0.5830	
12-17	0.5045	0.3049	0.3832	0.5799	0.9183	0.8003	0.9929	0.8676	0.1713	0.9815	0.7991	0.6504	0.5375	0.8061	
18 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0019	0.1016	0.1317	0.2754	0.8213	0.6744	
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0042	0.0007	0.0017	0.1632	0.0010	0.2114	0.0260	0.7224	0.8168	0.6469	0.1380	
26 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0003	0.0000	0.0031	0.4038	0.0543	0.1879	0.9733	0.2536	
12-20	0.3234	0.0799	0.0869	0.9541	0.8365	0.2552	0.1888	0.7853	0.9320	0.7399	0.1546	0.2734	0.4033	0.1005	
21 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0031	0.1372	0.0494	0.1841	0.9405	0.3566	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0021	0.0760	0.0463	0.6326	0.4341	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0236	0.0069	
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.1971	0.0611	0.2997	0.6814	0.9764	0.9325	
12-17	0.0006	0.4052	0.0105	0.8763	0.1835	0.2457	0.2345	0.3032	0.4526	0.6482	0.6932	0.1724	0.6481	0.5942	
18 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0009	0.3618	0.1763	0.5025	0.7832	0.7603	0.9749	
18-25	0.0002	0.0082	0.0068	0.0185	0.0999	0.0089	0.0915	0.1616	0.7843	0.3172	0.2110	0.9596	0.3161	0.2423	
26 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0006	0.0004	0.0027	0.3975	0.3156	0.2064	0.7978	0.8947	0.6178	
12-20	0.3555	0.8457	0.4565	0.5788	0.1724	0.2917	0.3084	0.4851	0.8523	0.7328	0.1132	0.3180	0.7521	0.6355	
21 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0005	0.5067	0.2598	0.2786	0.7041	0.9285	0.9354	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.3388	0.0956	0.5801	0.8647	0.5823	0.7472	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.22C Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	222	229	205	205	230	242	207	209	205	168	217	189	186	192	175
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	35	21	36	47	56	39	26	16	29	18	33	50	22	32	21
12-17	4	5	2	4	3	4	2	1	1	*	0	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	35	21	36	46	56	39	26	16	29	18	33	50	22	32	21
18-25	5	8	6	8	8	7	5	7	3	5	8	3	4	9	5
26 or Older	35	20	35	45	55	38	25	15	28	17	32	50	21	31	20
12-20	5	6	3	5	6	6	4	6	2	6	7	2	2	6	4
21 or Older	35	20	35	46	56	39	25	15	29	17	33	50	21	31	21
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	2.84	2.77	2.91	3.19	3.70	3.01	2.73	2.60	3.13	2.99	3.54	4.32	2.30	2.83	2.74
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	128	147	119	142	153	149	131	136	108	106	142	133	105	128	120
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	27	30	49	45	75	41	37	39	47	25	36	55	26	32	43
12-17	4	4	*	4	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	27	30	48	45	75	41	37	39	47	25	36	55	26	32	43
18-25	6	7	11	7	12	7	7	10	7	5	9	4	4	7	6
26 or Older	26	29	47	45	75	40	36	38	47	25	35	*	25	31	42
12-20	5	6	9	6	5	6	6	6	6	4	4	*	*	6	*
21 or Older	26	29	48	45	75	40	36	39	47	25	36	55	25	31	43
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.33	0.34	0.48	0.43	0.64	0.48	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.48	0.66	0.82	0.44	0.49	0.47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.22D Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.59	0.36	0.62	0.83	0.91	0.66	0.48	0.34	0.63	0.47	0.71	1.16	0.47	0.65	0.41
12-17	0.74	1.06	0.51	0.94	0.65	0.97	0.80	0.60	0.55	*	0.10	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	0.64	0.38	0.66	0.88	0.97	0.71	0.51	0.36	0.66	0.50	0.74	1.20	0.49	0.67	0.42
18-25	0.25	0.36	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.34	0.28	0.41	0.20	0.35	0.49	0.17	0.24	0.47	0.26
26 or Older	1.02	0.58	1.09	1.54	1.59	1.13	0.79	0.53	1.04	0.82	1.12	1.93	0.76	1.07	0.67
12-20	0.39	0.50	0.28	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.39	0.65	0.29	0.68	0.89	0.31	0.35	0.79	0.60
21 or Older	0.75	0.44	0.79	1.04	1.17	0.83	0.59	0.39	0.76	0.57	0.83	1.35	0.54	0.75	0.47
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	2.84	2.77	2.91	3.19	3.70	3.01	2.73	2.60	3.13	2.99	3.54	4.32	2.30	2.83	2.74
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	1.31	1.29	2.17	1.78	2.78	1.85	1.91	2.31	2.96	1.80	2.07	3.28	1.70	1.63	2.14
12-17	2.37	2.54	*	2.81	0.53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	1.40	1.36	2.30	1.89	2.91	1.94	2.00	2.40	3.08	1.89	2.11	3.37	1.72	1.68	2.17
18-25	0.99	0.99	1.55	0.78	1.64	1.22	1.40	2.03	1.32	1.00	2.18	1.06	0.84	1.12	1.10
26 or Older	2.05	1.98	3.48	2.94	4.09	2.68	2.74	3.30	4.64	2.88	2.71	*	2.50	2.40	3.04
12-20	1.36	1.48	2.27	1.26	1.21	1.71	1.95	2.52	2.58	1.49	2.32	*	*	2.56	*
21 or Older	1.59	1.55	2.62	2.16	3.36	2.17	2.25	2.64	3.44	2.22	2.29	3.66	1.90	1.83	2.35
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.33	0.34	0.48	0.43	0.64	0.48	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.48	0.66	0.82	0.44	0.49	0.47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.22P Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Cocaine Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0002	0.0277	0.8043	0.3600	0.0000	0.4163	0.0030	0.0931	0.4136	
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.4182	0.9390	0.1839	0.0296	0.1114	0.1212	0.9092	0.4621	0.9498	0.5915	0.2500	0.0815	0.9847	0.5837	
12-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	0.4295	0.8625	0.1605	0.0260	0.0974	0.1198	0.9029	0.4857	0.8959	0.6409	0.2190	0.0764	0.9692	0.5355	
18-25	0.4349	0.1738	0.3019	0.0556	0.1120	0.2261	0.5418	0.1147	0.7957	0.9199	0.1778	0.5899	0.8830	0.3695	
26 or Older	0.5118	0.5374	0.2011	0.0462	0.1506	0.1795	0.9591	0.1899	0.8907	0.6697	0.3830	0.0679	0.9888	0.6751	
12-20	0.6110	0.4867	0.7009	0.9354	0.9951	0.8227	0.8189	0.6034	0.4369	0.7812	0.4114	0.5193	0.6548	0.7557	
21 or Older	0.4318	0.8060	0.1306	0.0214	0.0927	0.1090	0.8229	0.3583	0.8334	0.5397	0.3110	0.0726	0.9756	0.6173	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.0590	0.4201	0.0361	0.0009	0.0020	0.0334	0.0690	0.6476	0.9661	0.6301	0.1160	0.3852	0.7122	0.6763	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.0206	0.0006	0.0301	0.0001	0.0002	0.0572	0.4598	0.5323	0.0611	0.0069	0.3856	0.1181	0.0537	0.9381	
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.0811	0.0971	0.3199	0.6599	0.2326	0.6047	0.7404	0.9015	0.5595	0.0795	0.4767	0.6162	0.3869	0.1397	
12-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18 or Older	0.0960	0.1098	0.2948	0.7016	0.1836	0.6034	0.7110	0.9128	0.4995	0.1059	0.4850	0.5759	0.3296	0.1537	
18-25	0.6681	0.4244	0.0317	0.9490	0.1290	0.5225	0.2324	0.1325	0.9542	0.5410	0.4074	0.5752	0.3849	0.8608	
26 or Older	0.0895	0.0851	0.3973	0.8702	0.2467	0.5083	0.5377	0.6548	0.3884	0.1634	0.3063	*	0.4289	0.1437	
12-20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21 or Older	0.1143	0.1197	0.2839	0.8256	0.1207	0.6937	0.7538	0.8671	0.4808	0.1459	0.5115	0.5396	0.3915	0.1533	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.6869	0.7085	0.0154	0.2189	0.0688	0.2132	0.2739	0.5119	0.7664	0.2265	0.1538	0.3452	0.7253	0.6494	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.23C Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	795	789	768	777	807	809	810	797	780	816	839	798	700	677	680
DAILY CIGARETTE USE AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	774	714	693	664	690	727	730	726	737	709	740	707	578	580	586
12-17	41	39	43	34	35	35	29	30	30	28	25	21	27	22	15
18 or Older	773	710	689	660	688	725	728	723	734	707	739	705	577	577	586
18-25	135	144	146	135	134	135	129	130	120	134	129	115	127	130	109
26 or Older	738	678	649	632	672	696	705	696	709	681	709	691	545	546	564
TOTAL DAILY CIGARETTE USERS	702	655	646	626	637	655	688	659	665	675	691	656	528	546	542
SMOKED 1+ PACKS OF CIGARETTES PER DAY AMONG DAILY CIGARETTE USERS¹	538	525	505	489	482	509	512	503	486	441	455	466	365	367	379
12-17	19	17	17	15	15	16	12	12	11	10	7	7	8	5	*
18 or Older	538	524	506	489	481	509	511	502	485	441	455	465	366	366	379
18-25	79	81	76	77	74	71	67	64	60	62	54	49	57	53	57
26 or Older	528	508	491	476	473	500	501	495	479	435	447	458	355	356	370

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

¹ Respondents with missing data for number of cigarettes smoked per day were excluded from the analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.23D Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.25
DAILY CIGARETTE USE AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.66	0.67	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.65	0.70	0.68	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.59	0.64	0.66
12-17	1.03	1.06	1.13	1.12	1.19	1.16	1.11	1.17	1.29	1.28	1.33	1.35	1.89	1.84	1.64
18 or Older	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.65	0.61	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.61	0.65	0.66
18-25	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.73	0.77	0.76	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.86	0.88	0.83	0.91	1.02	1.03
26 or Older	0.87	0.86	0.80	0.79	0.74	0.83	0.86	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.72	0.76	0.75
TOTAL DAILY CIGARETTE USERS	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.20
SMOKED 1+ PACKS OF CIGARETTES PER DAY AMONG DAILY CIGARETTE USERS¹	0.91	0.82	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.94	0.98	0.94	0.90	0.94	1.00	0.83	0.87	0.89
12-17	1.61	1.68	1.80	1.87	1.94	2.14	2.08	2.12	2.24	1.97	1.88	2.47	2.52	2.51	*
18 or Older	0.93	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.89	0.95	1.00	0.94	0.91	0.95	1.01	0.84	0.88	0.90
18-25	0.93	0.88	0.86	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.90	0.90	1.16	1.11	1.42
26 or Older	1.12	0.99	1.05	1.02	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.16	1.09	1.05	1.09	1.15	0.93	0.98	1.00

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

¹ Respondents with missing data for number of cigarettes smoked per day were excluded from the analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.23P Daily Cigarette Use in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older and Smoked One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day among Daily Cigarette Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2981	
DAILY CIGARETTE USE AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.0008	0.0871	0.0033	0.0032	0.0754	0.2928	0.7844	
12-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0004	0.0003	0.0010	0.0412	0.0003	0.0440	
18 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0209	0.0005	0.0009	0.0394	0.2754	0.7443	
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0150	0.0182	0.1297	
26 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0215	0.0002	0.0009	0.0182	0.2852	0.6446	
TOTAL DAILY CIGARETTE USERS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3646	
SMOKED 1+ PACKS OF CIGARETTES PER DAY AMONG DAILY CIGARETTE USERS¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0022	0.0339	0.4828	0.8657	0.5259	0.9957	
12-17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
18 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0012	0.0220	0.4017	0.8045	0.5979	0.9441	
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0016	0.0532	0.5272	0.9654	0.5222	0.0191	0.0417	0.0419	
26 or Older	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0028	0.1487	0.2888	0.8405	0.4468	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

¹ Respondents with missing data for number of cigarettes smoked per day were excluded from the analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.24C Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	922	891	885	917	914	957	956	896	967	984	955	1,007	833	801	820
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	442	377	430	425	452	424	458	475	419	457	436	417	377	387	391
12-17	16	13	14	12	13	11	10	8	10	10	8	10	14	13	9
18 or Older	441	377	429	424	452	423	458	474	419	457	436	417	375	386	391
18-25	42	42	41	39	40	45	44	44	43	42	43	40	48	47	51
26 or Older	438	377	428	423	452	421	458	470	416	456	433	413	374	381	388
12-20	27	28	24	22	22	25	25	23	24	23	18	23	25	27	18
21 or Older	441	378	429	424	452	422	457	473	418	456	437	415	376	385	390
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	1.02	0.98	1.03	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.02	1.05	0.91	0.94	0.98	0.91	0.77	0.80	0.82
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	989	919	957	975	968	1,019	983	957	990	1,006	1,016	1,076	869	852	831
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	619	617	561	604	617	590	629	694	607	623	654	643	547	529	532
12-17	15	15	17	20	13	14	12	15	13	11	12	9	11	12	8
18 or Older	618	616	561	604	617	589	628	693	607	623	654	643	547	528	532
18-25	67	69	77	75	82	76	77	82	79	74	73	74	79	68	70
26 or Older	616	608	557	598	605	584	628	687	600	615	648	638	541	517	524
12-20	35	38	43	41	39	38	36	40	40	32	31	32	36	30	26
21 or Older	619	614	562	603	612	588	626	693	604	620	653	640	547	527	531
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.24D Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages and Averages, 2002-2016

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.31	0.30	0.30
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.21
12-17	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.16
18 or Older	0.28	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.22
18-25	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.19
26 or Older	0.34	0.29	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.25
12-20	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.13
21 or Older	0.30	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.23
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	1.02	0.98	1.03	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.02	1.05	0.91	0.94	0.98	0.91	0.77	0.80	0.82
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.33	0.32	0.31
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.33	0.33	0.34
12-17	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.46	0.31	0.35	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.38	0.31	0.37	0.47	0.36
18 or Older	0.45	0.46	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.47	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.34	0.33	0.35
18-25	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.34
26 or Older	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.55	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.39	0.38	0.40
12-20	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.37	0.35
21 or Older	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.49	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.35	0.35	0.36
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.24P Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Year among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older and Daily or Almost Daily Alcohol Use and Average Number of Days Used in Past Month among Past Month Users Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages and Averages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL PAST YEAR USERS	0.0086	0.6679	0.4850	0.0007	0.0115	0.0552	0.0126	0.0000	0.0013	0.0060	0.0001	0.0025	0.0000	0.0366	
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.2475	0.2168	0.2374	0.3102	0.4267	0.1814	0.6242	0.9401	0.0380	0.3855	0.2310	0.0867	0.3815	0.6808	
12-17	0.0293	0.0776	0.0692	0.2641	0.0828	0.0747	0.5293	0.8869	0.7913	0.3335	0.9810	0.8365	0.1883	0.1850	
18 or Older	0.4143	0.4068	0.4068	0.5106	0.6316	0.2910	0.8279	0.8619	0.0586	0.4748	0.2845	0.1014	0.3921	0.6703	
18-25	0.9515	0.5424	0.7074	0.5107	0.4764	0.4898	0.8804	0.3027	0.1088	0.0362	0.0901	0.0210	0.1315	0.8574	
26 or Older	0.5019	0.5052	0.5752	0.6857	0.8505	0.4186	0.9632	0.6333	0.1276	0.7304	0.4496	0.2005	0.5541	0.7177	
12-20	0.0004	0.0000	0.0677	0.0546	0.0234	0.0035	0.0188	0.1993	0.0877	0.2127	0.8462	0.2950	0.1197	0.0041	
21 or Older	0.4585	0.4238	0.5226	0.6228	0.7441	0.3432	0.8960	0.7329	0.0758	0.5478	0.3504	0.1095	0.4001	0.5855	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST YEAR AMONG PAST YEAR USERS	0.0010	0.0008	0.0095	0.0005	0.0018	0.0081	0.1188	0.1946	0.0426	0.0172	0.0303	0.1771	0.8177	0.8182	
TOTAL PAST MONTH USERS	0.6921	0.1587	0.3524	0.0352	0.6814	0.3947	0.0925	0.0212	0.0351	0.0387	0.0066	0.0061	0.0000	0.0300	
DAILY/ALMOST DAILY USE IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.0402	0.2209	0.1412	0.1904	0.3262	0.3755	0.0435	0.0129	0.7548	0.7971	0.2975	0.7012	0.0714	0.7363	
12-17	0.0000	0.0011	0.0000	0.0028	0.0437	0.0032	0.1161	0.0072	0.0364	0.0930	0.2097	0.3756	0.4253	0.1968	
18 or Older	0.0154	0.0993	0.0622	0.0988	0.1713	0.2288	0.0218	0.0069	0.6259	0.6627	0.2312	0.6303	0.0566	0.7456	
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.0080	0.2215	0.0466	0.1440	0.2272	0.6637	
26 or Older	0.0287	0.1369	0.1214	0.2119	0.2730	0.3740	0.0536	0.0089	0.6838	0.6077	0.2516	0.6625	0.0619	0.7401	
12-20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0043	0.0903	0.1918	0.2318	0.2141	0.4263	
21 or Older	0.0125	0.0836	0.0546	0.0852	0.1493	0.1732	0.0188	0.0046	0.5148	0.5356	0.1794	0.5742	0.0482	0.7194	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS USED IN PAST MONTH AMONG PAST MONTH USERS	0.3538	0.3194	0.2279	0.6375	0.5335	0.7655	0.0644	0.0343	0.6293	0.6900	0.3769	0.9408	0.0391	0.8500	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Year is defined as having used the substance on 300 or more days in the past year.

NOTE: Daily or Almost Daily Use in Past Month is defined as having used the substance on 20 or more days in the past month.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.25C Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Gender/Alcohol Use	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
Lifetime	286	286	272	286	282	312	288	302	291	332	324	282	276	256	284
Past Year	250	253	246	268	259	293	264	273	266	307	308	255	261	237	261
Past Month	188	196	191	208	208	231	201	212	204	239	244	194	211	186	199
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	152	146												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	77	64												
MALE															
Lifetime	179	183	177	184	185	192	184	203	197	188	200	177	181	175	171
Past Year	158	166	162	171	170	179	165	187	180	173	187	162	169	154	155
Past Month	124	134	130	137	137	142	131	151	141	131	154	124	138	117	117
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	107	114	115	123	117	122	109	128	118	107	121	102	114	98	91
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	59	59	70	67	73	72	66	76	66	59	66	53	56	52	45
FEMALE															
Lifetime	180	170	170	180	169	190	179	175	170	213	189	174	184	167	189
Past Year	160	159	155	171	156	181	169	157	156	199	179	159	172	160	175
Past Month	118	123	119	128	125	141	124	124	118	159	140	122	140	123	137
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	97	101												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	46	46												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.25D Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Gender/Alcohol Use	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
Lifetime	0.40	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.52
Past Year	0.41	0.44	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.51
Past Month	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.41	0.47	0.48	0.40	0.46	0.42	0.45
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.36	0.35												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.20	0.17												
MALE															
Lifetime	0.55	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.59	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.58	0.66	0.64	0.65
Past Year	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.54	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.58	0.66	0.62	0.63
Past Month	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.57	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.61	0.51	0.60	0.53	0.53
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.51	0.47	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.52	0.45	0.53	0.46	0.43
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.31	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.31	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.22
FEMALE															
Lifetime	0.51	0.59	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.61	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.67	0.63	0.62	0.65	0.64	0.70
Past Year	0.53	0.62	0.55	0.58	0.58	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.58	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.69
Past Month	0.50	0.57	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.59	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.61	0.57	0.63
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.48	0.49												
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.24	0.25												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.25P Alcohol Use in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 20, by Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Gender/Alcohol Use	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL															
Lifetime	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0466	
Past Year	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0736	
Past Month	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0773	
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.0051													
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.0365													
MALE															
Lifetime	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0030	
Past Year	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0059	
Past Month	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0741	
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0016	
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0570	
FEMALE															
Lifetime	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0011	0.0026	0.9787	
Past Year	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0147	0.0187	0.9722	
Past Month	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0047	0.0021	0.3650	
Binge Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.3345													
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	nc	0.2737													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.26C Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Topics of Perception/Feelings Questions	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...	Youths Who Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors¹														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	64	68	70	64	61	61	57	55	58	54	54	55	60	59	57
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	70	69	69	64	64	64	64	66	71	68	67	68	83	80	87
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	59	55	58	59	55	56	56	56	64	59	61	64	77	73	80
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	66	71	63	69	69	67	69	64	68	61	68	66	70	66	68
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...	Youths Who Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors²														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	73	68	71	73	70	68	68	64	68	64	63	65	61	59	60
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	87	86	87	93	87	85	85	86	92	89	88	92	102	101	99
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	86	87	84	90	82	86	84	87	88	90	86	92	103	95	98
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	81	76	74	76	77	78	77	76	73	77	72	74	76	76	71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analysis.

² Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.26D Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Topics of Perception/Feelings Questions	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...	Youths Who Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors¹														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.23
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.34	0.33	0.36
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.31	0.30	0.33
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	0.27	0.29	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...	Youths Who Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors²														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.24
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.41	0.40
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.39	0.40
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analysis.

² Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.26P Youths Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors and Youths Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Topics of Perception/Feelings Questions	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' FEELINGS ABOUT YOUTH...	Youths Who Felt That Parents Would Strongly Disapprove of Youth's Substance Use Behaviors¹														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0152	0.0078	0.1427	0.5078	0.2662	
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0329	0.0199	
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0360	0.0731	
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0118	0.0618	0.0470	0.0608	0.1999	0.0993	0.4568	
YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT PEERS...	Youths Who Strongly Disapproved or Somewhat Disapproved of Peers' Substance Use Behaviors²														
Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0034	0.5821	
Trying Marijuana Once or Twice	0.3355	0.9195	0.3141	0.1479	0.0018	0.0000	0.0001	0.0017	0.0276	0.9904	0.3583	0.3131	0.3504	0.5148	
Using Marijuana Once a Month or More	0.7829	0.4916	0.0112	0.0314	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0198	0.8624	0.8571	0.0670	0.0593	0.7790	
Having One or Two Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Nearly Every Day	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0265	0.2195	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

¹ Response categories for the questions on Youths' Perceptions of Parents' Feelings include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove." Respondents with unknown Perceptions of Parents' Feelings data were excluded from the respective analysis.

² Response categories for the questions on Youths' Feelings about Peers include "Neither approve nor disapprove," "Somewhat disapprove," and "Strongly disapprove." These estimates correspond to persons reporting "Strongly disapprove" or "Somewhat disapprove." Respondents with unknown Feelings about Peers data were excluded from the respective analysis.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.27C Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Prevention Program/Messages	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	70	79	76	72	73	74	72	71	66	72	71	71	74	77	78
Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	48	55	51	53	46	48	45	44	44	43	44	40	48	44	47
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	89	81	87	91	90	99	88	98	96	93	98	104	109	104	112
Saw or Heard Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages in School among Youths Enrolled in School ^{1,2}	248	249	239	249	226	251	248	255	251	258	263	256	235	255	247
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	106	111	111	112	111	115	112	114	110	113	114	118	121	126	124

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

² Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.27D Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Prevention Program/Messages	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	0.28	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32
Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.19
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.46
Saw or Heard Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages in School among Youths Enrolled in School ^{1,2}	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.47
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

² Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.27P Exposed to Substance Use Prevention Program or Message in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Prevention Program/Messages	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participated in Alcohol, Tobacco, or Drug Prevention Program Outside of School	0.0021	0.0000	0.0559	0.5166	0.9427	0.9053	0.4866	0.1292	0.8015	0.4631	0.2278	0.7434	0.4976	0.8063	
Participated in Program or Meeting to Help Deal with Drug or Alcohol Use	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0081	0.1435	0.0900	0.3031	0.1325	0.7418	0.1808	0.8709	
Saw or Heard Alcohol or Drug Prevention Message from Sources Outside School	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.8388	0.7745	0.2904	
Saw or Heard Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages in School among Youths Enrolled in School ^{1,2}	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0087	0.0825	0.1707	
Talked to Parents about Dangers of Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use	0.0073	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0088	0.0118	0.0221	0.0034	0.2832	0.8653	0.2143	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown Substance Use Program Participation or Prevention Message Exposure data were excluded from the respective analyses.

¹ Drug or Alcohol Prevention Messages Seen or Heard in School includes respondents who reported having a special class about drugs or alcohol in school or having had films, lectures, discussion, or printed information about drugs or alcohol in a regular school class, such as health or physical education, or outside of a regular school class, such as in a special assembly.

² Youths who did not report their school enrollment status or reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were excluded from this analysis. Youths reporting that they were "home-schooled" in the past 12 months were considered to be enrolled in school.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.28C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	70	70	81	121	79	77	89	79	93	97	96	86	95	95	99
Cocaine	61	56	65	50	60	57	52	47	57	48	48	47	57	68	73
Crack	44	36	29	30	31	72	34	15	20	14	16	13	24	9	19
Heroin	20	20	28	20	15	21	23	30	24	26	23	36	35	24	29
Hallucinogens	nc	69	70												
LSD	30	20	25	29	32	23	31	28	39	30	41	40	48	45	62
PCP	15	14	20	13	13	11	10	9	11	10	21	7	10	11	20
Ecstasy	nc	62	55												
Inhalants	nc	44	43												
Methamphetamine	nc	37	32												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	115	119												
Tranquilizers	nc	94	77												
Stimulants	nc	80	89												
Sedatives	nc	63	42												
CIGARETTES	75	72	72	86	79	71	90	89	81	86	89	81	90	77	77
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	64	58	55	58	54	52	57	66	57	55	53	52	51	45	54
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	75	86												
CIGARS	103	99	112	113	104	107	105	121	120	143	108	144	104	110	103
ALCOHOL	101	104	127	108	107	111	116	112	131	124	130	113	127	126	126

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.28D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cocaine	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Crack	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Heroin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hallucinogens	nc	0.03	0.03												
LSD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Ecstasy	nc	0.02	0.02												
Inhalants	nc	0.02	0.02												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.01	0.01												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.04	0.04												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.04	0.03												
Stimulants	nc	0.03	0.03												
Sedatives	nc	0.02	0.02												
CIGARETTES	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.03	0.03												
CIGARS	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.28P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr													
Marijuana	0.6040	0.0063	0.1726	0.1503	0.0133	0.0164	0.1816	0.7779	0.9483	0.2724	0.4869	0.4957	0.8401	0.8016	
Cocaine	0.3362	0.7383	0.7483	0.1939	0.8849	0.2963	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0011	0.2598	
Crack	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0010	0.5970	1.0000	0.7143	0.9636	0.2238	0.4575	0.0167	
Heroin	0.3350	0.0772	0.3727	0.1737	0.0331	0.1444	0.2409	0.4998	0.6222	0.6914	0.8210	0.9344	0.3312	0.3774	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.9089													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0012	0.0232	
PCP	0.0002	0.0030	0.0110	0.0836	0.1692	0.3957	0.5305	0.8107	0.7921	0.7624	0.0870	0.6373	0.9547	0.9819	
Ecstasy	nc	0.2795													
Inhalants	nc	0.2055													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.4831													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	1.0000													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.5312													
Stimulants	nc	0.3557													
Sedatives	nc	0.0837													
CIGARETTES	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0025	0.0004	0.0771	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0162	0.0048	0.0477	0.9270	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.0936													
CIGARS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0018	0.0084	0.0073	0.0571	0.1227	
ALCOHOL	0.4738	0.9459	0.1338	0.5831	0.3660	0.0781	0.3171	0.1665	0.0821	0.1281	0.5319	0.8084	0.6068	0.3942	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.29C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	50	45	45	44	48	45	49	49	51	53	49	46	52	50	50
Cocaine	24	22	23	23	22	22	20	17	18	16	16	13	20	16	16
Crack	13	11	9	7	8	10	5	5	4	5	8	4	5	*	3
Heroin	10	7	8	5	7	5	10	5	7	10	7	6	7	4	3
Hallucinogens	nc	31	26												
LSD	18	13	13	14	11	13	16	12	15	16	15	14	22	24	18
PCP	11	10	9	11	10	8	7	7	6	7	11	6	6	11	4
Ecstasy	nc	22	19												
Inhalants	nc	27	23												
Methamphetamine	nc	8	5												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	32	30												
Tranquilizers	nc	23	22												
Stimulants	nc	27	28												
Sedatives	nc	11	11												
CIGARETTES	44	47	50	50	48	48	50	50	47	46	43	41	44	43	42
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	27	27	32	24	27	23	23	24	24	22	22	19	19	15	14
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	29	28												
CIGARS	40	46	48	47	42	44	43	43	40	41	38	36	41	37	34
ALCOHOL	64	65	73	69	68	69	64	69	62	69	72	67	67	75	71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.29D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.20	0.20
Cocaine	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06
Crack	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	*	0.01
Heroin	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Hallucinogens	nc	0.12	0.11												
LSD	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.07
PCP	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02
Ecstasy	nc	0.09	0.08												
Inhalants	nc	0.11	0.09												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.03	0.02												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.13	0.12												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.09	0.09												
Stimulants	nc	0.11	0.11												
Sedatives	nc	0.04	0.05												
CIGARETTES	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.17
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.12	0.11												
CIGARS	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.14
ALCOHOL	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.29P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr													
Marijuana	0.0092	0.7986	0.5581	0.2310	0.6966	0.4950	0.4654	0.0208	0.1401	0.0171	0.4173	0.9599	0.9185	0.6893	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0832	0.0293	0.0832	0.5491	0.5442	0.6814	0.8073	
Crack	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0562	0.0259	0.1103	0.0345	0.1466	0.3318	0.2921	*	
Heroin	0.0028	0.0263	0.0099	0.1002	0.0351	0.1830	0.0490	0.0669	0.0494	0.0039	0.1020	0.0591	0.4468	0.5684	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.6026													
LSD	0.4150	0.0037	0.0058	0.0118	0.0001	0.0040	0.5936	0.0164	0.0163	0.1301	0.1377	0.1025	0.8426	0.1396	
PCP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0016	0.0003	0.0034	0.0029	0.0032	0.0631	0.1605	0.0285	0.0036	0.2838	0.4278	0.0465	
Ecstasy	nc	0.4145													
Inhalants	nc	0.0109													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.3675													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.8537													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.5716													
Stimulants	nc	0.4215													
Sedatives	nc	0.5683													
CIGARETTES	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0523	0.0903	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0117	0.5027	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.0092													
CIGARS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0018	0.0000	0.0573	
ALCOHOL	0.0012	0.0027	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.0040	0.0001	0.0122	0.0013	0.1325	0.2016	0.6531	0.5274	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.30C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	44	48	66	107	61	61	70	59	79	80	81	71	78	82	83
Cocaine	55	51	60	44	57	50	47	44	54	45	46	45	52	67	71
Crack	41	35	27	29	30	71	34	15	19	12	14	13	23	9	19
Heroin	17	18	27	20	13	20	20	30	23	24	22	35	34	24	29
Hallucinogens	nc	63	62												
LSD	23	15	22	25	29	19	27	26	36	25	38	37	42	41	58
PCP	11	10	17	6	8	7	6	6	9	8	18	5	8	*	19
Ecstasy	nc	58	51												
Inhalants	nc	34	37												
Methamphetamine	nc	36	32												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	112	115												
Tranquilizers	nc	91	75												
Stimulants	nc	76	85												
Sedatives	nc	62	41												
CIGARETTES	57	56	52	62	62	52	70	72	63	69	75	67	78	64	66
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	59	52	46	54	48	46	52	61	50	50	47	49	47	43	52
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	69	81												
CIGARS	94	88	97	104	97	96	95	114	113	134	98	140	92	101	99
ALCOHOL	67	70	98	76	76	83	91	80	109	95	102	87	100	96	103

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.30D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Cocaine	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Crack	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Heroin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hallucinogens	nc	0.03	0.03												
LSD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
PCP	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	*	0.01
Ecstasy	nc	0.02	0.02												
Inhalants	nc	0.01	0.01												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.01	0.01												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.05	0.05												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.04	0.03												
Stimulants	nc	0.03	0.03												
Sedatives	nc	0.03	0.02												
CIGARETTES	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.03	0.03												
CIGARS	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
ALCOHOL	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

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NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.30P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0478	0.0001	0.0005	0.0042	0.0100	0.2294	0.5039	0.0971	0.2706	0.9722	0.6230	
Cocaine	0.1429	0.0663	0.1113	0.0002	0.0537	0.0036	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.2261	
Crack	0.0001	0.0017	0.0019	0.0002	0.0002	0.0021	0.0025	1.0000	0.7566	0.3317	0.5688	0.1486	0.5715	0.0308	
Heroin	0.0426	0.0192	0.1301	0.0949	0.0059	0.0858	0.0620	0.6808	0.3498	0.7024	0.5619	0.8364	0.3828	0.3297	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.6816													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0020	
PCP	0.3394	0.3485	0.1419	0.7471	0.9364	0.6180	0.5067	0.5857	0.8103	0.5857	0.5573	0.3696	0.7337	*	
Ecstasy	nc	0.4033													
Inhalants	nc	0.8063													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.5878													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.9659													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.4222													
Stimulants	nc	0.2105													
Sedatives	nc	0.0588													
CIGARETTES	0.0486	0.0394	0.1817	0.6798	0.0502	0.3847	0.0397	0.0026	0.0202	0.0182	0.0038	0.2334	0.0042	0.3708	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.0210	0.0099	0.0003	0.0155	0.0030	0.0057	0.0056	0.0000	0.0057	0.0857	0.2118	0.1338	0.2127	0.9043	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.4580													
CIGARS	0.0972	0.8672	0.0630	0.0003	0.0742	0.0187	0.2337	0.0061	0.0213	0.4141	0.4646	0.0699	0.7223	0.3532	
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0002	0.0242	0.0474	0.0244	0.9943	0.2559	0.4173	0.3010	0.9149	0.5975	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.31C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	37	37	45	45	46	45	49	55	51	61	57	54	62	57	58
Cocaine	42	36	41	35	40	38	33	32	32	38	37	37	40	52	57
Crack	15	15	17	21	18	15	15	11	8	9	11	6	14	9	14
Heroin	13	9	10	13	12	14	11	13	15	17	16	13	15	12	19
Hallucinogens	nc	54	53												
LSD	18	14	16	16	22	18	23	25	33	23	33	31	37	35	48
PCP	11	9	14	6	8	7	6	6	9	8	8	5	8	4	6
Ecstasy	nc	45	42												
Inhalants	nc	25	26												
Methamphetamine	nc	21	15												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	43	50												
Tranquilizers	nc	40	45												
Stimulants	nc	48	49												
Sedatives	nc	16	18												
CIGARETTES	40	45	46	46	52	48	58	60	54	59	65	57	72	58	61
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	31	35	36	33	36	38	35	39	44	37	39	36	40	34	37
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	43	39												
CIGARS	46	48	54	58	54	58	54	61	66	58	61	61	67	67	68
ALCOHOL	51	64	62	61	68	70	68	66	79	80	77	76	86	78	86

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.31D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.17
Cocaine	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.16
Crack	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04
Heroin	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06
Hallucinogens	nc	0.15	0.15												
LSD	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.14
PCP	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Ecstasy	nc	0.13	0.12												
Inhalants	nc	0.07	0.08												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.06	0.04												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.12	0.15												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.11	0.13												
Stimulants	nc	0.14	0.14												
Sedatives	nc	0.04	0.05												
CIGARETTES	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.18
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.11
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.12	0.11												
CIGARS	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20
ALCOHOL	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.25

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.31P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr													
Marijuana	0.0064	0.0001	0.0011	0.0014	0.0026	0.0163	0.0474	0.9647	0.2929	0.5119	0.5640	0.9738	0.4083	0.7528	
Cocaine	0.1622	0.0471	0.0695	0.0006	0.0217	0.0055	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.1417	
Crack	0.0036	0.0013	0.0007	0.0001	0.0001	0.0370	0.0312	0.4087	0.5758	0.6263	0.9644	0.1297	0.8059	0.4924	
Heroin	0.7250	0.0909	0.1406	0.3667	0.3175	0.7365	0.3582	0.8936	0.9456	0.4554	0.5965	0.4801	0.7352	0.2712	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.3803													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.0015	
PCP	0.0012	0.0025	0.0056	0.0927	0.0524	0.2358	0.3297	0.2771	0.1535	0.3200	0.0561	0.5836	0.1263	0.8994	
Ecstasy	nc	0.2729													
Inhalants	nc	0.9531													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.6820													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.9391													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.0227													
Stimulants	nc	0.7299													
Sedatives	nc	0.6864													
CIGARETTES	0.0005	0.0009	0.0461	0.3327	0.1400	0.4039	0.0790	0.0189	0.0542	0.0283	0.0119	0.5757	0.0368	0.4723	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.0074	0.0038	0.0000	0.0015	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0015	0.0189	0.0068	0.0383	0.4651	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.2985													
CIGARS	0.3653	0.3698	0.4907	0.0365	0.1750	0.0119	0.1967	0.0119	0.0549	0.8046	0.4761	0.2695	0.4492	0.6432	
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0004	0.0010	0.1914	0.0843	0.0335	0.1995	0.9245	0.9369	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.32C Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	25	30	47	97	33	37	45	15	60	49	53	44	45	55	53
Cocaine	33	36	39	23	38	32	34	28	41	22	26	29	35	39	39
Crack	38	31	21	19	24	69	30	10	18	9	8	11	18	*	13
Heroin	11	16	25	15	6	14	17	27	17	17	15	32	31	20	21
Hallucinogens	nc	29	30												
LSD	13	*	15	19	19	*	12	*	15	8	16	25	19	20	32
PCP	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	19
Ecstasy	nc	31	27												
Inhalants	nc	20	25												
Methamphetamine	nc	29	28												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	101	102												
Tranquilizers	nc	82	59												
Stimulants	nc	57	65												
Sedatives	nc	61	37												
CIGARETTES	36	31	20	40	30	15	31	35	24	25	28	32	29	20	20
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	48	39	29	42	33	23	37	49	23	32	27	31	25	24	35
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	53	72												
CIGARS	82	74	79	86	77	73	77	90	87	119	72	126	62	75	72
ALCOHOL	40	21	74	31	22	32	50	34	76	32	56	26	37	48	44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.32D Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Cocaine	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Crack	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	*	0.01
Heroin	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Hallucinogens	nc	0.01	0.01												
LSD	0.01	*	0.01	0.01	0.01	*	0.01	*	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
PCP	*	*	0.01	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.01	*	*	*	0.01
Ecstasy	nc	0.01	0.01												
Inhalants	nc	0.01	0.01												
Methamphetamine	nc	0.01	0.01												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.05	0.05												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.04	0.03												
Stimulants	nc	0.03	0.03												
Sedatives	nc	0.03	0.02												
CIGARETTES	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.03	0.03												
CIGARS	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03
ALCOHOL	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.32P Past Year Initiation of Substance Use among Persons Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0249	0.4796	0.0004	0.0009	0.0060	0.0000	0.2037	0.0152	0.0147	0.0270	0.1798	0.8425	
Cocaine	0.2415	0.2572	0.3083	0.0156	0.4023	0.0883	0.0583	0.0121	0.1244	0.0007	0.0053	0.0063	0.2442	0.7466	
Crack	0.0025	0.1026	0.3276	0.2689	0.1410	0.0101	0.0336	0.2880	0.9531	0.3175	0.2910	0.5395	0.6203	*	
Heroin	0.0081	0.0737	0.3383	0.1119	0.0016	0.0288	0.0769	0.7486	0.1423	0.1727	0.1414	0.9004	0.2314	0.6786	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.6887													
LSD	0.0056	*	0.0137	0.0208	0.0250	*	0.0047	*	0.0073	0.0018	0.0220	0.0971	0.0777	0.2375	
PCP	*	*	0.7784	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8565	*	*	*	
Ecstasy	nc	0.7631													
Inhalants	nc	0.5838													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.7227													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.9718													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.0244													
Stimulants	nc	0.1467													
Sedatives	nc	0.0701													
CIGARETTES	0.2965	0.4388	0.7719	0.1722	0.7742	0.2155	0.6902	0.2207	0.9455	0.8920	0.5043	0.4303	0.0630	0.9194	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.5192	0.6863	0.7343	0.9463	0.5648	0.1686	0.6899	0.2708	0.1066	0.2106	0.2133	0.3054	0.4116	0.2283	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.9138													
CIGARS	0.0204	0.7039	0.2083	0.0177	0.4820	0.6088	0.9184	0.2463	0.3477	0.6314	0.9240	0.2454	0.5454	0.5352	
ALCOHOL	0.8638	0.0855	0.6922	0.5075	0.0803	0.5795	0.4353	0.7173	0.5906	0.4359	0.4994	0.1934	0.3127	0.4722	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.33D Standard Errors of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2002-2016

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr	nr												
Marijuana	0.19	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.34	0.35	0.13	0.48	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.34
Cocaine	0.33	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.51	0.52	0.44	0.42	0.96	0.47	0.32	0.36	0.48	0.38	0.38
Crack	1.35	1.01	1.35	1.28	1.47	2.54	1.68	0.66	2.45	1.05	1.03	2.70	2.78	0.57	1.54
Heroin	2.51	1.36	2.53	1.55	1.51	1.23	3.18	1.40	1.05	1.22	1.18	1.26	1.28	0.97	1.11
Hallucinogens	nc	0.32	0.25												
LSD	0.49	0.32	0.71	0.78	0.72	0.29	0.31	0.21	0.40	0.27	0.44	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.38
PCP	0.27	0.49	1.17	0.40	0.61	0.51	0.63	0.80	0.57	0.94	0.50	0.61	0.55	0.68	1.93
Ecstasy	nc	0.37	0.39												
Inhalants	nc	0.58	0.57												
Methamphetamine	nc	1.36	1.00												
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr	nr												
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.58	0.52												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.63	0.55												
Stimulants	nc	0.52	0.67												
Sedatives	nc	1.50	1.14												
CIGARETTES	0.30	0.26	0.19	0.33	0.21	0.12	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.16
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.72	0.62	0.40	0.71	0.53	0.45	0.78	0.69	0.34	0.44	0.51	0.65	0.49	0.50	0.74
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.50	0.61												
CIGARS	0.50	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.44	0.37	0.33	0.38	0.62	0.33	0.33	0.36
ALCOHOL	0.19	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.19	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.33P P Values from Tests of Differences of Mean Age at First Substance Use among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	nr													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0017	0.0000	0.1246	0.0000	0.0021	0.0021	0.0753	0.4119	
Cocaine	0.0001	0.0003	0.0035	0.0001	0.0214	0.0153	0.0010	0.0012	0.5539	0.0046	0.0005	0.0088	0.9669	0.5134	
Crack	0.9876	0.0876	0.1366	0.4172	0.3067	0.1314	0.3737	0.0134	0.9388	0.0303	0.0212	0.8436	0.6647	0.0393	
Heroin	0.1046	0.0107	0.6975	0.0915	0.0128	0.0299	0.5515	0.8935	0.0088	0.0422	0.1327	0.5364	0.1394	0.9471	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.9601													
LSD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0073	0.0103	0.1634	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0059	0.0000	0.0084	0.1053	0.0693	0.0863	
PCP	0.0852	0.2782	0.7641	0.1313	0.1240	0.1227	0.0870	0.1908	0.3292	0.4071	0.1449	0.2235	0.3611	0.0526	
Ecstasy	nc	0.1967													
Inhalants	nc	0.3308													
Methamphetamine	nc	0.4684													
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	nc	nr													
Pain Relievers ³	nc	0.0740													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.0236													
Stimulants	nc	0.0158													
Sedatives	nc	0.0811													
CIGARETTES	0.0024	0.0003	0.0000	0.0573	0.0005	0.0000	0.0413	0.1008	0.0137	0.0001	0.5895	0.5513	0.0295	0.8429	
Daily Cigarette Use ⁴	0.0430	0.0226	0.0002	0.0242	0.0006	0.0015	0.0748	0.2022	0.0005	0.0009	0.0207	0.0278	0.1094	0.1976	
SMOKELESS TOBACCO⁵	nc	0.2560													
CIGARS	0.1698	0.2550	0.1459	0.6283	0.0649	0.4452	0.0684	0.6485	0.3757	0.0062	0.3933	0.3762	0.2604	0.9987	
ALCOHOL	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0183	0.0024	0.1334	0.0408	0.7854	0.3851	0.3412	0.3276	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Past Year Initiates for a specific substance include those who used that substance (misused in the case of prescription psychotherapeutics) for the first time in the past year. Methodological limitations preclude the estimation of past year initiates for the overall prescription psychotherapeutics category and consequently the overall illicit drugs category.

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¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁴ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as ever smoking every day for at least 30 days.

⁵ Smokeless Tobacco includes snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus."

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.34C Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	220	226												
Marijuana	158	140	158	143	154	155	157	161	184	149	175	183	156	145	154
Cocaine	119	115	114	108	127	125	100	101	101	82	117	81	87	83	83
Heroin	45	37	49	36	66	43	46	64	55	63	70	62	63	61	65
Hallucinogens	nc	34	41												
Inhalants	nc	26	24												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	67
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	136	135												
Pain Relievers	nc	120	115												
Tranquilizers	nc	66	59												
Stimulants	nc	46	54												
Sedatives	nc	30	45												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	128	127												
ALCOHOL	415	387	417	400	411	409	398	419	412	377	419	415	362	353	345
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	132	121												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	390	394												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.34D Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.08	0.08												
Marijuana	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06
Cocaine	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hallucinogens	nc	0.01	0.02												
Inhalants	nc	0.01	0.01												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.03	0.02
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.05	0.05												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.04	0.04												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.02	0.02												
Stimulants	nc	0.02	0.02												
Sedatives	nc	0.01	0.02												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.05	0.05												
ALCOHOL	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.13
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.05	0.04												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.15	0.15												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.34P Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.1981													
Marijuana	0.0001	0.0006	0.0000	0.0153	0.0099	0.2012	0.0132	0.0065	0.0015	0.0968	0.0508	0.1797	0.2685	0.8464	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0200	0.1245	0.9452	0.0473	0.9225	0.6168	0.7647	
Heroin	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0053	0.0000	0.0001	0.0144	0.0057	0.0520	0.1445	0.2977	0.7314	0.7304	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.1556													
Inhalants	nc	0.7109													
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0749
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.2511													
Pain Relievers	nc	0.0727													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.4057													
Stimulants	nc	0.1112													
Sedatives	nc	0.3648													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.1737													
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1143
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.0522													
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.1337													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.35C Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	42	44												
Marijuana	44	38	40	41	40	36	39	40	40	41	41	38	40	38	38
Cocaine	16	12	11	14	14	13	13	9	8	9	9	6	9	9	8
Heroin	4	4	7	4	4	3	5	6	3	10	8	4	7	4	1
Hallucinogens	nc	14	12												
Inhalants	nc	11	11												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	4
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	24	24												
Pain Relievers	nc	18	21												
Tranquilizers	nc	15	15												
Stimulants	nc	9	11												
Sedatives	nc	8	10												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	18	21												
ALCOHOL	51	50	50	51	49	48	49	49	49	45	40	36	42	38	33
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	24	22												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	50	50												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.35D Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.17	0.18												
Marijuana	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
Cocaine	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03
Heroin	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Hallucinogens	nc	0.06	0.05												
Inhalants	nc	0.04	0.04												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.03	0.02
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.09	0.10												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.07	0.08												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.06	0.06												
Stimulants	nc	0.04	0.04												
Sedatives	nc	0.03	0.04												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.07	0.08												
ALCOHOL	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.13
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.10	0.09												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.20	0.20												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.35P Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.2767													
Marijuana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0149	0.1395	0.2269	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0007	0.2044	0.7195	0.2967	0.4354	0.4711	0.8271	0.9014	
Heroin	0.0063	0.0036	0.0075	0.0354	0.0030	0.0413	0.0024	0.0041	0.0839	0.0036	0.0164	0.0396	0.0235	0.1874	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.9843													
Inhalants	nc	0.8938													
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1792
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.7628													
Pain Relievers	nc	0.3087													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.6853													
Stimulants	nc	0.2308													
Sedatives	nc	0.6658													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.3749													
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0059	
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.3095													
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.0174													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.36C Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	217	220												
Marijuana	152	135	152	137	150	150	151	153	179	142	167	180	150	138	147
Cocaine	120	114	113	107	126	124	99	101	101	82	117	80	86	83	83
Heroin	45	36	49	36	66	43	46	64	55	63	70	63	62	61	65
Hallucinogens	nc	31	39												
Inhalants	nc	23	21												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	66
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	134	132												
Pain Relievers	nc	119	111												
Tranquilizers	nc	63	57												
Stimulants	nc	46	53												
Sedatives	nc	29	42												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	126	124												
ALCOHOL	410	382	411	394	407	406	396	414	409	374	412	413	358	348	346
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	129	119												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	386	393												

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.36D Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.09	0.09												
Marijuana	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06
Cocaine	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	nc	0.01	0.02												
Inhalants	nc	0.01	0.01												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.03	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.06	0.05												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.05	0.05												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.03	0.02												
Stimulants	nc	0.02	0.02												
Sedatives	nc	0.01	0.02												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.05	0.05												
ALCOHOL	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.05	0.05												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.16	0.16												

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.36P Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.2708													
Marijuana	0.1211	0.1351	0.0144	0.4429	0.2307	0.7923	0.2235	0.1179	0.0508	0.8270	0.3135	0.4320	0.4531	0.8870	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0251	0.1265	0.8736	0.0529	0.8607	0.5946	0.7720	
Heroin	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0043	0.0000	0.0000	0.0089	0.0049	0.0241	0.1005	0.2628	0.6022	0.6927	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.1210													
Inhalants	nc	0.7392													
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0941
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.2202													
Pain Relievers	nc	0.0438													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.3289													
Stimulants	nc	0.1705													
Sedatives	nc	0.3879													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.1252													
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.1861	
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.0736													
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.2260													

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.37C Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	89	93												
Marijuana	63	64	73	70	70	69	71	74	76	73	80	76	78	75	84
Cocaine	29	28	33	34	31	33	32	28	26	24	27	28	24	29	28
Heroin	12	10	12	14	12	14	16	15	18	22	22	23	24	22	21
Hallucinogens	nc	19	24												
Inhalants	nc	6	5												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	20
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	47	40												
Pain Relievers	nc	37	30												
Tranquilizers	nc	29	25												
Stimulants	nc	20	23												
Sedatives	nc	8	9												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	40	35												
ALCOHOL	112	109	119	119	122	116	116	117	125	116	114	123	120	112	111
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	57	55												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	128	129												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.37D Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.26	0.27												
Marijuana	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.24
Cocaine	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
Heroin	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Hallucinogens	nc	0.05	0.07												
Inhalants	nc	0.02	0.01												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.07	0.06
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.14	0.12												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.11	0.09												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.08	0.07												
Stimulants	nc	0.06	0.07												
Sedatives	nc	0.02	0.03												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.12	0.10												
ALCOHOL	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.32
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.16	0.16												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.37	0.37												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.37P Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 to 25: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.5453													
Marijuana	0.0027	0.0044	0.0035	0.0100	0.0464	0.0730	0.0620	0.1195	0.0352	0.0492	0.1807	0.2744	0.6334	0.7496	
Cocaine	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0114	0.6223	0.8024	0.9489	0.6869	0.3783	0.7685	
Heroin	0.0001	0.0000	0.0019	0.0272	0.0008	0.0060	0.0775	0.0893	0.2568	0.7081	0.4820	0.3395	0.6555	0.9582	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.0703													
Inhalants	nc	0.8503													
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5366	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.0248													
Pain Relievers	nc	0.0048													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.2602													
Stimulants	nc	0.6591													
Sedatives	nc	0.5301													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.0227													
ALCOHOL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.5007	
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.0793													
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.8166													

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.38C Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	196	192												
Marijuana	130	114	131	118	131	127	124	134	158	118	141	164	126	109	117
Cocaine	114	109	110	100	124	118	93	97	98	81	113	76	84	77	78
Heroin	43	34	47	33	65	41	42	62	52	58	66	56	56	57	62
Hallucinogens	nc	25	30												
Inhalants	nc	22	20												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	82	63
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	126	124												
Pain Relievers	nc	114	106												
Tranquilizers	nc	56	50												
Stimulants	nc	41	49												
Sedatives	nc	27	41												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	122	118												
ALCOHOL	391	356	376	355	382	386	368	396	388	354	386	392	324	322	324
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	110	103												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	355	363												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.38D Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.09	0.09												
Marijuana	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06
Cocaine	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Heroin	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	nc	0.01	0.01												
Inhalants	nc	0.01	0.01												
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.04	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.06	0.06												
Pain Relievers	nc	0.05	0.05												
Tranquilizers	nc	0.03	0.02												
Stimulants	nc	0.02	0.02												
Sedatives	nc	0.01	0.02												
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.06	0.06												
ALCOHOL	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.15
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.05	0.05												
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.17	0.17												

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.38P Substance Use Disorder for Specific Substances in Past Year among Persons Aged 26 or Older: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Substance Use Disorder	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	nc	0.4021													
Marijuana	0.7888	0.6070	0.5374	0.2039	0.8254	0.2500	0.9947	0.6136	0.4817	0.1457	0.9662	0.9808	0.3151	0.5739	
Cocaine	0.0004	0.0001	0.0003	0.0005	0.0000	0.0004	0.0019	0.1331	0.1620	0.9028	0.0490	1.0000	0.4116	0.8551	
Heroin	0.0002	0.0000	0.0011	0.0000	0.0371	0.0000	0.0002	0.0240	0.0083	0.0210	0.0451	0.1087	0.4420	0.6567	
Hallucinogens	nc	0.5748													
Inhalants	nc	0.7709													
Methamphetamine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1204
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ²	nc	0.6245													
Pain Relievers	nc	0.2150													
Tranquilizers	nc	0.6265													
Stimulants	nc	0.1921													
Sedatives	nc	0.4663													
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)	nc	0.3809													
ALCOHOL	0.0001	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0009	0.0000	0.0046	0.2796	0.0024	0.0019	0.0025	0.2618	
BOTH ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.2725													
ILLICIT DRUGS OR ALCOHOL¹	nc	0.2602													

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 7.39D Marijuana Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 1971-2016

Survey Year	Aged 12-17	Aged 18-25	Aged 26-34
1971	0.98	1.74	1.13
1972	1.00	2.02	1.57
1974	1.23	1.86	1.21
1976	1.22	1.82	1.41
1977	1.22	1.44	1.66
1979	2.51	5.03	3.34
1982	1.82	3.95	3.06
1985	1.82	3.15	2.96
1988	0.99	2.38	2.22
1990	0.93	2.01	1.74
1991	0.60	1.82	1.16
1992	0.60	1.62	1.45
1993	0.67	1.70	1.22
1994	0.50	0.81	0.47
1995	0.55	0.71	0.47
1996	0.54	0.80	0.42
1997	0.56	0.88	0.54
1998	0.57	0.68	0.46
1999	0.20	0.38	0.32
2000	0.21	0.34	0.33
2001	0.24	0.39	0.45
2002	0.24	0.36	0.45
2003	0.24	0.37	0.44
2004	0.23	0.37	0.47
2005	0.22	0.37	0.51
2006	0.21	0.35	0.47
2007	0.22	0.37	0.44
2008	0.22	0.37	0.48
2009	0.24	0.38	0.47
2010	0.25	0.38	0.54
2011	0.24	0.39	0.54
2012	0.22	0.39	0.52
2013	0.23	0.39	0.62
2014	0.27	0.45	0.45
2015	0.24	0.40	0.43
2016	0.24	0.42	0.46

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Standard errors for 1971 through 1977 were calculated by multiplying the standard error of the percentage (assuming simple random sampling) by the square root of the estimated "design effect" (i.e., 1.25). See Appendix A of the *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1979* for further information on these procedures.

NOTE: Estimates for 1971 through 1977 for youths aged 12 to 17 and for adults aged 26 to 34 may differ from estimates for these age groups for these survey years that were published in other NSDUH reports. The estimates shown here for these survey years have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on later versions of the NSDUH instrument. Estimates were adjusted by applying the ratio of the adjusted and unadjusted rate from 1979 for each age group to the original estimate.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted for comparability with estimates for 1994 through 1998. Estimates were adjusted by formally modeling the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using 1994 data. For information on the adjustment procedures, see Appendix E of the report in the following reference: Office of Applied Studies. (1999). *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1997* (HHS Publication No. 99-3295, NHSDA Series H-8). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

NOTE: Estimates for 1999 through 2016 have not been adjusted for comparability. See Appendix C of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* for information on the comparability of the 1999 and later estimates with pre-1999 estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 1971-2016.

Table 7.40D Cocaine Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 1971-2016

Survey Year	Aged 12-17	Aged 18-25	Aged 26-34
1971	--	--	--
1972	0.48	--	--
1974	0.61	1.09	--
1976	0.56	1.01	--
1977	0.51	0.91	--
1979	0.60	2.11	1.23
1982	0.80	2.10	1.41
1985	0.59	1.72	1.48
1988	0.43	1.54	1.02
1990	0.56	0.98	0.83
1991	0.22	0.82	0.55
1992	0.19	0.75	0.55
1993	0.15	0.64	0.52
1994	0.20	0.37	0.32
1995	0.26	0.44	0.27
1996	0.19	0.43	0.34
1997	0.29	0.42	0.38
1998	0.24	0.41	0.35
1999	0.10	0.21	0.22
2000	0.12	0.18	0.18
2001	0.10	0.23	0.28
2002	0.13	0.24	0.31
2003	0.11	0.23	0.36
2004	0.11	0.25	0.30
2005	0.11	0.23	0.27
2006	0.11	0.24	0.35
2007	0.11	0.24	0.32
2008	0.10	0.21	0.33
2009	0.09	0.20	0.30
2010	0.09	0.20	0.33
2011	0.08	0.21	0.25
2012	0.08	0.21	0.31
2013	0.06	0.21	0.32
2014	0.09	0.23	0.23
2015	0.08	0.26	0.24
2016	0.07	0.26	0.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Cocaine use includes the use of crack.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Standard errors for 1971 through 1977 were calculated by multiplying the standard error of the percentage (assuming simple random sampling) by the square root of the estimated "design effect" (i.e., 1.25). See Appendix A of the *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1979* for further information on these procedures.

NOTE: Estimates for 1971 through 1977 for youths aged 12 to 17 may differ from estimates for these age groups for these survey years that were published in other NSDUH reports. The estimates shown here for these survey years have been adjusted to improve their comparability with estimates based on later versions of the NSDUH instrument. Estimates have been adjusted by applying the ratio of the adjusted and unadjusted rate from 1979 for each age group to the original estimate.

NOTE: Estimates for 1979 through 1993 have been adjusted for comparability with estimates for 1994 through 1998. Estimates were adjusted by formally modeling the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using 1994 data. For information on the adjustment procedures, see Appendix E of the report in the following reference: Office of Applied Studies. (1999). *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1997* (HHS Publication No. 99-3295, NHSDA Series H-8). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

NOTE: Estimates for 1999 through 2016 have not been adjusted for comparability. See Appendix C of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* for information on the comparability of the 1999 and later estimates with pre-1999 estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 1971-2016.

Table 8.1A Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	43,421	44,652	16,785	17,142	26,636	27,510
18-25	7,574	7,635	3,027	3,078	4,547	4,558
18	920	933	355	400	565	534
19	920	839	350	355	570	484
20	884	1,027	386	401	498 ^a	626
21	923	929	347	402	575	526
22	914	890	366	331	549	560
23	1,003	999	412	378	591	621
24	957	993	401	377	556	616
25	1,052	1,025	408	434	644	591
26 or Older	35,847	37,016	13,758	14,064	22,088	22,952
26-29	3,981	3,844	1,644	1,742	2,337	2,102
30-34	4,873	5,119	1,978	1,962	2,894	3,156
35-39	4,084	4,500	1,610	1,730	2,474	2,771
40-44	3,830	3,811	1,488	1,486	2,343	2,324
45-49	3,822	3,629	1,493	1,384	2,329	2,245
50-54	4,034	3,733	1,442	1,403	2,592	2,331
55-59	3,431	3,936	1,271	1,444	2,160	2,491
60-64	2,880	2,847	1,113	1,006	1,767	1,841
65 or Older	4,912	5,598	1,720	1,907	3,192	3,691

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.1B Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	17.9	18.3	14.3	14.5	21.2	21.7
18-25	21.7	22.1	17.3	17.7	26.2	26.5
18	20.2	20.4	14.9	15.8	25.9	26.2
19	21.6	21.3	15.2	17.2	29.1	25.8
20	21.2	24.4	18.5	19.4	23.8 ^a	29.2
21	22.4	21.5	17.3	18.6	27.2	24.3
22	21.5	20.9	17.1	15.3	25.8	26.7
23	22.4	22.3	18.7	18.3	25.9	25.7
24	21.3	23.0	17.7	18.0	25.0	27.7
25	23.1	23.0	19.0	19.7	26.8	26.2
26 or Older	17.2	17.6	13.8	14.0	20.4	21.0
26-29	23.2	22.1	18.5	19.8	28.4 ^a	24.4
30-34	23.0	23.9	19.7	18.9	26.0 ^a	28.7
35-39	21.0	21.9	16.6	18.0	25.3	25.3
40-44	19.1	19.5	15.3	15.3	22.7	23.7
45-49	18.4	17.9	14.7	13.5	21.9	22.4
50-54	17.5	17.1	13.0	13.7	21.8	20.1
55-59	16.3	18.0	12.5	13.3	19.8	22.7
60-64	15.5	14.9	12.3	10.9	18.4	18.6
65 or Older	10.6	11.7	8.3	8.9	12.4	13.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.2A Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	43,421	44,652	7,574	7,635	35,847	37,016	20,589	20,903	15,257	16,114
GENDER										
Male	16,785	17,142	3,027	3,078	13,758	14,064	8,212	8,305	5,546	5,759
Female	26,636	27,510	4,547	4,558	22,088	22,952	12,377	12,598	9,711	10,354
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	37,919	38,598	6,161	6,194	31,758	32,405	17,746	17,927	14,012	14,477
White	30,387	31,266	4,714	4,737	25,673	26,530	14,081	14,295	11,592	12,235
Black or African American	4,410	4,171	719	771	3,691	3,400	2,068	2,012	1,624	1,388
American Indian or Alaska Native	270	317	34	50	237	267	156	140	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	89	181	*	*	62	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1,620	1,602	407	402	1,213	1,200	867	894	346	306
Two or More Races	1,142	1,061	261	205	881	856	516	489	365	367
Hispanic or Latino	5,502	6,053	1,413	1,442	4,089	4,611	2,844	2,975	1,245	1,636
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	18,255	18,674	2,791	3,002	15,464	15,672	11,511	11,540	3,953	4,132
Part-Time	6,572	7,048	2,200	2,235	4,372	4,813	2,776	2,824	1,596	1,989
Unemployed	2,799	2,708	836	770	1,963	1,938	1,308	1,399	656	539
Other ¹	15,794	16,221	1,747	1,628	14,047	14,593	4,995	5,141	9,052	9,453

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.2B Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	17.9	18.3	21.7	22.1	17.2	17.6	20.9	21.1	14.0	14.5
GENDER										
Male	14.3	14.5	17.3	17.7	13.8	14.0	16.9	17.0	10.9	11.1
Female	21.2	21.7	26.2	26.5	20.4	21.0	24.7	25.0	16.7	17.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.5	18.7	22.4	22.9	17.9	18.1	22.4	22.5	14.3	14.6
White	19.3	19.9	24.6	25.1	18.6	19.1	24.3	24.7	14.5	15.1
Black or African American	15.4	14.5	14.3	15.8	15.6	14.2	16.8	16.3	14.4	11.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.2	22.8	15.7	19.8	22.3	23.5	27.7	23.3	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14.8	16.7	*	*	14.0	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	12.0	12.1	20.1	18.7	10.6	10.8	12.7	13.2	7.5	7.1
Two or More Races	29.5	26.5	30.6	26.7	29.2	26.4	34.9	30.2	23.8	22.6
Hispanic or Latino	14.5	15.7	18.9	19.3	13.5	14.9	14.7	15.2	11.3	14.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	15.4	15.5	19.2	20.7	14.9	14.8	17.7	17.5	10.1	10.3
Part-Time	20.3	22.0	24.7	24.6	18.6 ^a	20.9	25.1	26.0	12.8 ^a	16.4
Unemployed	24.5	24.4	23.9	23.3	24.7	24.8	25.8	27.7	22.9	19.7
Other ¹	19.7	20.0	22.0	21.1	19.4	19.9	28.5	29.6	16.5	16.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.3A Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	43,421	44,652	7,574	7,635	35,847	37,016	20,589	20,903	15,257	16,114
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	7,706	7,910	1,378	1,398	6,329	6,512	3,579	3,620	2,750	2,892
Midwest	9,167	8,934	1,601	1,681	7,566	7,253	4,153	4,153	3,413	3,099
South	16,273	16,638	2,566	2,611	13,706	14,027	7,655	7,559	6,051	6,468
West	10,275 ^a	11,169	2,028	1,945	8,246 ^a	9,224	5,203	5,570	3,043	3,654
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	23,474	24,038	4,203	4,301	19,272	19,737	11,339	11,580	7,932	8,156
Small Metro	13,832	14,068	2,416	2,423	11,417	11,645	6,670	6,432	4,747	5,213
Nonmetro	6,114	6,546	956	912	5,158	5,635	2,580	2,890	2,578	2,744
Urbanized	2,666	2,461	469	389	2,197	2,073	1,159	1,119	1,039	953
Less Urbanized	2,731 ^b	3,491	410	461	2,321 ^b	3,030	1,104 ^b	1,489	1,216	1,541
Completely Rural	717	594	76	62	640	532	317	282	323	250
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	8,963	8,665	2,099	1,888	6,864	6,777	4,159	4,063	2,706	2,715
100-199%	9,597 ^b	10,727	1,807	1,736	7,790 ^b	8,991	4,304	4,644	3,486 ^a	4,347
200% or More	24,720	25,068	3,528	3,821	21,192	21,248	12,127	12,196	9,066	9,052
EDUCATION										
< High School	5,822	5,538	1,059	1,018	4,763	4,520	1,958	2,058	2,805	2,462
High School Graduate	10,621	10,813	2,118	2,100	8,503	8,713	4,368	4,182	4,134	4,531
Some College/Associate's Degree	15,450	15,797	3,493	3,488	11,957	12,309	7,477	7,466	4,480	4,843
College Graduate	11,528 ^a	12,504	904	1,030	10,624	11,474	6,786	7,196	3,838	4,278
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	24,972	26,307	4,409	4,751	20,563	21,556	11,586	11,960	8,976	9,595
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	9,147	9,845	1,582	1,631	7,565	8,214	4,462 ^b	5,148	3,102	3,067
Other ⁵	10,971	10,990	626	590	10,345	10,400	2,612	2,367	7,733	8,033
No Coverage	5,235 ^a	4,636	1,197 ^b	941	4,038	3,695	3,260	2,876	778	818

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.3B Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	17.9	18.3	21.7	22.1	17.2	17.6	20.9	21.1	14.0	14.5
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	17.6	18.1	22.5	23.1	16.8	17.3	20.6	21.0	13.6	14.2
Midwest	17.9	17.4	21.6	22.8	17.2	16.5	20.6	20.6	14.4	13.0
South	17.9	18.1	19.8	20.4	17.6	17.8	20.7	20.2	14.9	15.6
West	18.0	19.4	24.1	23.4	16.9 ^a	18.7	21.6	22.8	12.4	14.6
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	17.3	17.6	21.7	22.4	16.6	16.9	19.4	19.6	13.8	14.0
Small Metro	18.7	19.2	21.8	21.9	18.1	18.7	23.4	23.2	13.8	15.1
Nonmetro	18.3	18.7	21.5	20.9	17.8	18.4	22.2	23.3	14.8	15.1
Urbanized	19.4	17.7	22.9	20.1	18.8	17.3	23.0	21.9	15.7	13.9
Less Urbanized	17.5	19.8	21.0	22.3	17.0	19.4	21.5	24.4	14.3	16.2
Completely Rural	17.1	17.6	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.7	21.9	24.2	14.0	13.5
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	24.4	24.5	22.0	21.0	25.3	25.7	26.0	26.9	24.2	24.1
100-199%	19.7 ^b	21.8	21.6	22.2	19.3 ^b	21.7	22.4	23.5	16.4 ^a	20.0
200% or More	15.8	15.7	21.6	22.4	15.1	14.9	19.1	19.0	11.8	11.6
EDUCATION										
< High School	16.9	17.2	19.6	21.3	16.4	16.5	15.7	17.9	17.0	15.4
High School Graduate	17.2	17.7	19.6	20.3	16.7	17.2	20.9	19.8	13.9	15.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	20.9	20.8	24.6	23.8	20.0	20.1	25.0	24.2	15.0	16.0
College Graduate	15.8	16.6	20.1	21.4	15.5	16.3	19.3	20.2	11.6	12.3
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	15.5	16.0	21.8	22.7	14.5	15.0	17.9	18.1	11.7	12.3
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	27.1	28.2	21.7	22.3	28.6	29.8	29.8 ^a	32.6	26.9	26.1
Other ⁵	16.7	16.5	21.3	20.6	16.5	16.3	33.0	30.2	14.1	14.4
No Coverage	20.4	19.9	21.4	20.3	20.1	19.8	21.9	21.0	15.1	16.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.4A Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	9,765	10,360	3,464	3,588	6,301	6,772
18-25	1,756 ^a	2,035	635	714	1,121 ^a	1,321
18	231	217	65	63	166	154
19	200	241	45	74	155	167
20	191 ^b	329	57	113	134 ^a	216
21	237	275	91	96	146	179
22	195	221	88	87	107	134
23	240	245	101	74	139	171
24	241	236	99	91	142	145
25	220	270	89	115	131	155
26 or Older	8,009	8,325	2,829	2,874	5,180	5,451
26-29	918	904	308	350	611	554
30-34	1,124	1,340	424	468	701	872
35-39	952	1,162	343	377	609	785
40-44	899	925	296	357	603	568
45-49	1,002	948	372	308	630	640
50-54	1,216	1,137	414	445	802	692
55-59	672	821	222	267	449	553
60-64	472	540	146	130	326	410
65 or Older	753	549	305	172	448	377

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.4B Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.3
18-25	5.0 ^b	5.9	3.6	4.1	6.5 ^a	7.7
18	5.1	4.7	2.7	2.5	7.6	7.6
19	4.7	6.1	2.0	3.6	7.9	8.9
20	4.6 ^b	7.8	2.8 ^a	5.5	6.4 ^a	10.1
21	5.8	6.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	8.3
22	4.6	5.2	4.1	4.0	5.1	6.4
23	5.4	5.5	4.6	3.6	6.1	7.1
24	5.4	5.5	4.4	4.3	6.4	6.5
25	4.8	6.1	4.1	5.2	5.5	6.9
26 or Older	3.9	4.0	2.8	2.9	4.8	5.0
26-29	5.4	5.2	3.5	4.0	7.4	6.4
30-34	5.3	6.3	4.2	4.5	6.3 ^a	7.9
35-39	4.9	5.7	3.5	3.9	6.2	7.2
40-44	4.5	4.7	3.0	3.7	5.8	5.8
45-49	4.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	5.9	6.4
50-54	5.3	5.2	3.7	4.3	6.7	6.0
55-59	3.2	3.8	2.2	2.5	4.1	5.0
60-64	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.4	3.4	4.1
65 or Older	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.5A Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	9,765	10,360	1,756 ^a	2,035	8,009	8,325	4,896	5,279	3,113	3,047
GENDER										
Male	3,464	3,588	635	714	2,829	2,874	1,742	1,861	1,087	1,014
Female	6,301	6,772	1,121 ^a	1,321	5,180	5,451	3,154	3,418	2,026	2,033
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,651	8,975	1,493	1,691	7,157	7,283	4,315	4,674	2,842	2,609
White	7,137	7,494	1,208	1,328	5,929	6,167	3,559	3,904	2,370	2,262
Black or African American	830	881	136 ^a	204	694	677	418	465	276	212
American Indian or Alaska Native	80	68	5	3	75	64	64	38	*	26
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	21	*	*	9	20	*	*	*	*
Asian	227	211	53	90	174	120	120	97	54	*
Two or More Races	366	300	88	65	277	235	147	150	131	85
Hispanic or Latino	1,114	1,386	263	344	851	1,042	581	604	271	438
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3,640	3,733	649	758	2,992	2,975	2,273	2,331	719	644
Part-Time	1,461	1,719	476 ^b	685	985	1,034	662	712	323	321
Unemployed	688	725	208	192	480	533	386	381	94	153
Other ¹	3,975	4,183	424	400	3,552	3,783	1,575	1,855	1,976	1,928

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.5B Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.2	5.0 ^b	5.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.3	2.8	2.7
GENDER										
Male	3.0	3.0	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.0
Female	5.0	5.3	6.5 ^a	7.7	4.8	5.0	6.3	6.8	3.5	3.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.2	4.4	5.4 ^a	6.2	4.0	4.1	5.4	5.9	2.9	2.6
White	4.5	4.8	6.3	7.0	4.3	4.4	6.2	6.8	3.0	2.8
Black or African American	2.9	3.1	2.7 ^a	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.8	2.4	1.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.3	4.9	2.1	1.4	7.1	5.7	11.4	6.3	*	4.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.8	1.9	*	*	2.0	2.1	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.7	1.6	2.6	4.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	*
Two or More Races	9.5	7.5	10.3	8.4	9.2	7.3	9.9	9.3	8.5	5.3
Hispanic or Latino	2.9	3.6	3.5	4.6	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.5	3.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3.1	3.1	4.5	5.2	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.5	1.8	1.6
Part-Time	4.5	5.4	5.3 ^b	7.5	4.2	4.5	6.0	6.6	2.6	2.7
Unemployed	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.6	7.5	3.3	5.6
Other ¹	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	9.0 ^a	10.7	3.6	3.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.6A Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	9,765	10,360	1,756 ^a	2,035	8,009	8,325	4,896	5,279	3,113	3,047
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,716	1,767	307	379	1,410	1,388	861	873	548	515
Midwest	2,125	2,208	402	481	1,723	1,726	1,085	1,158	638	569
South	3,604	3,745	547	644	3,057	3,100	1,758	1,928	1,300	1,172
West	2,319	2,641	500	530	1,819	2,111	1,192	1,320	627	791
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	5,108	5,448	981	1,084	4,127	4,363	2,585	2,804	1,542	1,560
Small Metro	3,075	3,410	547 ^a	697	2,529	2,713	1,624	1,615	905	1,098
Nonmetro	1,582	1,503	228	253	1,353	1,249	687 ^a	860	666 ^a	389
Urbanized	756	578	116	105	640	473	294	334	346 ^b	139
Less Urbanized	667	799	91	120	576	678	297 ^b	450	280	228
Completely Rural	158	126	22	28	136	98	96	76	*	22
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,481	2,366	439	445	2,042	1,922	1,265	1,296	777	626
100-199%	2,096 ^b	2,751	431	502	1,665 ^b	2,249	1,016 ^a	1,328	650	921
200% or More	5,154	5,180	852 ^a	1,025	4,301	4,155	2,615	2,655	1,686	1,500
EDUCATION										
< High School	1,237	1,147	193	216	1,044	931	486	474	558	457
High School Graduate	2,238	2,418	540	533	1,698	1,885	1,013	1,105	685	780
Some College/Associate's Degree	3,964	4,346	864 ^b	1,084	3,100	3,262	1,947	2,171	1,153	1,091
College Graduate	2,326	2,449	159	202	2,167	2,247	1,451	1,529	716	718
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	5,093	5,334	1,055 ^a	1,247	4,038	4,087	2,362	2,577	1,676	1,509
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,436	2,831	374	423	2,062	2,408	1,357 ^a	1,649	705	759
Other ⁵	2,622	2,226	184	154	2,438	2,072	875	741	1,562	1,331
No Coverage	1,202	1,298	210	277	992	1,021	792	751	200	270

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.6B Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.2	5.0 ^b	5.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.3	2.8	2.7
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.3	3.8	3.7	5.0	5.1	2.7	2.5
Midwest	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.5	3.9	3.9	5.4	5.7	2.7	2.4
South	4.0	4.1	4.2	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.8	5.2	3.2	2.8
West	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.4	2.6	3.2
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.7	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.8	2.7	2.7
Small Metro	4.2	4.6	4.9 ^b	6.3	4.0	4.4	5.7	5.8	2.6	3.2
Nonmetro	4.7	4.3	5.1	5.8	4.7	4.1	5.9	6.9	3.8 ^b	2.1
Urbanized	5.5	4.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	3.9	5.8	6.5	5.2 ^b	2.0
Less Urbanized	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.8	4.2	4.3	5.8	7.4	3.3	2.4
Completely Rural	3.8	3.7	5.0	7.7	3.6	3.3	6.6	6.5	*	1.2
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	6.8	6.7	4.6	4.9	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.6	7.0	5.6
100-199%	4.3 ^b	5.6	5.1 ^a	6.4	4.1 ^b	5.4	5.3 ^a	6.7	3.1	4.2
200% or More	3.3	3.3	5.2	6.0	3.1	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.2	1.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.4	2.9
High School Graduate	3.6	4.0	5.0	5.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.2	2.3	2.6
Some College/Associate's Degree	5.4	5.7	6.1 ^a	7.4	5.2	5.3	6.5	7.0	3.9	3.6
College Graduate	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.3	2.2	2.1
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3.2	3.2	5.2	6.0	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.9	2.2	1.9
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	7.2	8.1	5.1	5.8	7.8	8.7	9.1	10.4	6.1	6.4
Other ⁵	4.0	3.3	6.3	5.4	3.9	3.3	11.1	9.5	2.8	2.4
No Coverage	4.7	5.6	3.8 ^b	6.0	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	3.9	5.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.7A Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	43,421	44,652	9,765	10,360	33,656	34,291	199,380	199,882
AGE GROUP								
18-25	7,574	7,635	1,756 ^a	2,035	5,818	5,600	27,333 ^a	26,935
26 or Older	35,847	37,016	8,009	8,325	27,838	28,691	172,047	172,947
26-49	20,589	20,903	4,896	5,279	15,693	15,624	78,052	78,237
50 or Older	15,257	16,114	3,113	3,047	12,144	13,067	93,996	94,709
GENDER								
Male	16,785	17,142	3,464	3,588	13,321	13,554	100,263	100,788
Female	26,636	27,510	6,301	6,772	20,335	20,738	99,117	99,094
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	37,919	38,598	8,651	8,975	29,268	29,624	167,062	167,435
White	30,387	31,266	7,137	7,494	23,250	23,772	126,782	126,200
Black or African American	4,410	4,171	830	881	3,580	3,290	24,197	24,670
American Indian or Alaska Native	270	317	80	68	190	249	1,003	1,072
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	89	181	11	21	78	160	514 ^b	904
Asian	1,620	1,602	227	211	1,393	1,391	11,841	11,642
Two or More Races	1,142	1,061	366	300	777	761	2,725	2,947
Hispanic or Latino	5,502	6,053	1,114	1,386	4,388	4,667	32,318	32,447
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	18,255	18,674	3,640	3,733	14,614	14,941	100,298	101,669
Part-Time	6,572	7,048	1,461	1,719	5,111	5,328	25,866	25,031
Unemployed	2,799	2,708	688	725	2,112	1,983	8,638	8,394
Other ¹	15,794	16,221	3,975	4,183	11,819	12,038	64,578	64,788

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.7B Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	17.9	18.3	4.0	4.2	13.9	14.0	82.1	81.7
AGE GROUP								
18-25	21.7	22.1	5.0 ^b	5.9	16.7	16.2	78.3	77.9
26 or Older	17.2	17.6	3.9	4.0	13.4	13.7	82.8	82.4
26-49	20.9	21.1	5.0	5.3	15.9	15.8	79.1	78.9
50 or Older	14.0	14.5	2.8	2.7	11.1	11.8	86.0	85.5
GENDER								
Male	14.3	14.5	3.0	3.0	11.4	11.5	85.7	85.5
Female	21.2	21.7	5.0	5.3	16.2	16.4	78.8	78.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.5	18.7	4.2	4.4	14.3	14.4	81.5	81.3
White	19.3	19.9	4.5	4.8	14.8	15.1	80.7	80.1
Black or African American	15.4	14.5	2.9	3.1	12.5	11.4	84.6	85.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.2	22.8	6.3	4.9	14.9	17.9	78.8	77.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	14.8	16.7	1.8	1.9	13.0	14.7	85.2	83.3
Asian	12.0	12.1	1.7	1.6	10.3	10.5	88.0	87.9
Two or More Races	29.5	26.5	9.5	7.5	20.1	19.0	70.5	73.5
Hispanic or Latino	14.5	15.7	2.9	3.6	11.6	12.1	85.5	84.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	15.4	15.5	3.1	3.1	12.3	12.4	84.6	84.5
Part-Time	20.3	22.0	4.5	5.4	15.8	16.6	79.7	78.0
Unemployed	24.5	24.4	6.0	6.5	18.5	17.9	75.5	75.6
Other ¹	19.7	20.0	4.9	5.2	14.7	14.9	80.3	80.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.8A Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	43,421	44,652	9,765	10,360	33,656	34,291	199,380	199,882
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	7,706	7,910	1,716	1,767	5,990	6,143	35,979	35,790
Midwest	9,167	8,934	2,125	2,208	7,042	6,727	42,144	42,484
South	16,273	16,638	3,604	3,745	12,669	12,894	74,426	75,073
West	10,275 ^a	11,169	2,319	2,641	7,955	8,528	46,831	46,535
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	23,474	24,038	5,108	5,448	18,367	18,590	111,826	112,176
Small Metro	13,832	14,068	3,075	3,410	10,757	10,658	60,175	59,290
Nonmetro	6,114	6,546	1,582	1,503	4,532	5,043	27,380	28,416
Urbanized	2,666	2,461	756	578	1,910	1,884	11,057	11,459
Less Urbanized	2,731 ^b	3,491	667	799	2,064 ^b	2,692	12,840	14,179
Completely Rural	717	594	158	126	558	468	3,483 ^a	2,778
POVERTY LEVEL²								
Less Than 100%	8,963	8,665	2,481	2,366	6,483	6,299	27,731	26,679
100-199%	9,597 ^b	10,727	2,096 ^b	2,751	7,501	7,977	39,192	38,566
200% or More	24,720	25,068	5,154	5,180	19,567	19,888	131,927	134,134
EDUCATION								
< High School	5,822	5,538	1,237	1,147	4,585	4,391	28,551 ^a	26,701
High School Graduate	10,621	10,813	2,238	2,418	8,383	8,395	50,980	50,294
Some College/Associate's Degree	15,450	15,797	3,964	4,346	11,486	11,451	58,542	60,048
College Graduate	11,528 ^a	12,504	2,326	2,449	9,202 ^a	10,054	61,307	62,839
HEALTH INSURANCE³								
Private	24,972	26,307	5,093	5,334	19,879	20,973	136,597	138,360
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	9,147	9,845	2,436	2,831	6,710	7,015	24,636	25,031
Other ⁵	10,971	10,990	2,622	2,226	8,349	8,764	54,737	55,588
No Coverage	5,235 ^a	4,636	1,202	1,298	4,033 ^b	3,338	20,422 ^b	18,646

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.8B Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	17.9	18.3	4.0	4.2	13.9	14.0	82.1	81.7
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	17.6	18.1	3.9	4.0	13.7	14.1	82.4	81.9
Midwest	17.9	17.4	4.1	4.3	13.7	13.1	82.1	82.6
South	17.9	18.1	4.0	4.1	14.0	14.1	82.1	81.9
West	18.0	19.4	4.1	4.6	13.9	14.8	82.0	80.6
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	17.3	17.6	3.8	4.0	13.6	13.6	82.7	82.4
Small Metro	18.7	19.2	4.2	4.6	14.5	14.5	81.3	80.8
Nonmetro	18.3	18.7	4.7	4.3	13.5	14.4	81.7	81.3
Urbanized	19.4	17.7	5.5	4.2	13.9	13.5	80.6	82.3
Less Urbanized	17.5	19.8	4.3	4.5	13.3	15.2	82.5	80.2
Completely Rural	17.1	17.6	3.8	3.7	13.3	13.9	82.9	82.4
POVERTY LEVEL²								
Less Than 100%	24.4	24.5	6.8	6.7	17.7	17.8	75.6	75.5
100-199%	19.7 ^b	21.8	4.3 ^b	5.6	15.4	16.2	80.3 ^b	78.2
200% or More	15.8	15.7	3.3	3.3	12.5	12.5	84.2	84.3
EDUCATION								
< High School	16.9	17.2	3.6	3.6	13.3	13.6	83.1	82.8
High School Graduate	17.2	17.7	3.6	4.0	13.6	13.7	82.8	82.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	20.9	20.8	5.4	5.7	15.5	15.1	79.1	79.2
College Graduate	15.8	16.6	3.2	3.3	12.6	13.3	84.2	83.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³								
Private	15.5	16.0	3.2	3.2	12.3	12.7	84.5	84.0
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	27.1	28.2	7.2	8.1	19.9	20.1	72.9	71.8
Other ⁵	16.7	16.5	4.0	3.3	12.7	13.2	83.3	83.5
No Coverage	20.4	19.9	4.7	5.6	15.7	14.3	79.6	80.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.9A Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	43,384	44,559	13,948	14,447	3,856 ^a	4,487	10,092	9,960	29,435	30,112
Marijuana	32,906 ^a	34,588	10,073	10,702	2,799	3,168	7,274	7,534	22,833	23,886
Cocaine	4,675	4,936	1,825	1,771	563	587	1,262	1,184	2,850	3,165
Crack	828	871	444	425	167	177	276	248	384	447
Heroin	807	934	476	496	144	218	332	278	331	438
Hallucinogens	4,169	4,447	1,513	1,698	432	506	1,081	1,192	2,656	2,748
LSD	1,284 ^b	1,692	490 ^a	651	159	213	331	438	794 ^a	1,042
PCP	86	85	13	44	6	29	8	15	73	40
Ecstasy	2,359	2,308	848	849	223	224	625	624	1,512	1,459
Inhalants	1,076	1,106	474	432	219	150	256	282	601	674
Methamphetamine	1,673 ^a	1,360	972	782	376	320	596	462	702	577
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	17,478	17,354	6,880	7,083	2,099	2,437	4,781	4,646	10,598	10,271
Pain Relievers ³	11,492 ^a	10,635	4,830	4,530	1,488	1,609	3,342	2,921	6,662	6,105
Tranquilizers	5,656	5,626	2,666	2,761	961	1,060	1,704	1,701	2,990	2,865
Stimulants	4,760 ^a	5,220	1,849	2,085	590	750	1,259	1,335	2,912	3,135
Sedatives	1,409	1,431	634	693	279	262	356	430	774	739
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	11,712	10,933	4,943	4,662	1,519	1,666	3,424	2,996	6,769	6,271

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.9B Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	17.9	18.2	32.1	32.4	39.5	43.3	30.0	29.0	14.8	15.1
Marijuana	13.6 ^a	14.1	23.2	24.0	28.7	30.6	21.6	22.0	11.5	12.0
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	4.2	4.0	5.8	5.7	3.8	3.5	1.4	1.6
Crack	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Heroin	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	1.7	1.8	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.9	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.4
LSD	0.5 ^b	0.7	1.1 ^a	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.4 ^a	0.5
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.7
Inhalants	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
Methamphetamine	0.7 ^a	0.6	2.2	1.8	3.9	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.3
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	7.2	7.1	15.8	15.9	21.5	23.5	14.2	13.5	5.3	5.1
Pain Relievers ³	4.7 ^a	4.3	11.1	10.1	15.2	15.5	9.9 ^a	8.5	3.3	3.1
Tranquilizers	2.3	2.3	6.1	6.2	9.8	10.2	5.1	5.0	1.5	1.4
Stimulants	2.0	2.1	4.3	4.7	6.0	7.2	3.7	3.9	1.5	1.6
Sedatives	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	4.8 ^a	4.5	11.4	10.4	15.6	16.1	10.2 ^a	8.7	3.4	3.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.10A Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	112,030 ^a	109,157	15,469 ^b	14,118	96,561	95,039	44,161	43,715	52,400	51,324
Any Mental Illness	28,892	29,268	4,603	4,329	24,289	24,939	13,405	13,727	10,884	11,212
Serious Mental Illness	7,525	7,975	1,193	1,323	6,332	6,652	3,722	4,061	2,609	2,591
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	21,368	21,293	3,410 ^b	3,006	17,957	18,287	9,683	9,666	8,275	8,621
No Mental Illness	83,138 ^a	79,889	10,866 ^b	9,789	72,272	70,100	30,756	29,988	41,516	40,112
Major Depressive Episode ¹	11,519	11,414	2,207	2,145	9,312	9,269	5,229	5,159	4,083	4,110
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	99,213	96,341	13,046 ^b	11,771	86,167	84,570	38,551	38,060	47,615	46,510
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	6,759	6,503	1,765	1,798	4,994	4,705	2,889	2,864	2,105	1,840
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	104,647	101,836	13,582 ^b	12,169	91,065	89,667	41,113	40,597	49,952	49,069

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.10B Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	46.1 ^b	44.6	44.3 ^b	40.8	46.4 ^a	45.3	44.8	44.1	48.0	46.3
Any Mental Illness	66.5	65.5	60.8 ^b	56.7	67.8	67.4	65.1	65.7	71.3	69.6
Serious Mental Illness	77.1	77.0	68.0	65.0	79.1	79.9	76.0	76.9	83.8	85.0
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	63.5	62.1	58.6 ^b	53.7	64.5	63.7	61.7	61.9	68.1	66.0
No Mental Illness	41.7 ^b	40.0	39.8 ^b	36.3	42.0 ^a	40.5	39.4	38.3	44.2	42.4
Major Depressive Episode ¹	71.6	70.3	62.1 ^a	57.9	74.3	74.0	71.4	71.3	78.6	77.8
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	44.2 ^b	42.7	42.2 ^b	38.7	44.6 ^a	43.3	42.6	41.9	46.3	44.6
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	69.2	66.2	61.3	59.5	72.5	69.1	70.9	68.6	74.7	69.9
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	45.1 ^b	43.7	42.8 ^b	39.0	45.5 ^a	44.4	43.7	43.0	47.2	45.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.11A Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	91,848 ^b	87,114	12,148 ^b	10,407	79,701 ^b	76,706	36,556 ^a	35,437	43,145 ^a	41,269
Any Mental Illness	23,053	23,233	3,596 ^b	3,097	19,458	20,136	10,702	10,909	8,756	9,227
Serious Mental Illness	5,917	6,289	923	897	4,995	5,391	2,911	3,185	2,084	2,206
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	17,136	16,944	2,673 ^b	2,199	14,463	14,745	7,791	7,724	6,672	7,021
No Mental Illness	68,795 ^b	63,881	8,552 ^b	7,311	60,243 ^b	56,570	25,854 ^a	24,528	34,389 ^a	32,042
Major Depressive Episode ¹	9,124	8,778	1,714 ^a	1,503	7,409	7,275	4,171	3,964	3,238	3,312
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	81,635 ^b	77,180	10,258 ^b	8,757	71,377 ^a	68,423	32,072	31,072	39,306	37,351
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	5,281	5,150	1,394	1,309	3,887	3,841	2,274	2,289	1,613	1,552
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	86,023 ^b	81,293	10,638 ^b	9,004	75,385 ^a	72,289	34,137	32,941	41,248	39,347

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.11B Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	37.8 ^b	35.6	34.8 ^b	30.1	38.3 ^b	36.5	37.1 ^a	35.7	39.5 ^b	37.2
Any Mental Illness	53.1	52.0	47.5 ^b	40.6	54.3	54.4	52.0	52.2	57.4	57.3
Serious Mental Illness	60.6	60.7	52.5 ^b	44.1	62.4	64.8	59.5	60.3	66.9	72.4
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	50.9	49.4	45.9 ^b	39.3	52.0	51.4	49.6	49.4	54.9	53.7
No Mental Illness	34.5 ^b	32.0	31.3 ^b	27.1	35.0 ^b	32.7	33.1 ^b	31.4	36.6 ^b	33.8
Major Depressive Episode ¹	56.7	54.1	48.2 ^b	40.6	59.2	58.1	56.9	54.8	62.3	62.7
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	36.4 ^b	34.2	33.2 ^b	28.8	36.9 ^b	35.1	35.5 ^a	34.2	38.2 ^b	35.8
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	54.1	52.4	48.4 ^a	43.3	56.4	56.4	55.8	54.9	57.3	58.9
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	37.1 ^b	34.9	33.5 ^b	28.9	37.7 ^b	35.8	36.3 ^a	34.9	39.0 ^b	36.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.12A Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	38,247	37,649	4,212	3,901	34,035	33,747	14,796	14,334	19,239	19,414
Any Mental Illness	14,885	14,479	1,794	1,775	13,091	12,704	6,702	6,513	6,390	6,191
Serious Mental Illness	4,701	4,731	568	631	4,133	4,099	2,309	2,351	1,824	1,749
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	10,184	9,748	1,226	1,144	8,958	8,605	4,393	4,162	4,566	4,443
No Mental Illness	23,362	23,169	2,419 ^a	2,126	20,944	21,043	8,094	7,821	12,850	13,222
Major Depressive Episode ¹	6,525	6,182	947	909	5,579	5,273	2,960	2,739	2,619	2,534
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	31,123	30,832	3,181	2,919	27,942	27,914	11,645	11,418	16,296	16,495
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	3,740	3,306	762	784	2,978	2,522	1,679	1,571	1,298	951
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	34,281	33,988	3,412 ^a	3,065	30,869	30,923	13,055	12,673	17,813	18,250

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.12B Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	15.8	15.4	12.1	11.3	16.4	16.1	15.0	14.5	17.6	17.5
Any Mental Illness	34.3	32.4	23.7	23.2	36.5	34.3	32.5	31.2	41.9	38.4
Serious Mental Illness	48.1	45.7	32.3	31.0	51.6	49.2	47.2	44.5	58.6	57.4
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	30.3	28.4	21.1	20.4	32.2	30.0	28.0	26.6	37.6	34.0
No Mental Illness	11.7	11.6	8.8 ^a	7.9	12.2	12.2	10.4	10.0	13.7	14.0
Major Depressive Episode ¹	40.6	38.1	26.6	24.5	44.5	42.1	40.4	37.9	50.4	48.0
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	13.9	13.7	10.3	9.6	14.5	14.3	12.9	12.6	15.8	15.8
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	38.3 ^a	33.6	26.5	25.9	43.2 ^a	37.1	41.2	37.7	46.1	36.1
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	14.8	14.6	10.7 ^a	9.8	15.4	15.3	13.9	13.4	16.8	17.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.13A Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	15,392 ^a	16,621	4,906	4,998	10,486 ^a	11,623	6,888 ^a	7,543	3,598	4,080
Any Mental Illness	5,946	6,462	1,605	1,781	4,341	4,681	2,947	3,166	1,394	1,514
Serious Mental Illness	1,693 ^b	2,120	446	535	1,248 ^a	1,585	926	1,062	321	523
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	4,252	4,342	1,159	1,246	3,093	3,096	2,021	2,105	1,072	991
No Mental Illness	9,446	10,159	3,301	3,217	6,145 ^a	6,943	3,940	4,377	2,204	2,566
Major Depressive Episode ¹	2,546	2,803	779	852	1,768	1,951	1,197	1,309	571	642
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	12,640 ^a	13,597	4,063	4,069	8,578 ^a	9,528	5,585	6,167	2,993	3,361
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1,600	1,799	660	732	940	1,067	724	732	216	334
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	13,701	14,677	4,217	4,200	9,484 ^a	10,477	6,124 ^a	6,768	3,360	3,709

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.13B Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	6.3 ^a	6.8	14.1	14.5	5.0 ^a	5.5	7.0 ^a	7.6	3.3	3.7
Any Mental Illness	13.7	14.5	21.2	23.3	12.1	12.6	14.3	15.1	9.1	9.4
Serious Mental Illness	17.3 ^a	20.5	25.4	26.3	15.6 ^a	19.0	18.9	20.1	10.3 ^a	17.2
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	12.6	12.7	19.9	22.3	11.1	10.8	12.9	13.5	8.8	7.6
No Mental Illness	4.7	5.1	12.1	11.9	3.6 ^a	4.0	5.0	5.6	2.3	2.7
Major Depressive Episode ¹	15.8	17.3	21.9	23.0	14.1	15.6	16.3	18.1	11.0	12.2
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	5.6	6.0	13.1	13.4	4.4 ^a	4.9	6.2	6.8	2.9	3.2
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	16.4	18.3	22.9	24.2	13.6	15.7	17.8	17.6	7.7	12.7
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	5.9	6.3	13.3	13.5	4.7 ^a	5.2	6.5 ^a	7.2	3.2	3.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.14A Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	17,962	18,067	1,339	1,278	16,623	16,789	6,386	6,239	10,237	10,549
Any Mental Illness	6,984	7,103	625	663	6,359	6,440	3,074	2,932	3,284	3,508
Serious Mental Illness	2,341	2,442	245	298	2,096	2,144	1,132	1,068	964	1,076
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	4,643	4,661	380	365	4,262	4,296	1,942	1,864	2,321	2,432
No Mental Illness	10,978	10,964	713	615	10,265	10,349	3,312	3,307	6,953	7,042
Major Depressive Episode ¹	3,193	3,245	347	382	2,846	2,863	1,410	1,391	1,437	1,472
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	14,539	14,568	970	877	13,569	13,691	4,874	4,767	8,695	8,924
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1,824	1,569	306	320	1,518	1,249	775	621	743	628
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	16,073	16,425	1,017	943	15,056	15,482	5,575	5,588	9,481	9,894

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NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.14B Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	7.4	7.4	3.8	3.7	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.3	9.4	9.5
Any Mental Illness	16.1	15.9	8.3	8.7	17.7	17.4	14.9	14.0	21.5	21.8
Serious Mental Illness	24.0	23.6	14.0	14.6	26.2	25.8	23.1	20.2	31.0	35.3
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	13.8	13.6	6.5	6.5	15.3	15.0	12.4	11.9	19.1	18.6
No Mental Illness	5.5	5.5	2.6	2.3	6.0	6.0	4.2	4.2	7.4	7.4
Major Depressive Episode ¹	19.9	20.0	9.8	10.3	22.7	22.9	19.2	19.2	27.6	27.9
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	6.5	6.5	3.1	2.9	7.0	7.0	5.4	5.3	8.5	8.5
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	18.7	16.0	10.6	10.6	22.0	18.4	19.0 ^a	14.9	26.4	23.8
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	6.9	7.0	3.2	3.0	7.5	7.7	5.9	5.9	9.0	9.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.15A Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	17,478	17,354	5,330	5,026	12,148	12,327	8,115	8,089	4,033	4,238
Any Mental Illness	6,880	7,083	1,834	1,913	5,046	5,170	3,496	3,559	1,550	1,611
Serious Mental Illness	2,099	2,437	548	647	1,551	1,790	1,097	1,264	455	526
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	4,781	4,646	1,286	1,265	3,495	3,380	2,399	2,295	1,095	1,085
No Mental Illness	10,598	10,271	3,496 ^a	3,114	7,102	7,157	4,619	4,531	2,483	2,626
Major Depressive Episode ¹	2,873	3,039	890	977	1,983	2,062	1,445	1,427	538	635
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	14,307	14,047	4,344 ^a	3,962	9,964	10,085	6,561	6,568	3,403	3,516
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	2,236	2,363	844	922	1,392	1,441	1,007	997	384	444
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	15,114	14,861	4,444 ^a	4,044	10,671	10,818	7,042	7,048	3,629	3,770

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.15B Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	7.2	7.1	15.3	14.5	5.8	5.9	8.2	8.2	3.7	3.8
Any Mental Illness	15.8	15.9	24.2	25.1	14.1	14.0	17.0	17.0	10.2	10.0
Serious Mental Illness	21.5	23.5	31.2	31.8	19.4	21.5	22.4	23.9	14.6	17.3
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	14.2	13.5	22.1	22.6	12.6	11.8	15.3	14.7	9.0	8.3
No Mental Illness	5.3	5.1	12.8 ^a	11.6	4.1	4.1	5.9	5.8	2.6	2.8
Major Depressive Episode ¹	17.9	18.7	25.1	26.4	15.8	16.5	19.7	19.7	10.4	12.0
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	6.4	6.2	14.0 ^a	13.0	5.2	5.2	7.3	7.2	3.3	3.4
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	22.9	24.0	29.3	30.5	20.2	21.2	24.7	23.9	13.6	16.9
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	6.5	6.4	14.0 ^a	13.0	5.3	5.4	7.5	7.5	3.4	3.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.16A Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	11,492 ^a	10,635	2,979 ^b	2,454	8,513	8,181	5,803	5,369	2,711	2,812
Any Mental Illness	4,830	4,530	1,137	1,053	3,694	3,477	2,559	2,388	1,134	1,089
Serious Mental Illness	1,488	1,609	370	357	1,119	1,252	777	888	341	364
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	3,342	2,921	767	696	2,575	2,225	1,782	1,501	793	725
No Mental Illness	6,662	6,105	1,842 ^b	1,401	4,820	4,704	3,243	2,981	1,577	1,724
Major Depressive Episode ¹	1,935	1,855	565	499	1,370	1,356	1,023	943	347	414
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	9,376 ^a	8,578	2,361 ^b	1,902	7,015	6,676	4,694	4,357	2,321	2,320
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1,599	1,541	533	532	1,066	1,009	765	674	301	335
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	9,802 ^a	9,014	2,416 ^b	1,896	7,386	7,118	4,977	4,657	2,410	2,461

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.16B Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	4.7 ^a	4.3	8.5 ^b	7.1	4.1	3.9	5.9	5.4	2.5	2.5
Any Mental Illness	11.1	10.1	15.0	13.8	10.3	9.4	12.4	11.4	7.4	6.8
Serious Mental Illness	15.2	15.5	21.1	17.6	14.0	15.0	15.9	16.8	11.0	11.9
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	9.9 ^a	8.5	13.2	12.4	9.2 ^a	7.8	11.4	9.6	6.5	5.5
No Mental Illness	3.3	3.1	6.7 ^b	5.2	2.8	2.7	4.2	3.8	1.7	1.8
Major Depressive Episode ¹	12.0	11.4	15.9	13.5	10.9	10.8	14.0	13.0	6.7	7.8
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	4.2 ^a	3.8	7.6 ^b	6.3	3.6	3.4	5.2	4.8	2.3	2.2
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	16.4	15.7	18.5	17.6	15.5	14.8	18.8	16.2	10.7	12.7
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	4.2 ^a	3.9	7.6 ^b	6.1	3.7	3.5	5.3	4.9	2.3	2.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.17A Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	5,656	5,626	1,874	1,844	3,782	3,781	2,571	2,435	1,211	1,346
Any Mental Illness	2,666	2,761	776	837	1,890	1,924	1,349	1,336	541	588
Serious Mental Illness	961	1,060	262	337	700	724	479	542	221	182
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	1,704	1,701	514	501	1,190	1,201	870	794	320	407
No Mental Illness	2,990	2,865	1,098	1,007	1,892	1,857	1,222	1,099	670	758
Major Depressive Episode ¹	1,274	1,286	396	442	878	844	596	635	282	209
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	4,232	4,240	1,429	1,361	2,803	2,879	1,924	1,780	880	1,098
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	978	1,035	392	442	586	594	424	420	162	174
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	4,610	4,548	1,460	1,383	3,150	3,165	2,120	2,000	1,030	1,165

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.17B Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	2.3	2.3	5.4	5.3	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.2
Any Mental Illness	6.1	6.2	10.2	11.0	5.3	5.2	6.6	6.4	3.5	3.6
Serious Mental Illness	9.8	10.2	14.9	16.5	8.7	8.7	9.8	10.3	7.1	6.0
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	5.1	5.0	8.8	8.9	4.3	4.2	5.5	5.1	2.6	3.1
No Mental Illness	1.5	1.4	4.0	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8
Major Depressive Episode ¹	7.9	7.9	11.1	11.9	7.0	6.7	8.1	8.8	5.4	3.9
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.1
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	10.0	10.5	13.6	14.6	8.5	8.7	10.4	10.1	5.7	6.6
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	2.0	2.0	4.6	4.4	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.18A Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	4,760 ^a	5,220	2,537	2,578	2,223 ^a	2,643	1,922	2,234	301	409
Any Mental Illness	1,849	2,085	823	917	1,026	1,168	904	987	121	181
Serious Mental Illness	590	750	231	293	359	457	310	369	49	89
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	1,259	1,335	592	624	667	710	595	618	72	93
No Mental Illness	2,912	3,135	1,715	1,661	1,197	1,475	1,017	1,247	180	228
Major Depressive Episode ¹	834	1,002	398	483	436	520	381	429	54	91
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	3,862	4,137	2,096	2,057	1,766	2,080	1,519	1,788	247	292
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	683	783	373	421	310	362	270	307	40	55
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	4,057	4,407	2,150	2,126	1,907 ^a	2,280	1,646	1,927	261	354

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.18B Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	2.0	2.1	7.3	7.5	1.1 ^a	1.3	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.4
Any Mental Illness	4.3	4.7	10.9	12.0	2.9	3.2	4.4	4.7	0.8	1.1
Serious Mental Illness	6.0	7.2	13.1	14.4	4.5	5.5	6.3	7.0	1.6	2.9
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	3.7	3.9	10.2	11.1	2.4	2.5	3.8	4.0	0.6	0.7
No Mental Illness	1.5	1.6	6.3	6.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.2
Major Depressive Episode ¹	5.2	6.2	11.2	13.0	3.5	4.2	5.2	5.9	1.0	1.7
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.7	1.8	6.8	6.8	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.3
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	7.0	8.0	13.0	13.9	4.5	5.3	6.6	7.4	1.4	2.1
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1.8	1.9	6.8	6.8	1.0 ^a	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.19A Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	1,409	1,431	265	256	1,143	1,176	683	648	460	528
Any Mental Illness	634	693	120	148	514	545	328	358	186	187
Serious Mental Illness	279	262	54	64	225	198	165	171	60	27
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	356	430	66	83	289	347	164	187	126	160
No Mental Illness	774	739	145	108	629	631	355	290	274	341
Major Depressive Episode ¹	321	310	62	75	260	235	187	188	72	47
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	1,063	1,115	202	175	861	940	474	459	387	481
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	221	179	61	80	161	99	118	77	42	*
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1,173	1,249	201	173	972	1,077	555	570	417	506

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.19B Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Any Mental Illness	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2
Serious Mental Illness	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.4	3.4	3.2	1.9	0.9
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
No Mental Illness	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Major Depressive Episode ¹	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.4	0.9
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	*
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.20A Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
PAST YEAR										
Tobacco Products ¹	75,422	74,145	18,143	18,211	4,687	5,095	13,455	13,116	57,279	55,934
Cigarettes	59,827	59,466	16,009	15,904	4,300	4,587	11,708	11,317	43,818	43,562
Smokeless Tobacco	11,648	11,071	2,213	2,090	612	545	1,601	1,544	9,435	8,982
Cigars	23,111 ^a	21,671	4,939	5,119	1,260	1,456	3,679	3,663	18,172 ^b	16,551
Alcohol	170,195	169,240	31,380	31,838	7,136	7,697	24,244	24,141	138,815	137,402
PAST MONTH										
Tobacco Products ¹	62,467	62,105	15,426	15,446	3,998	4,475	11,428	10,972	47,041	46,658
Cigarettes	50,912	50,478	13,709	13,617	3,757	4,013	9,952	9,604	37,204	36,862
Daily Cigarette Use ²	29,982	29,573	8,417	8,493	2,538	2,625	5,879	5,869	21,565	21,079
Smokeless Tobacco	8,625	8,416	1,453	1,514	302	400	1,151	1,114	7,171	6,902
Cigars	11,991	11,813	2,688	2,758	651 ^a	855	2,038	1,903	9,302	9,055
Pipe Tobacco	2,183	2,141	693	667	202	226	490	441	1,491	1,474
Alcohol	135,929	134,446	24,178	24,652	5,291	5,764	18,887	18,889	111,752	109,794
Binge Alcohol Use ³	65,249	64,113	13,126	13,160	3,076	3,227	10,050	9,933	52,122	50,953
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	17,105	16,098	3,754	3,699	940	936	2,814	2,763	13,351	12,399

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.20B Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
PAST YEAR										
Tobacco Products ¹	31.1	30.3	41.8	40.8	48.0	49.2	40.0	38.2	28.7	28.0
Cigarettes	24.6	24.3	36.9	35.6	44.0	44.3	34.8	33.0	22.0	21.8
Smokeless Tobacco	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.7	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.5
Cigars	9.5 ^b	8.9	11.4	11.5	12.9	14.1	10.9	10.7	9.1 ^b	8.3
Alcohol	70.1 ^a	69.2	72.3	71.3	73.1	74.3	72.0	70.4	69.6	68.7
PAST MONTH										
Tobacco Products ¹	25.7	25.4	35.5	34.6	40.9	43.2	34.0	32.0	23.6	23.3
Cigarettes	21.0	20.6	31.6	30.5	38.5	38.7	29.6	28.0	18.7	18.4
Daily Cigarette Use ²	12.3	12.1	19.4	19.0	26.0	25.3	17.5	17.1	10.8	10.5
Smokeless Tobacco	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.5
Cigars	4.9	4.8	6.2	6.2	6.7	8.3	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.5
Pipe Tobacco	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
Alcohol	56.0 ^a	55.0	55.7	55.2	54.2	55.6	56.1	55.1	56.0 ^a	54.9
Binge Alcohol Use ³	26.9	26.2	30.2	29.5	31.5	31.1	29.9	29.0	26.1	25.5
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	7.0 ^a	6.6	8.6	8.3	9.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	6.7 ^a	6.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.21A Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/ Substance Use Disorder Status	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	43,421	44,652	7,574	7,635	35,847	37,016	20,589	20,903	15,257	16,114
No Substance Use Disorder	35,351	36,403	5,515	5,512	29,837	30,890	16,304	16,440	13,532	14,450
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	1,397	1,227	570	468	828	760	586	599	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	8,069	8,249	2,060	2,123	6,010	6,126	4,285	4,462	1,725	1,663
Illicit Drugs	3,736	3,711	1,181	1,139	2,555	2,572	1,844	1,942	711	630
Alcohol	5,731	5,766	1,448	1,452	4,283	4,313	3,027	3,120	1,256	1,194
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	9,765	10,360	1,756 ^a	2,035	8,009	8,325	4,896	5,279	3,113	3,047
No Substance Use Disorder	7,442	7,733	1,163	1,324	6,279	6,409	3,589	3,858	2,691	2,551
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	497	464	205	166	292	298	213	219	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	2,323	2,627	593	711	1,730	1,916	1,307	1,421	422	496
Illicit Drugs	1,298	1,427	390	435	909	992	682	765	226	227
Alcohol	1,521	1,665	409	441	1,112	1,223	838	875	274	349
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS EXCLUDING SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	33,656	34,291	5,818	5,600	27,838	28,691	15,693	15,624	12,144	13,067
No Substance Use Disorder	27,909	28,670	4,352	4,188	23,558	24,482	12,716	12,582	10,842	11,899
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	900	763	364	302	536	461	373	381	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	5,747	5,622	1,467	1,412	4,280	4,209	2,978	3,042	1,302	1,167
Illicit Drugs	2,437	2,284	791	704	1,646	1,580	1,162	1,178	484	403
Alcohol	4,210	4,101	1,040	1,011	3,171	3,090	2,189	2,245	981	845

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.21B Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/ Substance Use Disorder Status	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	17.9	18.3	21.7	22.1	17.2	17.6	20.9	21.1	14.0	14.5
No Substance Use Disorder	15.8	16.1	18.6	18.8	15.4	15.7	18.3	18.3	12.9	13.6
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	57.8	58.1	55.6	53.4	59.4	61.4	56.0 ^a	67.3	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	41.2	43.3	38.7	40.6	42.2	44.4	44.1	47.9	38.0	37.0
Illicit Drugs	54.3	56.3	46.7	46.9	58.7	61.8	56.9 ^a	64.1	63.8	55.7
Alcohol	37.9	39.6	37.9	39.4	37.9	39.6	40.3	43.5	33.3	32.2
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	4.0	4.2	5.0 ^b	5.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.3	2.8	2.7
No Substance Use Disorder	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.5	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.3	2.6	2.4
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	20.5	22.0	20.0	18.9	20.9	24.1	20.4	24.6	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	11.9 ^a	13.8	11.1 ^a	13.6	12.1	13.9	13.5	15.3	9.3	11.0
Illicit Drugs	18.9	21.6	15.4	17.9	20.9	23.8	21.1	25.2	20.3	20.1
Alcohol	10.1	11.4	10.7	12.0	9.9	11.2	11.1	12.2	7.3	9.4
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS EXCLUDING SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	13.9	14.0	16.7	16.2	13.4	13.7	15.9	15.8	11.1	11.8
No Substance Use Disorder	12.5	12.7	14.7	14.3	12.2	12.5	14.3	14.0	10.4	11.2
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	37.2	36.1	35.6	34.5	38.5	37.3	35.6	42.8	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	29.4	29.5	27.5	27.0	30.0	30.5	30.7	32.7	28.7	26.0
Illicit Drugs	35.4	34.6	31.3	29.0	37.8	38.0	35.9	38.8	43.5	35.6
Alcohol	27.9	28.1	27.2	27.4	28.1	28.4	29.1	31.3	26.0	22.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.22A Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	6,883	6,592	3,736	3,711	1,298	1,427	2,437	2,284	3,147	2,881
18-25	2,530	2,428	1,181	1,139	390	435	791	704	1,349	1,290
26 or Older	4,352	4,164	2,555	2,572	909	992	1,646	1,580	1,798	1,592
26-49	3,239	3,032	1,844	1,942	682	765	1,162	1,178	1,395 ^a	1,090
50 or Older	1,114	1,132	711	630	226	227	484	403	403	502
MALE	4,555	4,130	2,228	1,934	656	603	1,572	1,331	2,327	2,196
18-25	1,596	1,527	634	561	161	172	473	389	962	966
26 or Older	2,959	2,603	1,594	1,373	495	432	1,099	942	1,365	1,230
26-49	2,216	1,904	1,139	1,067	361	321	777	746	1,077 ^a	838
50 or Older	743	699	455	307	*	*	322	196	287	392
FEMALE	2,328	2,462	1,508	1,776	642 ^a	823	866	953	820	686
18-25	934	902	547	578	228	263	319	314	387	324
26 or Older	1,394	1,560	961	1,199	414	560	547	639	433	362
26-49	1,023	1,128	705	876	321	444	384	432	317	252
50 or Older	371	433	255	323	93	116	162	207	116	110

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.22B Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	2.8	2.7	8.6	8.3	13.3	13.8	7.2	6.7	1.6	1.4
18-25	7.2	7.0	15.6	14.9	22.2	21.4	13.6	12.6	4.9	4.8
26 or Older	2.1	2.0	7.1	6.9	11.3	11.9	5.9	5.5	1.0	0.9
26-49	3.3	3.1	9.0	9.3	13.9	14.5	7.4	7.5	1.8 ^a	1.4
50 or Older	1.0	1.0	4.7	3.9	7.3	7.4	4.0	3.1	0.4	0.5
MALE	3.9	3.5	13.3 ^a	11.3	18.9	16.8	11.8	9.8	2.3	2.2
18-25	9.1	8.8	20.9	18.2	25.4	24.1	19.8	16.5	6.6	6.8
26 or Older	3.0	2.6	11.6	9.8	17.5	15.0	10.1	8.4	1.6	1.4
26-49	4.6	3.9	13.9	12.8	20.7	17.2	12.0	11.6	2.7 ^a	2.1
50 or Older	1.5	1.3	8.2	5.3	*	*	7.2	4.1	0.6	0.9
FEMALE	1.9	1.9	5.7	6.5	10.2	12.2	4.3	4.6	0.8	0.7
18-25	5.4	5.2	12.0	12.7	20.4	19.9	9.3	9.7	3.0	2.6
26 or Older	1.3	1.4	4.3	5.2	8.0	10.3	3.2	3.7	0.5	0.4
26-49	2.0	2.2	5.7	7.0	10.2	13.0	4.2	4.7	0.8	0.7
50 or Older	0.6	0.7	2.6	3.1	4.6	5.7	2.1	2.5	0.2	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.23A Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	15,113	14,569	5,731	5,766	1,521	1,665	4,210	4,101	9,382	8,803
18-25	3,821	3,684	1,448	1,452	409	441	1,040	1,011	2,373	2,231
26 or Older	11,291	10,885	4,283	4,313	1,112	1,223	3,171	3,090	7,008	6,572
26-49	7,519	7,173	3,027	3,120	838	875	2,189	2,245	4,492	4,053
50 or Older	3,772	3,713	1,256	1,194	274	349	981	845	2,517	2,519
MALE	9,807	9,207	3,059	3,010	768	820	2,292	2,190	6,747	6,197
18-25	2,158	2,021	649	606	166	186	483	421	1,510	1,414
26 or Older	7,648	7,186	2,411	2,403	602	634	1,809	1,769	5,237	4,782
26-49	5,041	4,629	1,688	1,678	405	346	1,283	1,332	3,353	2,951
50 or Older	2,607	2,557	723	726	197	*	526	437	1,884	1,831
FEMALE	5,306	5,362	2,672	2,756	753	844	1,918	1,911	2,634	2,606
18-25	1,663	1,663	800	846	243	255	557	590	863	817
26 or Older	3,643	3,699	1,872	1,910	511	589	1,361	1,321	1,771	1,790
26-49	2,478	2,544	1,340	1,442	433	529	906	913	1,138	1,102
50 or Older	1,165	1,156	532	468	77	60	455	408	633	688

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.23B Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	6.2	6.0	13.2	12.9	15.6	16.1	12.5	12.0	4.7	4.4
18-25	10.9	10.7	19.1	19.0	23.3	21.7	17.9	18.1	8.7	8.3
26 or Older	5.4	5.2	11.9	11.7	13.9	14.7	11.4	10.8	4.1	3.8
26-49	7.6	7.2	14.7	14.9	17.1	16.6	14.0	14.4	5.8	5.2
50 or Older	3.5	3.4	8.2	7.4	8.8	11.4	8.1	6.5	2.7	2.7
MALE	8.4	7.8	18.2	17.6	22.2	22.9	17.2	16.2	6.7	6.1
18-25	12.3	11.6	21.4	19.7	26.1	26.0	20.2	17.8	10.4	9.9
26 or Older	7.7	7.1	17.5	17.1	21.3	22.1	16.6	15.8	6.1	5.5
26-49	10.4	9.5	20.5	20.2	23.2	18.6	19.8	20.7	8.3 ^a	7.3
50 or Older	5.1	4.9	13.0	12.6	18.1	*	11.8	9.2	4.1	4.0
FEMALE	4.2	4.2	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.5	9.4	9.2	2.7	2.6
18-25	9.6	9.7	17.6	18.6	21.6	19.3	16.3	18.2	6.7	6.5
26 or Older	3.4	3.4	8.5	8.3	9.9	10.8	8.1	7.5	2.1	2.1
26-49	4.9	5.1	10.8	11.4	13.7	15.5	9.8	9.9	3.0	2.9
50 or Older	2.0	2.0	5.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.9	4.9	1.3	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.24A Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	19,577	19,048	8,069	8,249	2,323	2,627	5,747	5,622	11,508	10,799
18-25	5,327	5,236	2,060	2,123	593	711	1,467	1,412	3,268	3,113
26 or Older	14,250	13,812	6,010	6,126	1,730	1,916	4,280	4,209	8,240	7,686
26-49	9,710	9,315	4,285	4,462	1,307	1,421	2,978	3,042	5,425 ^a	4,852
50 or Older	4,540	4,497	1,725	1,663	422	496	1,302	1,167	2,815	2,834
MALE	12,664	11,893	4,398	4,233	1,157	1,200	3,241	3,033	8,266	7,660
18-25	3,149	3,008	996	940	241	291	755	649	2,153	2,068
26 or Older	9,515	8,885	3,402	3,293	915	909	2,486	2,384	6,113	5,592
26-49	6,441	5,913	2,395	2,370	638	576	1,757	1,794	4,046 ^a	3,542
50 or Older	3,074	2,973	1,007	922	277	*	730	590	2,067	2,050
FEMALE	6,913	7,155	3,672	4,016	1,166 ^a	1,427	2,506	2,589	3,241	3,138
18-25	2,178	2,228	1,064	1,183	352	420	712	764	1,114	1,045
26 or Older	4,735	4,927	2,608	2,833	814	1,008	1,794	1,825	2,127	2,094
26-49	3,269	3,402	1,890	2,092	669	844	1,221	1,248	1,379	1,310
50 or Older	1,466	1,525	718	741	145	163	573	578	748	784

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.24B Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	8.1	7.8	18.6	18.5	23.8	25.4	17.1	16.4	5.8	5.4
18-25	15.3	15.1	27.2	27.8	33.8	34.9	25.2	25.2	12.0	11.6
26 or Older	6.9	6.6	16.8	16.5	21.6	23.0	15.4	14.7	4.8	4.4
26-49	9.8	9.4	20.8	21.3	26.7	26.9	19.0	19.5	7.0 ^a	6.2
50 or Older	4.2	4.1	11.3	10.3	13.6	16.3	10.7	8.9	3.0	3.0
MALE	10.8	10.1	26.2	24.7	33.4	33.4	24.3	22.4	8.2	7.6
18-25	18.0	17.3	32.9	30.5	38.0	40.8	31.5	27.4	14.9	14.5
26 or Older	9.6	8.8	24.7	23.4	32.4	31.6	22.7	21.3	7.1	6.5
26-49	13.3 ^a	12.1	29.2	28.5	36.6	31.0	27.1	27.8	10.0 ^a	8.8
50 or Older	6.0	5.7	18.2	16.0	25.5	*	16.4	12.4	4.5	4.5
FEMALE	5.5	5.7	13.8	14.6	18.5	21.1	12.3	12.5	3.3	3.2
18-25	12.5	12.9	23.4	26.0	31.4	31.8	20.8	23.6	8.7	8.3
26 or Older	4.4	4.5	11.8	12.3	15.7	18.5	10.6	10.4	2.5	2.4
26-49	6.5	6.8	15.3	16.6	21.2	24.7	13.2	13.6	3.7	3.5
50 or Older	2.5	2.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	8.0	7.5	6.9	1.5	1.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.25A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	8,069	8,249	2,060	2,123	6,010	6,126	4,285	4,462	1,725	1,663
GENDER										
Male	4,398	4,233	996	940	3,402	3,293	2,395	2,370	1,007	922
Female	3,672	4,016	1,064	1,183	2,608	2,833	1,890	2,092	718	741
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,879	7,225	1,658	1,742	5,221	5,483	3,692	3,886	1,529	1,598
White	5,525	5,769	1,339	1,386	4,186	4,383	2,935	3,110	1,252	1,273
Black or African American	838	940	159	204	678	736	430	486	249	250
American Indian or Alaska Native	61	74	11	19	50	55	46	35	*	20
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	25	8	*	10	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	227	173	70	60	157	113	152	113	5	*
Two or More Races	210	243	70	68	139	175	119	121	20	54
Hispanic or Latino	1,191	1,024	402	381	789	643	593	577	195 ^a	66
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3,867	3,887	853	904	3,014	2,984	2,379	2,564	635	419
Part-Time	1,316	1,446	602	657	714	789	513	562	201	227
Unemployed	733	759	200	250	533	509	362	467	171 ^a	42
Other ¹	2,153	2,157	405	312	1,749	1,844	1,031	870	718	975

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.25B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	3.3	3.4	5.9	6.1	2.9	2.9	4.3	4.5	1.6	1.5
GENDER										
Male	3.8	3.6	5.7	5.4	3.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	2.0	1.8
Female	2.9	3.2	6.1	6.9	2.4	2.6	3.8	4.2	1.2	1.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.4	3.5	6.0	6.4	2.9	3.1	4.7	4.9	1.6	1.6
White	3.5	3.7	7.0	7.3	3.0	3.2	5.1	5.4	1.6	1.6
Black or African American	2.9	3.3	3.2	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.9	2.2	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.8	5.3	4.9	7.7	4.8	4.8	8.2	5.8	*	3.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.0	2.3	5.2	*	2.2	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.7	1.3	3.5	2.8	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.1	*
Two or More Races	5.4	6.1	8.2	8.9	4.6	5.4	8.1	7.5	1.3	3.3
Hispanic or Latino	3.1	2.7	5.4	5.1	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.9	1.8 ^a	0.6
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3.3	3.2	5.9	6.2	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.9	1.6	1.0
Part-Time	4.1	4.5	6.7	7.2	3.0	3.4	4.6	5.2	1.6	1.9
Unemployed	6.4	6.8	5.7	7.6	6.7	6.5	7.1	9.2	6.0 ^a	1.5
Other ¹	2.7	2.7	5.1	4.1	2.4	2.5	5.9	5.0	1.3	1.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.26A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	8,069	8,249	2,060	2,123	6,010	6,126	4,285	4,462	1,725	1,663
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,545	1,441	396	398	1,149	1,042	819	779	331	263
Midwest	1,534	1,613	459	500	1,075	1,112	777	874	299	239
South	2,801	2,888	638	715	2,163	2,173	1,549	1,509	614	664
West	2,190	2,308	568	510	1,622	1,798	1,140	1,301	482	497
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	4,741	4,746	1,194	1,201	3,547	3,545	2,477	2,699	1,070	846
Small Metro	2,324	2,519	612	678	1,712	1,841	1,315	1,202	397 ^a	639
Nonmetro	1,005	984	254	244	751	740	493	561	258	178
Urbanized	456	403	109	103	346	300	235	212	111	88
Less Urbanized	454	482	124	115	329	366	215	283	114	83
Completely Rural	96	99	21	26	75	73	42	66	33	7
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1,920	1,903	555	526	1,365	1,376	991	870	374	507
100-199%	1,556 ^a	1,895	449	411	1,107 ^a	1,484	767 ^b	1,092	340	393
200% or More	4,565	4,400	1,027	1,135	3,538	3,265	2,527	2,501	1,011	764
EDUCATION										
< High School	1,155	1,044	281	261	874	784	549	519	324	265
High School Graduate	2,040	1,986	555	541	1,485	1,445	962	867	523	578
Some College/Associate's Degree	3,133	3,011	980	1,010	2,154	2,001	1,629	1,600	525	401
College Graduate	1,741 ^b	2,207	243	312	1,497 ^a	1,895	1,144 ^a	1,476	353	419
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	4,201	4,479	1,212 ^a	1,405	2,988	3,075	2,080	2,270	908	805
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,798	2,051	352	399	1,447	1,652	1,041	1,233	406	418
Other ⁵	1,315	1,211	177	139	1,138	1,073	530	429	608	644
No Coverage	1,471	1,264	374 ^b	242	1,097	1,022	922	818	175	205

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)* which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.26B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	3.3	3.4	5.9	6.1	2.9	2.9	4.3	4.5	1.6	1.5
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	3.5	3.3	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.8	4.7	4.5	1.6	1.3
Midwest	3.0	3.1	6.2	6.8	2.4	2.5	3.8	4.3	1.3	1.0
South	3.1	3.1	4.9	5.6	2.8	2.8	4.2	4.0	1.5	1.6
West	3.8	4.0	6.7	6.1	3.3	3.6	4.7	5.3	2.0	2.0
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3.5	3.5	6.2	6.3	3.1	3.0	4.2	4.6	1.9	1.5
Small Metro	3.1	3.4	5.5	6.1	2.7	3.0	4.6	4.3	1.1 ^a	1.8
Nonmetro	3.0	2.8	5.7	5.6	2.6	2.4	4.2	4.5	1.5	1.0
Urbanized	3.3	2.9	5.3	5.3	3.0	2.5	4.7	4.1	1.7	1.3
Less Urbanized	2.9	2.7	6.4	5.6	2.4	2.3	4.2	4.6	1.3	0.9
Completely Rural	2.3	2.9	4.7	7.3	2.0	2.4	2.9	5.7	1.4	0.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.2	6.2	5.8	3.4	4.5
100-199%	3.2 ^a	3.8	5.4	5.2	2.7 ^a	3.6	4.0 ^b	5.5	1.6	1.8
200% or More	2.9	2.8	6.3	6.7	2.5	2.3	4.0	3.9	1.3	1.0
EDUCATION										
< High School	3.4	3.2	5.2	5.5	3.0	2.9	4.4	4.5	2.0	1.7
High School Graduate	3.3	3.3	5.1	5.2	2.9	2.8	4.6	4.1	1.8	2.0
Some College/Associate's Degree	4.2	4.0	6.9	6.9	3.6	3.3	5.4	5.2	1.8	1.3
College Graduate	2.4 ^a	2.9	5.4	6.5	2.2 ^a	2.7	3.2 ^a	4.1	1.1	1.2
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	2.6	2.7	6.0	6.7	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.4	1.2	1.0
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	5.3	5.9	4.8	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.8	3.5	3.6
Other ⁵	2.0	1.8	6.0	4.8	1.8	1.7	6.7	5.5	1.1	1.2
No Coverage	5.7	5.4	6.7	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.0	3.4	4.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)* which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.27A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	2,323	2,627	593	711	1,730	1,916	1,307	1,421	422	496
GENDER										
Male	1,157	1,200	241	291	915	909	638	576	277	333
Female	1,166 ^a	1,427	352	420	814	1,008	669	844	145	163
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,028	2,335	510	591	1,518	1,744	1,150	1,280	368	464
White	1,719	1,847	419	461	1,300	1,386	975	1,065	325	321
Black or African American	160 ^a	309	41	68	119	241	81	144	38	97
American Indian or Alaska Native	28	19	3	1	25	18	*	7	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	3	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Asian	40	33	14	23	26	10	26	10	*	*
Two or More Races	74	124	31	37	43	87	38	52	5	35
Hispanic or Latino	295	292	83	120	212	173	157	140	54	32
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	936	1,015	258	287	678	728	569	637	108	91
Part-Time	396	490	165	237	231	253	180	188	51	65
Unemployed	254	254	48	73	206	180	152	165	54	15
Other ¹	737	869	122	113	615	755	406	431	209	325

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)* which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.27B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.0	1.1	1.7 ^a	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4
GENDER										
Male	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.6
Female	0.9 ^a	1.1	2.0	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.5
White	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.4
Black or African American	0.6 ^a	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.6	*	1.2	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.3	0.3	*	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	*	*
Two or More Races	1.9	3.1	3.6	4.8	1.4	2.7	2.6	3.2	0.3	2.2
Hispanic or Latino	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2
Part-Time	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.5
Unemployed	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.3	1.9	0.5
Other ¹	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.28A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	2,323	2,627	593	711	1,730	1,916	1,307	1,421	422	496
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	442	463	106	131	336	333	263	228	73	105
Midwest	492	554	135	169	357	385	235	309	123	75
South	762	928	160	221	602	707	460	496	142	211
West	626	683	192	190	435	492	350	387	85	105
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1,325	1,444	328	366	997	1,078	724	819	273	259
Small Metro	647	807	182 ^b	272	465	535	379	369	85	166
Nonmetro	351	377	83	73	268	303	204	232	64	71
Urbanized	171	147	38	41	133	107	102	74	31	33
Less Urbanized	139	194	37	25	103	169	78	138	25	31
Completely Rural	40	35	7	8	33	28	24	21	*	7
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	707	678	148	159	558	518	408	359	150	159
100-199%	422 ^b	780	114	150	308 ^b	630	206 ^b	455	102	176
200% or More	1,189	1,140	326	372	864	768	693	607	171	161
EDUCATION										
< High School	303	299	57	53	245	246	171	140	75	107
High School Graduate	532	540	186	187	346	353	225	220	121	133
Some College/Associate's Degree	1,002	1,177	293 ^a	412	709	765	513	655	196	111
College Graduate	486	611	57	60	429	552	399	406	30 ^a	145
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1,117	1,326	382	465	735	862	558	647	177	214
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	593	762	98	133	495	629	401	495	94	134
Other ⁵	491	438	44	53	447	385	223	184	224	201
No Coverage	427	367	89	85	339	282	289	218	49	64

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)* which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.28B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.0	1.1	1.7 ^a	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.5
Midwest	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.3
South	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.5
West	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.4
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4
Small Metro	0.9	1.1	1.6 ^b	2.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.5
Nonmetro	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.4
Urbanized	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.5
Less Urbanized	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.3
Completely Rural	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.8	*	0.4
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.4
100-199%	0.9 ^b	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.8 ^b	1.5	1.1 ^b	2.3	0.5	0.8
200% or More	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7
High School Graduate	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
Some College/Associate's Degree	1.4	1.6	2.1 ^a	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.4
College Graduate	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.1 ^a	0.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.7	0.8	1.9	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	0.8	1.1
Other ⁵	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.6	2.8	2.3	0.4	0.4
No Coverage	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)* which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.29A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	5,747	5,622	1,467	1,412	4,280	4,209	2,978	3,042	1,302	1,167
GENDER										
Male	3,241	3,033	755	649	2,486	2,384	1,757	1,794	730	590
Female	2,506	2,589	712	764	1,794	1,825	1,221	1,248	573	578
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,851	4,890	1,148	1,151	3,703	3,739	2,542	2,605	1,161	1,134
White	3,807	3,922	920	925	2,887	2,997	1,960	2,044	927	953
Black or African American	678	631	119	137	559	495	349	342	210	153
American Indian or Alaska Native	33	55	8	19	25	37	21	27	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	187	140	56	37	131	103	126	103	5	*
Two or More Races	136	119	39	32	97	88	81	69	15	19
Hispanic or Latino	896	731	319	261	577	470	436	436	141 ^a	34
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	2,931	2,872	594	617	2,337	2,255	1,810	1,927	527	328
Part-Time	920	957	437	420	483	536	333	374	150	162
Unemployed	480	505	153	176	327	329	210	301	117	27
Other ¹	1,416	1,288	283 ^a	199	1,134	1,089	625 ^a	439	509	650

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.29B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.4	2.3	4.2	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.1	1.2	1.1
GENDER										
Male	2.8	2.6	4.3	3.7	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.1
Female	2.0	2.0	4.1	4.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.3	1.2	1.1
White	2.4	2.5	4.8	4.9	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.5	1.2	1.2
Black or African American	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.6	4.0	3.6	7.3	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.5	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.7	*	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.1	*
Two or More Races	3.5	3.0	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.7	5.5	4.3	1.0	1.2
Hispanic or Latino	2.4	1.9	4.3	3.5	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.3 ^a	0.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	2.5	2.4	4.1	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.9	1.3	0.8
Part-Time	2.8	3.0	4.9	4.6	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.3
Unemployed	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	6.0	4.1	1.0
Other ¹	1.8	1.6	3.6 ^a	2.6	1.6	1.5	3.6 ^a	2.5	0.9	1.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.30A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	5,747	5,622	1,467	1,412	4,280	4,209	2,978	3,042	1,302	1,167
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,103	977	289	268	814	710	556	551	258	159
Midwest	1,042	1,059	323	331	718	728	542	564	176	163
South	2,039	1,960	478	494	1,561	1,467	1,090	1,013	471	453
West	1,564	1,625	376	319	1,187	1,306	791	913	397	392
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3,416	3,302	866	835	2,550	2,467	1,753	1,880	797	587
Small Metro	1,676	1,712	429	406	1,247	1,306	936	833	311	473
Nonmetro	654	607	172	171	483	436	289	329	194	107
Urbanized	285	256	71	62	214	193	133	138	81	55
Less Urbanized	314	288	87	90	227	198	138	145	89	52
Completely Rural	55	64	13	19	42	45	18	45	24	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	1,214	1,225	407	367	807	858	583	510	224	348
100-199%	1,134	1,115	335	261	799	854	561	637	238	217
200% or More	3,376	3,260	702	763	2,675	2,497	1,834	1,894	840	603
EDUCATION										
< High School	852	745	224	208	628	537	379	379	250	158
High School Graduate	1,508	1,446	369	354	1,139	1,092	738	647	401	445
Some College/Associate's Degree	2,131	1,834	687	598	1,444	1,236	1,116	945	328	290
College Graduate	1,255 ^a	1,596	187	253	1,068	1,344	745 ^b	1,070	323	273
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3,084	3,153	830	940	2,253	2,213	1,522	1,622	731	591
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,205	1,289	254	267	952	1,022	640	738	312	284
Other ⁵	824	773	133	86	692	687	307	245	384	442
No Coverage	1,044	897	286 ^b	156	759	741	633	600	126	140

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.30B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	2.4	2.3	4.2	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.1	1.2	1.1
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	2.5	2.2	4.7	4.4	2.2	1.9	3.2	3.2	1.3	0.8
Midwest	2.0	2.1	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.8	0.7	0.7
South	2.2	2.1	3.7	3.8	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.1
West	2.7	2.8	4.5	3.8	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.7	1.6	1.6
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	2.5	2.4	4.5	4.4	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.2	1.4	1.0
Small Metro	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.7	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.0	0.9	1.4
Nonmetro	2.0	1.7	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.7	1.1	0.6
Urbanized	2.1	1.8	3.5	3.2	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.7	1.2	0.8
Less Urbanized	2.0	1.6	4.5	4.4	1.7	1.3	2.7	2.4	1.0	0.5
Completely Rural	1.3	1.9	3.0	5.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	3.9	1.0	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.0	3.1
100-199%	2.3	2.3	4.0	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.0
200% or More	2.2	2.0	4.3	4.5	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.1	0.8
EDUCATION										
< High School	2.5	2.3	4.1	4.4	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.3	1.5	1.0
High School Graduate	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.1	1.3	1.5
Some College/Associate's Degree	2.9 ^a	2.4	4.8	4.1	2.4	2.0	3.7	3.1	1.1	1.0
College Graduate	1.7 ^a	2.1	4.1	5.3	1.6	1.9	2.1 ^b	3.0	1.0	0.8
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	1.9	1.9	4.1	4.5	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.8
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.7	2.7	2.4
Other ⁵	1.3	1.2	4.5	3.0	1.1	1.1	3.9	3.1	0.7	0.8
No Coverage	4.1	3.9	5.1 ^a	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	2.4	2.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.31A Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	43,421	44,652	1,468	1,411	41,913	43,177	9,765	10,360	415	404	9,337	9,956
AGE GROUP												
18-49	28,163	28,538	1,267	1,118	26,867	27,397	6,652 ^a	7,314	379	351	6,271 ^a	6,962
18-25	7,574	7,635	387	296	7,185	7,334	1,756 ^a	2,035	111	72	1,645 ^b	1,963
26-34	8,854	8,963	425	409	8,415	8,543	2,043	2,244	114	117	1,928	2,127
35-49	11,735	11,940	455	413	11,266	11,520	2,853	3,035	154	163	2,697	2,872
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	16,785	17,142	813	990	15,947	16,105	3,464	3,588	192	266	3,262	3,322
Male 18-49	11,239	11,382	689	755	10,535	10,618	2,376	2,574	183	213	2,194	2,361
Female 18 or Older	26,636	27,510	655 ^b	421	25,966	27,071	6,301	6,772	224	138	6,075	6,635
Female 18-49	16,925	17,156	579 ^b	362	16,331	16,780	4,275 ^a	4,739	196	138	4,077 ^a	4,602

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.31B Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	17.9	18.3	33.6	33.0	17.6	18.0	4.0	4.2	9.5	9.5	3.9	4.2
AGE GROUP												
18-49	21.1	21.3	35.7	32.0	20.7	21.1	5.0 ^a	5.5	10.7	10.0	4.8 ^a	5.4
18-25	21.7	22.1	32.2	26.1	21.4	22.0	5.0 ^b	5.9	9.2	6.3	4.9 ^b	5.9
26-34	23.1	23.1	35.2	35.8	22.7	22.8	5.3	5.8	9.5	10.2	5.2	5.7
35-49	19.5	19.8	39.8	33.8	19.1	19.6	4.7	5.0	13.4	13.3	4.6	4.9
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	14.3	14.5	27.6	31.7	14.0	14.1	3.0	3.0	6.5	8.5	2.9	2.9
Male 18-49	17.0	17.2	28.9	30.3	16.6	16.7	3.6	3.9	7.7	8.6	3.5	3.7
Female 18 or Older	21.2	21.7	46.2 ^a	36.7	20.9	21.6	5.0	5.3	15.8	12.0	4.9	5.3
Female 18-49	25.1	25.4	49.5 ^b	36.1	24.7	25.3	6.3 ^a	7.0	16.8	13.7	6.2 ^a	6.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.32A Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	43,421	44,652	494	532	42,890	44,078	9,765	10,360	103	146	9,651	10,214
AGE GROUP												
18-49	28,163	28,538	397	418	27,740	28,105	6,652 ^a	7,314	96	124	6,555 ^a	7,189
18-25	7,574	7,635	89	72	7,483	7,558	1,756 ^a	2,035	*	*	1,732 ^a	2,011
26-34	8,854	8,963	149	142	8,694	8,817	2,043	2,244	37	47	2,006	2,197
35-49	11,735	11,940	*	*	11,564	11,729	2,853	3,035	*	54	2,818	2,981
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	16,785	17,142	330	393	16,432	16,718	3,464	3,588	42 ^a	111	3,412	3,477
Male 18-49	11,239	11,382	262	302	10,964	11,072	2,376	2,574	42	89	2,335	2,485
Female 18 or Older	26,636	27,510	*	*	26,458	27,360	6,301	6,772	*	*	6,240	6,737
Female 18-49	16,925	17,156	*	*	16,777	17,033	4,275 ^a	4,739	*	*	4,221 ^a	4,704

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.32B Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	17.9	18.3	32.4	35.3	17.8	18.2	4.0	4.2	6.7	9.7	4.0	4.2
AGE GROUP												
18-49	21.1	21.3	33.8	34.5	21.0	21.3	5.0 ^a	5.5	8.1	10.2	5.0 ^a	5.4
18-25	21.7	22.1	33.5	24.1	21.6	22.1	5.0 ^b	5.9	*	*	5.0 ^b	5.9
26-34	23.1	23.1	35.0	34.8	23.0	23.0	5.3	5.8	8.7	11.5	5.3	5.7
35-49	19.5	19.8	*	*	19.4	19.7	4.7	5.0	*	10.7	4.7	5.0
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	14.3	14.5	28.0	32.5	14.2	14.4	3.0	3.0	3.6 ^a	9.2	3.0	3.0
Male 18-49	17.0	17.2	28.8	31.8	16.9	17.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	9.3	3.6	3.8
Female 18 or Older	21.2	21.7	*	*	21.1	21.7	5.0	5.3	*	*	5.0	5.3
Female 18-49	25.1	25.4	*	*	25.0	25.4	6.3 ^a	7.0	*	*	6.3 ^a	7.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.33A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
							(2015)	(2016)		
TOTAL	34,243	34,982	18,637	19,165	6,362	6,705	12,275	12,460	15,606	15,817
AGE GROUP										
18-25	4,044 ^a	4,423	2,409 ^a	2,671	887	1,046	1,522	1,625	1,635	1,752
26 or Older	30,198	30,558	16,228	16,493	5,474	5,659	10,753	10,835	13,970	14,065
26-49	15,057	15,154	8,901	8,980	3,231	3,480	5,669	5,500	6,156	6,174
50 or Older	15,142	15,404	7,327	7,513	2,243	2,179	5,084	5,334	7,815	7,891
GENDER										
Male	11,945	11,632	6,067	5,784	2,017	2,053	4,050	3,731	5,878	5,848
Female	22,298	23,350	12,570	13,381	4,345	4,652	8,225	8,728	9,728	9,969
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	31,187	31,740	16,911	17,297	5,723	5,852	11,188	11,445	14,277	14,443
White	27,129	27,793	14,525	15,158	4,938	5,074	9,587	10,084	12,605	12,635
Black or African American	2,476	2,393	1,380	1,223	376	500	1,004 ^a	723	1,096	1,170
American Indian or Alaska Native	199	208	*	*	*	*	*	*	82	75
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	39	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	28	16
Asian	674	663	356	345	*	*	272	272	317	317
Two or More Races	672	624	523	394	*	*	270	234	149	230
Hispanic or Latino	3,055	3,242	1,726	1,868	639	853	1,088	1,014	1,329	1,374
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	14,179	14,161	7,048	7,051	2,139	2,012	4,908	5,039	7,131	7,109
Part-Time	5,269	5,519	2,824	3,200	897 ^a	1,201	1,927	1,999	2,445	2,320
Unemployed	1,468	1,684	932	1,027	377	372	555	655	536	657
Other ²	13,327	13,618	7,833	7,887	2,948	3,119	4,885	4,768	5,494	5,731

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.33B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
							(2015)	(2016)		
TOTAL	14.2	14.4	43.1	43.1	65.3	64.8	36.6	36.5	7.9	8.0
AGE GROUP										
18-25	11.7 ^b	12.9	32.0 ^a	35.1	50.7	51.5	26.3 ^a	29.2	6.0	6.6
26 or Older	14.6	14.6	45.4	44.7	68.4	68.1	38.8	37.9	8.2	8.2
26-49	15.3	15.4	43.3	43.1	66.1	66.1	36.2	35.3	7.9	7.9
50 or Older	13.9	14.0	48.3	46.8	72.2	71.5	42.2	41.0	8.4	8.4
GENDER										
Male	10.3	9.9	36.3	33.9	58.4	57.4	30.5	27.7	5.9	5.8
Female	17.8	18.5	47.4	48.8	69.1	68.8	40.6	42.2	9.9	10.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.3	15.5	44.8	45.0	66.3	65.3	38.4	38.8	8.6	8.7
White	17.3	17.7	48.0	48.7	69.3	67.9	41.4	42.6	10.0	10.1
Black or African American	8.7	8.4	31.4	29.3	45.3	56.8	28.2 ^a	22.0	4.6	4.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	15.6	15.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.2	7.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6.5	5.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.6	1.8
Asian	5.0	5.1	22.1	21.6	*	*	19.6	19.7	2.7	2.8
Two or More Races	17.5	15.6	46.1	37.1	*	*	35.1	30.8	5.5	7.9
Hispanic or Latino	8.1	8.5	31.5	31.0	57.6	61.6	24.8	21.9	4.1	4.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	12.0	11.8	38.7	37.9	58.8	53.9	33.7	33.9	7.1	7.0
Part-Time	16.3	17.3	43.1	45.5	61.6	69.8	37.8	37.6	9.5	9.3
Unemployed	12.9	15.4	33.6	38.0	54.9	51.4	26.6	33.1	6.2	8.0
Other ²	16.7	16.9	49.8	48.8	74.4	74.9	41.6	39.8	8.6	8.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.34A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	34,243	34,982	18,637	19,165	6,362	6,705	12,275	12,460	15,606	15,817
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	6,764	6,971	3,516	3,568	1,171	1,155	2,345	2,413	3,248	3,403
Midwest	7,683 ^a	8,461	4,306	4,332	1,439	1,514	2,867	2,818	3,377 ^b	4,129
South	12,067	12,297	6,618	6,886	2,355	2,472	4,263	4,414	5,449	5,412
West	7,729	7,253	4,196	4,379	1,397	1,565	2,799	2,814	3,532 ^a	2,874
COUNTY TYPE²										
Large Metro	18,551	18,884	9,842	10,050	3,261	3,510	6,581	6,540	8,709	8,834
Small Metro	11,210	11,115	6,158	6,145	2,063	2,154	4,095	3,990	5,052	4,970
Nonmetro	4,481	4,983	2,637	2,970	1,037	1,040	1,600	1,930	1,845	2,013
Urbanized	1,977	1,905	1,195	988	436	363	759	625	782	917
Less Urbanized	1,957 ^b	2,623	1,124 ^b	1,703	479	565	646 ^b	1,138	832	920
Completely Rural	547	455	317	279	*	*	195	*	230	176
POVERTY LEVEL³										
Less Than 100%	5,302	5,639	3,628	3,642	1,529	1,526	2,100	2,116	1,674	1,997
100-199%	6,347 ^a	7,125	3,732 ^a	4,425	1,310 ^b	1,778	2,423	2,648	2,615	2,700
200% or More	22,520	22,108	11,239	11,017	3,505	3,367	7,734	7,650	11,281	11,090
EDUCATION										
< High School	3,239	3,361	1,958	1,842	739	694	1,220	1,147	1,281	1,519
High School Graduate	7,634	7,291	4,276	4,181	1,327	1,506	2,949	2,676	3,358	3,110
Some College/Associate's Degree	11,714	12,243	6,885	7,181	2,650	2,766	4,236	4,415	4,829	5,062
College Graduate	11,656	12,087	5,517	5,961	1,646	1,740	3,871	4,221	6,138	6,125
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴										
Private	22,805	22,660	11,299	11,359	3,439	3,429	7,860	7,930	11,506	11,301
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	6,288 ^b	7,295	4,341	4,825	1,671	2,005	2,670	2,820	1,947 ^b	2,469
Other ⁶	10,186	9,866	5,502	5,051	1,987	1,696	3,515	3,355	4,683	4,815
No Coverage	1,787	1,816	1,141	1,138	521	582	619	556	647	678

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.34B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	14.2	14.4	43.1	43.1	65.3	64.8	36.6	36.5	7.9	8.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	15.6	16.1	46.0	45.4	68.3	65.6	39.6	39.6	9.1	9.6
Midwest	15.1 ^a	16.5	47.2	48.6	68.0	68.8	40.9	41.9	8.1 ^b	9.8
South	13.4	13.5	40.7	41.5	65.4	66.1	33.7	34.4	7.4	7.2
West	13.6	12.6	40.9	39.3	60.4	59.3	35.2	33.1	7.6 ^a	6.2
COUNTY TYPE²										
Large Metro	13.8	13.9	42.1	42.0	63.9	64.5	36.0	35.3	7.8	7.9
Small Metro	15.2	15.2	44.7	43.9	67.4	63.4	38.2	37.6	8.4	8.4
Nonmetro	13.5	14.3	43.2	45.5	65.7	69.3	35.4	38.4	6.8	7.1
Urbanized	14.5	13.7	44.9	40.2	57.9	62.8	39.8	33.2	7.1	8.0
Less Urbanized	12.6 ^a	14.9	41.4 ^a	49.0	71.8	70.8	31.5 ^b	42.5	6.5	6.5
Completely Rural	13.1	13.5	44.3	47.0	*	*	35.0	*	6.7	6.3
POVERTY LEVEL³										
Less Than 100%	14.6 ^a	16.1	40.7	42.1	62.0	64.7	32.5	33.7	6.1 ^a	7.6
100-199%	13.1 ^a	14.6	39.1	41.5	62.5	64.7	32.5	33.4	6.7	7.1
200% or More	14.4	13.9	45.6	44.1	68.0	65.1	39.6	38.6	8.6	8.3
EDUCATION										
< High School	9.5	10.5	33.9	33.4	60.2	61.1	26.8	26.2	4.5 ^a	5.8
High School Graduate	12.5	12.0	40.4	38.9	59.4	62.3	35.4	32.1	6.6	6.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	15.9	16.2	44.7	45.5	66.9	63.7	37.0	38.6	8.3	8.5
College Graduate	16.0	16.1	47.9	47.9	70.8	71.2	42.1	42.2	10.0	9.8
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴										
Private	14.2	13.8	45.4	43.3	67.6	64.4	39.7	38.0	8.5	8.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	18.7 ^a	21.1	47.6	49.2	68.7	71.1	39.9	40.4	8.0 ^b	10.0
Other ⁶	15.6	14.9	50.5	46.2	76.1	76.2	42.4	38.5	8.6	8.7
No Coverage	7.0	7.9	21.9	24.6	43.5	44.8	15.4	16.7	3.2	3.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.35A Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	2,199	2,270	1,488	1,479	685	789	802	689	711	791
AGE GROUP										
18-25	483	516	321	348	156	178	166	170	162	168
26 or Older	1,715	1,754	1,166	1,131	529	611	637	520	549	623
26-49	867	967	640	701	357	429	283	273	227	266
50 or Older	848	786	526	430	173	182	354	247	322	357
GENDER										
Male	1,024	1,020	633	551	277	253	356	298	391	469
Female	1,174	1,249	855	928	408	536	447	392	319	322
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,798	1,862	1,265	1,251	583	670	681	581	533	610
White	1,230	1,216	953	923	508	514	445	409	277	293
Black or African American	416	534	203	247	41 ^a	120	162	127	212	287
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	14	16	9	*	*	*	3	1	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Asian	109	33	75	21	*	*	*	*	34	12
Two or More Races	24	45	16	33	10	17	5	15	9	12
Hispanic or Latino	401	408	223	227	102	119	121	109	178	181
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	811	705	546	424	267	205	279	219	265	280
Medicaid/CHIP ³	946	1,116	702	745	287	434	415	312	244	371
Other ⁴	731	869	457	523	209	224	248	300	274	345
No Coverage	235	231	143	153	53	74	90	80	92	78
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	482	451	279	279	111	124	168	155	203	172
Part-Time	315	429	209	303	91	153	118	150	106	125
Unemployed	227	229	170	126	88	47	82	78	57	103
Other ⁵	1,174	1,161	831	771	396	465	435	306	344	391

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.35B Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ¹	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.9	0.9	3.4	3.3	7.0	7.6	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.4
AGE GROUP										
18-25	1.4	1.5	4.3	4.6	8.9	8.8	2.9	3.0	0.6	0.6
26 or Older	0.8	0.8	3.3	3.1	6.6	7.4	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.4
26-49	0.9	1.0	3.1	3.4	7.3	8.1	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.3
50 or Older	0.8	0.7	3.5	2.7	5.5	6.0	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.4
GENDER										
Male	0.9	0.9	3.8	3.2	8.0	7.1	2.7	2.2	0.4	0.5
Female	0.9	1.0	3.2	3.4	6.5	7.9	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9	0.9	3.3	3.2	6.7	7.5	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.4
White	0.8	0.8	3.1	3.0	7.1	6.9	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.2
Black or African American	1.5	1.9	4.6	5.9	4.9 ^a	13.6	4.5	3.9	0.9	1.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.4	1.0	6.1	2.7	*	*	*	1.3	0.1	0.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Asian	0.8	0.3	4.6	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.1
Two or More Races	0.6	1.1	1.4	3.1	2.9	5.8	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.4
Hispanic or Latino	1.1	1.1	4.1	3.8	9.2	8.6	2.8	2.3	0.6	0.6
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	0.5	0.4	2.2	1.6	5.2	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.2
Medicaid/CHIP ³	2.8	3.2	7.7	7.6	11.8	15.5	6.2	4.5	1.0	1.5
Other ⁴	1.1	1.3	4.2	4.8	8.0	10.1	3.0	3.4	0.5	0.6
No Coverage	0.9	1.0	2.7	3.3	4.4	5.7	2.2	2.4	0.5	0.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Part-Time	1.0	1.3	3.2	4.3	6.2	8.9	2.3	2.8	0.4	0.5
Unemployed	2.0	2.1	6.1	4.7	12.8	6.5	3.9	4.0	0.7	1.2
Other ⁵	1.5	1.4	5.3	4.8	10.0	11.2	3.7	2.5	0.5	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.36A Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	17,075	16,884	11,001	10,898	4,251	4,384	6,750	6,514	6,074	5,986
AGE GROUP										
18-25	2,284	2,521	1,553	1,730	629	745	924	985	731	792
26 or Older	14,791	14,363	9,448	9,168	3,622	3,639	5,826	5,529	5,343	5,195
26-49	7,807	7,997	5,357	5,407	2,190	2,346	3,167	3,061	2,450	2,590
50 or Older	6,984	6,366	4,091	3,761	1,431	1,293	2,660	2,468	2,893	2,605
GENDER										
Male	6,033	5,872	3,668	3,474	1,338	1,440	2,330	2,034	2,365	2,398
Female	11,042	11,012	7,333	7,424	2,913	2,944	4,420	4,480	3,709	3,588
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,474	15,319	10,028	9,862	3,865	3,865	6,163	5,997	5,446	5,456
White	13,225	13,112	8,530	8,494	3,266	3,342	5,264	5,152	4,694	4,618
Black or African American	1,311	1,323	892	795	304	364	588	431	419	528
American Indian or Alaska Native	108	98	*	*	*	*	23	*	42 ^a	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	8
Asian	407	421	203	241	*	*	125	187	204	180
Two or More Races	397	336	328	220	*	75	159	145	70	115
Hispanic or Latino	1,601	1,566	973	1,036	386	519	587	516	628	530
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	11,139	10,668	6,617	6,471	2,255	2,239	4,362	4,232	4,523	4,196
Medicaid/CHIP ³	3,351	3,767	2,591	2,759	1,128	1,298	1,463	1,461	760	1,008
Other ⁴	4,914	4,466	3,177	2,718	1,320	1,120	1,858	1,598	1,737	1,748
No Coverage	806	827	640	596	307	335	333	261	166	231
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	6,849	6,682	4,133	4,045	1,426	1,331	2,707	2,714	2,716	2,637
Part-Time	2,854	3,005	1,799	1,993	677	834	1,123	1,159	1,054	1,012
Unemployed	708	889	510	607	204	253	306	355	198	282
Other ⁵	6,665	6,308	4,559	4,253	1,944	1,967	2,614	2,286	2,106	2,055

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.36B Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	7.1	6.9	25.4	24.5	43.6	42.6	20.2	19.1	3.1	3.0
AGE GROUP										
18-25	6.6 ^a	7.3	20.6	22.8	36.0	36.8	16.0	17.7	2.7	3.0
26 or Older	7.1	6.9	26.5	24.9	45.3	44.0	21.0	19.4	3.1	3.0
26-49	7.9	8.1	26.1	26.0	44.8	44.8	20.2	19.7	3.2	3.3
50 or Older	6.4	5.8	27.0	23.4	46.0	42.6	22.1	19.0	3.1	2.8
GENDER										
Male	5.2	5.0	21.9	20.3	38.7	40.3	17.6	15.1	2.4	2.4
Female	8.8	8.7	27.7	27.1	46.3	43.8	21.9	21.7	3.8	3.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.6	7.5	26.6	25.7	44.8	43.3	21.2	20.3	3.3	3.3
White	8.4	8.4	28.2	27.3	45.8	44.9	22.8	21.8	3.7	3.7
Black or African American	4.6	4.6	20.4	19.1	36.6	41.9	16.6	13.1	1.7	2.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.5	7.2	*	*	*	*	12.1	*	4.2 ^a	0.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.4	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	0.9
Asian	3.0	3.2	12.6	15.1	*	*	9.0	13.5	1.7	1.6
Two or More Races	10.3	8.4	28.7	20.8	*	25.0	20.4	19.2	2.6	3.9
Hispanic or Latino	4.3	4.1	17.7	17.2	34.8	37.7	13.4	11.1	2.0	1.6
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	6.9	6.5	26.6	24.7	44.3	42.2	22.0	20.3	3.3	3.0
Medicaid/CHIP ³	10.0	10.9	28.5	28.2	46.5	46.2	22.0	21.0	3.1	4.1
Other ⁴	7.5	6.7	29.1 ^a	24.8	50.4	50.5	22.4 ^a	18.3	3.2	3.2
No Coverage	3.2	3.6	12.3	12.9	25.6	26.1	8.3	7.9	0.8	1.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	5.8	5.6	22.7	21.7	39.2	35.7	18.6	18.3	2.7	2.6
Part-Time	8.8	9.4	27.5	28.4	46.6	48.7	22.0	21.9	4.1	4.1
Unemployed	6.2 ^a	8.1	18.4	22.4	29.7	34.9	14.7	17.9	2.3	3.4
Other ⁵	8.3	7.8	29.0	26.4	49.0	47.6	22.3	19.0	3.3	3.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.37A Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	28,455	29,350	15,883	16,518	5,587	6,005	10,296	10,514	12,572	12,832
AGE GROUP										
18-25	2,999 ^a	3,330	1,836 ^a	2,073	703	836	1,133	1,237	1,163	1,257
26 or Older	25,456	26,020	14,047	14,445	4,884	5,168	9,163	9,277	11,409	11,575
26-49	12,398	12,460	7,490	7,667	2,846	3,116	4,644	4,551	4,908	4,793
50 or Older	13,058	13,560	6,557	6,778	2,038	2,052	4,519	4,726	6,501	6,782
GENDER										
Male	9,580	9,357	5,035	4,792	1,745	1,803	3,290	2,989	4,545	4,565
Female	18,875	19,993	10,848	11,726	3,842	4,202	7,006	7,524	8,027	8,267
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	26,154	26,909	14,530	15,074	5,080	5,284	9,450	9,791	11,624	11,835
White	23,183	23,988	12,679	13,345	4,436	4,625	8,243	8,720	10,505	10,643
Black or African American	1,865	1,724	1,089	987	330	420	759	568	776	737
American Indian or Alaska Native	170	177	*	*	*	*	*	*	70	65
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	22	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	14
Asian	381	441	228	236	*	*	180	182	153	204
Two or More Races	533	523	428	351	*	*	226	211	105	171
Hispanic or Latino	2,301	2,441	1,353	1,444	508	721	846	723	948	997
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	18,831	18,886	9,565	9,631	2,991	3,068	6,574	6,563	9,266	9,255
Medicaid/CHIP ³	5,312 ^a	6,066	3,734 ^a	4,278	1,515	1,830	2,219	2,447	1,578	1,788
Other ⁴	8,903	8,579	4,942	4,565	1,838	1,582	3,104	2,983	3,961	4,014
No Coverage	1,444	1,447	933	926	439	464	495	462	511	521
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	11,367	11,695	5,769	5,845	1,742	1,757	4,027	4,087	5,597	5,850
Part-Time	4,185	4,366	2,236	2,614	743 ^a	1,027	1,494	1,587	1,948	1,753
Unemployed	1,237	1,314	812	854	351	317	461	537	425	460
Other ⁵	11,667	11,975	7,066	7,206	2,751	2,904	4,314	4,302	4,602	4,769

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.37B Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	11.8	12.0	36.7	37.1	57.3	58.0	30.7	30.7	6.3	6.4
AGE GROUP										
18-25	8.6 ^b	9.7	24.3 ^a	27.2	40.0	41.1	19.5 ^a	22.1	4.3	4.7
26 or Older	12.3	12.4	39.3	39.1	61.0	62.1	33.0	32.4	6.7	6.7
26-49	12.6	12.6	36.4	36.7	58.2	59.1	29.6	29.2	6.3	6.2
50 or Older	12.0	12.3	43.2	42.2	65.6	67.4	37.4	36.3	6.9	7.2
GENDER										
Male	8.2	8.0	30.0	28.0	50.5	50.4	24.7	22.1	4.6	4.6
Female	15.1	15.8	40.8	42.7	61.0	62.0	34.6	36.3	8.1	8.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.8	13.1	38.4	39.1	58.8	58.9	32.4	33.1	7.0	7.1
White	14.8	15.3	41.8	42.8	62.2	61.8	35.5	36.8	8.3	8.5
Black or African American	6.5	6.0	24.7	23.7	39.8	47.6	21.2	17.3	3.2	3.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.4	12.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.0	6.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.7	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1	1.5
Asian	2.8	3.3	14.1	14.8	*	*	13.0	13.1	1.3	1.8
Two or More Races	13.8	13.1	37.8	33.1	*	*	29.4	27.7	3.9	5.9
Hispanic or Latino	6.1	6.4	24.7	23.9	45.6	52.0	19.3	15.6	2.9	3.1
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	11.7	11.5	38.4	36.7	58.7	57.5	33.2	31.3	6.8	6.7
Medicaid/CHIP ³	15.8 ^a	17.5	40.9	43.6	62.2	64.8	33.1	35.0	6.5	7.2
Other ⁴	13.6	13.0	45.3	41.7	70.3	71.1	37.4	34.2	7.3	7.3
No Coverage	5.7	6.3	17.9	20.0	36.5	35.7	12.3	13.8	2.5	2.8
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	9.6	9.7	31.7	31.3	47.9	47.1	27.6	27.4	5.6	5.8
Part-Time	12.9	13.6	34.0	37.1	50.8	59.7	29.2	29.8	7.6	7.0
Unemployed	10.8	11.9	29.2	31.6	51.0	43.8	22.0	27.1	4.9	5.5
Other ⁵	14.6	14.9	44.9	44.6	69.4	69.5	36.6	35.9	7.2	7.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.38A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	3,860	3,939	354	238	2,953	3,128	551	573
18-25	719 ^a	888	64	66	542 ^b	742	111	80
26 or Older	3,141	3,051	289	172	2,412	2,385	440	493
26-49	2,161	2,124	228 ^a	123	1,608	1,642	326	359
50 or Older	980	927	62	49	804	743	114	135
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	1,453	1,717	98	61	1,100	1,339	254	316
18-25	315	396	13	16	247 ^a	352	55 ^a	27
26 or Older	1,139	1,321	86	45	854	987	199	289
26-49	889	972	86 ^a	31	641	761	163	180
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.38B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	48.0	48.1	4.4 ^a	2.9	36.7	38.2	6.8	6.9
18-25	35.2 ^a	42.0	3.1	3.1	26.5 ^b	35.1	5.4	3.8
26 or Older	52.4	50.2	4.8 ^a	2.8	40.2	39.2	7.3	8.1
26-49	50.5	47.9	5.3 ^a	2.8	37.6	37.0	7.6	8.0
50 or Older	57.1	56.3	3.6	3.0	46.8	45.1	6.6	8.1
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	62.6	65.6	4.2	2.3	47.4	51.2	11.0	12.0
18-25	53.1	55.7	2.2	2.3	41.6	49.6	9.3 ^a	3.8
26 or Older	65.8	69.4	5.0	2.3	49.4	51.8	11.5	15.1
26-49	68.0	69.0	6.6 ^a	2.2	49.0	54.1	12.4	12.7
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.39A Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT	207,322	208,180	24,628	25,328	3,385	3,635	21,244	21,693	182,693	182,851
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	573	584	208	157	37	24	172	133	365	426
Outpatient	4,976	4,746	2,405	2,317	694	620	1,711	1,698	2,571	2,429
Prescription Medication	16,087	17,000	7,082	7,765	1,980	2,167	5,102	5,598	9,004	9,235
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	131 ^a	237	104	128	44	29	60	99	27 ^b	109
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	360	313	257	233	84	87	173	146	104	80
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	10,866	10,769	7,590	7,480	2,999	3,097	4,591	4,383	3,276	3,289
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	1,043	1,086	886	931	514	623	372	308	157	155

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.39B Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT	85.8	85.6	56.9	56.9	34.7	35.2	63.4	63.5	92.1	92.0
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Outpatient	2.1	2.0	5.6	5.2	7.1	6.0	5.1	5.0	1.3	1.2
Prescription Medication	6.7	7.0	16.4	17.5	20.3	21.1	15.3	16.4	4.5	4.7
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.1 ^a	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0 ^b	0.1
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	4.5	4.4	17.6	16.9	30.8	30.1	13.7	12.9	1.7	1.7
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.1	5.3	6.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.40A Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	573	584	208	157	37	24	172	133	365	426
Outpatient	4,976	4,746	2,405	2,317	694	620	1,711	1,698	2,571	2,429
Prescription Medication	16,087	17,000	7,082	7,765	1,980	2,167	5,102	5,598	9,004	9,235
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	131 ^a	237	104	128	44	29	60	99	27 ^b	109
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	360	313	257	233	84	87	173	146	104	80
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	10,866	10,769	7,590	7,480	2,999	3,097	4,591	4,383	3,276	3,289
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	1,043	1,086	886	931	514	623	372	308	157	155

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.40B Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.4	2.7
Outpatient	14.6	13.7	13.0	12.2	10.9	9.3	14.0	13.7	16.6	15.4
Prescription Medication	47.3	48.9	38.2	40.8	31.2	32.6	41.9	45.3	58.1	58.7
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.4 ^a	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2 ^b	0.7
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	31.9	31.0	41.0	39.3	47.2	46.6	37.7	35.4	21.1	20.9
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	3.1	3.1	4.8	4.9	8.1	9.4	3.1	2.5	1.0	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.41A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ²	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	4,411	4,301	3,311	3,140	1,522	1,545	1,789	1,594	1,100	1,161
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	10,007	9,775	6,183	6,170	2,310	2,410	3,873	3,760	3,824	3,605
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	2,862	2,531	2,117	1,768	909	721	1,208	1,048	745	763
Outpatient Medical Clinic	1,054	1,159	725	793	322	392	403	402	329	366
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	335	225	280	189	163	127	117	62	55	36
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	95	121	70	85	26	32	43	53	25	36
Some Other Place ⁴	390	368	262	266	151	88	111	178	128	102

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.41B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ²	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	26.0	25.6	30.2	28.9	35.9	35.4	26.6	24.6	18.2	19.6
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	58.9	58.3	56.4	56.9	54.5	55.2	57.6	58.0	63.4	60.9
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	16.8	15.1	19.3	16.3	21.5 ^a	16.5	18.0	16.2	12.3	12.9
Outpatient Medical Clinic	6.2	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.6	9.0	6.0	6.2	5.4	6.2
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.7	3.8	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.6
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6
Some Other Place ⁴	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.1	1.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.42A Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type and Location of Mental Health Services	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES²	34,243	34,982	18,637	19,165	6,362	6,705	12,275	12,460	15,606	15,817
Outpatient	17,075	16,884	11,001	10,898	4,251	4,384	6,750	6,514	6,074	5,986
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	4,411	4,301	3,311	3,140	1,522	1,545	1,789	1,594	1,100	1,161
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	10,007	9,775	6,183	6,170	2,310	2,410	3,873	3,760	3,824	3,605
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	2,862	2,531	2,117	1,768	909	721	1,208	1,048	745	763
Outpatient Medical Clinic	1,054	1,159	725	793	322	392	403	402	329	366
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	335	225	280	189	163	127	117	62	55	36
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	95	121	70	85	26	32	43	53	25	36
Some Other Place ⁴	390	368	262	266	151	88	111	178	128	102
Inpatient	2,199	2,270	1,488	1,479	685	789	802	689	711	791
Prescription Medication	28,455	29,350	15,883	16,518	5,587	6,005	10,296	10,514	12,572	12,832
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	207,322	208,180	24,628	25,328	3,385	3,635	21,244	21,693	182,693	182,851

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.42B Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type and Location of Mental Health Services	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES²	14.2	14.4	43.1	43.1	65.3	64.8	36.6	36.5	7.9	8.0
Outpatient	7.1	6.9	25.4	24.5	43.6	42.6	20.2	19.1	3.1	3.0
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	1.8	1.8	7.7	7.1	15.6	15.0	5.3	4.7	0.6	0.6
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	4.1	4.0	14.3	13.9	23.7	23.4	11.6	11.0	1.9	1.8
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	1.2	1.0	4.9 ^a	4.0	9.3 ^a	7.0	3.6	3.1	0.4	0.4
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.8	3.3	3.8	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Some Other Place ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Inpatient	0.9	0.9	3.4	3.3	7.0	7.6	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.4
Prescription Medication	11.8	12.0	36.7	37.1	57.3	58.0	30.7	30.7	6.3	6.4
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	85.8	85.6	56.9	56.9	34.7	35.2	63.4	63.5	92.1	92.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.43A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/Level of Mental Illness	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
TOTAL	35,461	36,008	1,209	1,003	33,195	33,868	1,048	1,114
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	5,585	5,860	724	546	4,141	4,547	711	754
Any Mental Illness	3,860	3,939	354	238	2,953	3,128	551	573
Serious Mental Illness	1,453	1,717	98	61	1,100	1,339	254	316
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	2,406	2,222	255	177	1,853	1,788	297	257
No Mental Illness ¹	1,726	1,921	371	308	1,188	1,419	159	181
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	29,875	30,147	484	457	29,054	29,321	337	360
Any Mental Illness	15,255	15,598	122	130	14,893	15,274	239	190
Serious Mental Illness	5,008	5,060	1	11	4,922	4,982	85	67
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	10,246	10,537	121	119	9,971	10,291	154	123
No Mental Illness ¹	14,621	14,550	362	327	14,161	14,048	98	169

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.43B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/Level of Mental Illness	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
TOTAL	14.7	14.8	0.5	0.4	13.7	13.9	0.4	0.5
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	28.7	31.0	3.7	2.9	21.3 ^a	24.1	3.6	4.0
Any Mental Illness	48.0	48.1	4.4 ^a	2.9	36.7	38.2	6.8	6.9
Serious Mental Illness	62.6	65.6	4.2	2.3	47.4	51.2	11.0	12.0
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	42.1	39.8	4.4	3.2	32.4	32.0	5.2	4.6
No Mental Illness ¹	15.1 ^a	17.9	3.2	2.9	10.4 ^a	13.3	1.4	1.7
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	13.5	13.4	0.2	0.2	13.1	13.1	0.2	0.2
Any Mental Illness	43.3	43.0	0.3	0.4	42.3	42.1	0.7	0.5
Serious Mental Illness	67.5	65.5	0.0	0.1	66.3	64.5	1.1	0.9
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	36.9	36.9	0.4	0.4	35.9	36.0	0.6	0.4
No Mental Illness ¹	7.8	7.7	0.2	0.2	7.6	7.5	0.1	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.44A Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	573	584	120	115	453	469	185	198	268	271
Outpatient	4,976	4,746	867	898	4,109	3,848	2,420	2,377	1,689	1,471
Prescription Medication	16,087	17,000	1,545	1,692	14,542	15,308	6,863	6,749	7,679	8,558
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	131 ^a	237	50	65	81 ^a	172	41 ^a	101	40	72
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	360	313	70	65	291	248	146	114	145	134
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	10,866	10,769	1,137	1,288	9,729	9,481	4,868	4,979	4,861	4,502
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	1,043	1,086	227	260	816	826	471	525	345	300

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatment information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.44B Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8
Outpatient	14.6	13.7	21.6	20.5	13.7	12.7	16.1	15.8	11.2	9.6
Prescription Medication	47.3	48.9	38.5	38.6	48.4	50.4	45.8	44.9	51.1 ^a	55.9
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.4 ^a	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.3 ^a	0.6	0.3 ^a	0.7	0.3	0.5
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	31.9	31.0	28.3	29.4	32.4	31.2	32.5	33.1	32.4	29.4
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	3.1	3.1	5.6	5.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatment information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.45A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	4,411	4,301	625	685	3,786	3,616	2,084	2,058	1,702	1,557
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor – Not Part of a Clinic	10,007	9,775	1,387	1,492	8,619	8,284	4,684	4,661	3,935	3,623
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	2,862	2,531	239	271	2,622	2,260	1,214	1,217	1,408	1,044
Outpatient Medical Clinic	1,054	1,159	99	116	955	1,043	482	487	473	556
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	335	225	62	78	273 ^a	147	146	114	126 ^a	32
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	95	121	76	112	19	9	19	9	*	*
Some Other Place ³	390	368	40	43	350	325	203	195	147	130

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.45B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	26.0	25.6	27.7	27.5	25.7	25.3	26.8	25.9	24.5	24.7
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor – Not Part of a Clinic	58.9	58.3	61.6	59.8	58.5	58.0	60.2	58.6	56.5	57.4
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	16.8	15.1	10.6	10.9	17.8	15.8	15.6	15.3	20.2	16.5
Outpatient Medical Clinic	6.2	6.9	4.4	4.7	6.5	7.3	6.2	6.1	6.8	8.8
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	2.0	1.3	2.8	3.1	1.8 ^a	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.8 ^a	0.5
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.6	0.7	3.4	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	*
Some Other Place ³	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.46A Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Self or Family Member Living in Household	5,786	5,828	906	1,028	4,879	4,800	2,847	3,085	2,033	1,715
Family Member Not Living in Household	380	354	200	216	180	138	136	114	43	24
Private Health Insurance	6,855	6,248	758	875	6,098 ^a	5,373	3,311	3,194	2,787 ^a	2,179
Medicare	2,626	2,582	155	167	2,471	2,415	702	776	1,768	1,638
Medicaid	2,104	2,176	241	239	1,864	1,937	1,123	1,235	741	702
Rehabilitation Program	21	56	4	3	17	54	16	25	2	28
Employer	1,096	1,047	41	65	1,055	982	683	654	372	328
VA or Other Military Program	1,120	979	34	41	1,086	939	388	352	699	586
Other Public Source	392	515	79	68	312	447	197	208	115	239
Other Private Source	124	193	40	26	83	167	46	95	37	72
Free Treatment	843	1,001	313	337	531	664	366	349	165	315

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.46B Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Self or Family Member Living in Household	34.3	34.9	40.7	41.8	33.4	33.7	36.7	38.9	29.6	27.2
Family Member Not Living in Household	2.3	2.1	9.0	8.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.4
Private Health Insurance	40.7 ^a	37.4	34.0	35.6	41.7 ^a	37.8	42.7	40.3	40.5	34.6
Medicare	15.6	15.5	7.0	6.8	16.9	17.0	9.1	9.8	25.7	26.0
Medicaid	12.5	13.0	10.8	9.7	12.7	13.6	14.5	15.6	10.8	11.1
Rehabilitation Program	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
Employer	6.5	6.3	1.8	2.6	7.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	5.4	5.2
VA or Other Military Program	6.6	5.9	1.5	1.7	7.4	6.6	5.0	4.4	10.2	9.3
Other Public Source	2.3	3.1	3.6	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.7	3.8
Other Private Source	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.1
Free Treatment	5.0	6.0	14.0	13.7	3.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	2.4 ^a	5.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.47A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	11,238	11,769	6,037	6,219	5,167	5,502
AGE GROUP						
18-25	2,917 ^a	3,227	1,269	1,402	1,638	1,811
26 or Older	8,321	8,542	4,769	4,818	3,529	3,691
26-49	5,708	5,917	3,146	3,174	2,548	2,725
50 or Older	2,613	2,625	1,623	1,644	981	966
GENDER						
Male	3,549	3,777	1,701	1,758	1,837	1,999
Female	7,689	7,993	4,336	4,461	3,330	3,502
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,900	10,325	5,353	5,588	4,519	4,689
White	8,093	8,537	4,518	4,731	3,560	3,761
Black or African American	1,061	1,078	506	520	550	558
American Indian or Alaska Native	90	62	*	*	29	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	23	10	*	*	17	3
Asian	262	358	74	*	185	205
Two or More Races	371	280	189	138	177	140
Hispanic or Latino	1,338	1,444	684	631	648	812
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	4,834	5,061	2,383	2,269	2,429	2,757
Part-Time	2,167	2,353	1,043	1,195	1,120	1,156
Unemployed	817	777	374	419	441	358
Other ³	3,419	3,578	2,237	2,336	1,177	1,231

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.47B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	4.6	4.8	17.7	17.8	2.5	2.6
AGE GROUP						
18-25	8.4 ^a	9.4	31.5	31.9	5.4 ^a	6.1
26 or Older	4.0	4.1	15.8	15.8	2.0	2.1
26-49	5.8	6.0	20.9	21.0	3.1	3.3
50 or Older	2.4	2.4	10.8	10.7	1.0	1.0
GENDER						
Male	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.2	1.8	1.9
Female	6.1	6.3	19.5	19.1	3.2	3.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.8	5.0	17.2	17.6	2.6	2.7
White	5.2	5.4	16.7	17.1	2.8	2.9
Black or African American	3.7	3.8	20.5	21.7	2.1	2.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.1	4.5	*	*	2.7	1.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.9	0.9	*	*	3.2	0.3
Asian	2.0	2.7	11.1	*	1.5	1.7
Two or More Races	9.6	7.0	28.2	22.2	5.6	4.2
Hispanic or Latino	3.6	3.8	22.5	19.6	1.9	2.3
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	4.1	4.2	16.8	16.1	2.3	2.6
Part-Time	6.7	7.4	19.8	21.8	4.2	4.4
Unemployed	7.2	7.1	25.6	24.9	4.4	3.9
Other ³	4.3	4.4	16.9	17.2	1.8	1.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.48A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	11,238	11,769	6,037	6,219	5,167	5,502
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	1,864	2,179	1,094	1,260	763	912
Midwest	2,301	2,392	1,347	1,344	942	1,032
South	3,952	4,274	2,006	2,266	1,938	1,984
West	3,121	2,925	1,590	1,349	1,524	1,574
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	6,190	6,463	3,245	3,306	2,931	3,144
Small Metro	3,566	3,865	1,935	2,063	1,624	1,772
Nonmetro	1,482	1,441	857	851	612	586
Urbanized	702 ^a	504	410 ^a	271	288	229
Less Urbanized	584 ^b	820	339 ^a	505	236	315
Completely Rural	196	117	*	75	89	42
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	2,514	2,367	1,443	1,421	1,064	941
100-199%	2,493	2,879	1,280	1,463	1,205	1,402
200% or More	6,165	6,435	3,298	3,288	2,848	3,119
EDUCATION						
< High School	1,231	1,202	709	645	521	553
High School Graduate	2,274	2,399	1,182	1,190	1,075	1,199
Some College/Associate's Degree	4,275	4,498	2,356	2,466	1,910	2,024
College Graduate	3,458	3,670	1,791	1,917	1,661	1,726
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	6,420	6,782	3,376	3,354	3,018	3,392
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	2,496	2,838	1,580	1,769	911	1,058
Other ⁷	1,984	2,086	1,349	1,411	631	672
No Coverage	1,498	1,442	526	548	969	893

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.48B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	4.6	4.8	17.7	17.8	2.5	2.6
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	4.3	5.0	16.3	18.1	2.1	2.5
Midwest	4.5	4.7	17.6	15.9	2.2	2.4
South	4.4	4.7	16.6	18.4	2.5	2.5
West	5.5	5.1	20.6	18.7	3.1	3.1
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	4.6	4.8	17.5	17.5	2.5	2.7
Small Metro	4.8	5.3	17.3	18.6	2.6	2.9
Nonmetro	4.4	4.1	19.1	17.1	2.1	2.0
Urbanized	5.1 ^a	3.6	20.8 ^a	14.2	2.5	1.9
Less Urbanized	3.8	4.7	17.3	19.2	1.7	2.1
Completely Rural	4.7	3.5	*	16.5	2.4	1.4
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	6.9	6.8	27.3	25.3	3.4	3.2
100-199%	5.1	5.9	20.3	20.6	2.9	3.4
200% or More	3.9	4.1	14.7	14.9	2.1	2.3
EDUCATION						
< High School	3.6	3.8	22.0	19.2	1.7	1.9
High School Graduate	3.7	3.9	15.6	16.3	2.0	2.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	5.8	6.0	20.1	20.2	3.1	3.2
College Graduate	4.8	4.9	15.4	15.9	2.7	2.7
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	4.0	4.1	14.8	14.8	2.2	2.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	7.4	8.2	25.2	24.3	3.3	3.9
Other ⁷	3.0	3.1	13.3	14.3	1.1	1.2
No Coverage	5.9	6.2	29.5	30.3	4.1	4.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.49A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,798	9,239	5,196	5,289	3,577	3,909
AGE GROUP						
18-25	2,184 ^a	2,464	1,030	1,196	1,148	1,255
26 or Older	6,613	6,775	4,166	4,093	2,429	2,655
26-49	4,631	4,797	2,759	2,721	1,862	2,061
50 or Older	1,983	1,978	1,407	1,372	567	594
GENDER						
Male	2,725	2,909	1,458	1,424	1,257	1,474
Female	6,073	6,329	3,738	3,865	2,320	2,435
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,755	8,163	4,605	4,780	3,131	3,343
White	6,434	6,822	3,929	4,063	2,493	2,722
Black or African American	754	774	392	415	357	358
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	44	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	190	264	*	*	136	123
Two or More Races	293	249	173	126	120	122
Hispanic or Latino	1,042	1,076	591	509	446	566
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	3,657	3,777	2,021	1,821	1,620 ^a	1,930
Part-Time	1,696	1,809	920	1,029	772	777
Unemployed	673	678	318	382	355	295
Other ³	2,772	2,975	1,937	2,057	830	906

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.49B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	20.3	20.7	27.9	27.6	14.5	15.4
AGE GROUP						
18-25	29.0 ^a	32.4	42.9	45.0	22.4 ^a	25.5
26 or Older	18.5	18.3	25.7	24.8	12.5	13.0
26-49	22.5	23.0	31.0	30.4	16.0	17.4
50 or Older	13.0	12.3	19.3	18.3	7.2	7.0
GENDER						
Male	16.3	17.0	24.1	24.7	11.8	13.1
Female	22.8	23.0	29.8	28.9	16.6	17.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	20.5	21.2	27.3	27.7	15.0	15.8
White	21.2	21.9	27.1	26.9	15.8	17.0
Black or African American	17.1	18.6	28.4	34.0	11.9	12.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	13.8	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	11.8	16.6	*	*	10.8	9.9
Two or More Races	25.6	23.5	33.1	32.0	19.6	18.3
Hispanic or Latino	19.0	17.8	34.3	27.3	11.9	13.7
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	20.1	20.3	28.7	25.9	14.5	16.7
Part-Time	25.8	25.7	32.6	32.2	20.7	20.4
Unemployed	24.2	25.1	34.2	37.2	19.2	17.7
Other ³	17.6	18.4	24.8	26.1	10.5	11.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.50A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,798	9,239	5,196	5,289	3,577	3,909
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	1,399	1,624	920	1,018	477	600
Midwest	1,878	1,847	1,148	1,152	718	685
South	3,136	3,396	1,784	1,922	1,345	1,453
West	2,385	2,371	1,344	1,198	1,037	1,172
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	4,708	4,926	2,708	2,774	1,991	2,141
Small Metro	2,892	3,149	1,719	1,790	1,168	1,332
Nonmetro	1,198	1,163	770	725	417	437
Urbanized	539	402	360 ^b	213	177	189
Less Urbanized	505	666	308 ^a	447	188	219
Completely Rural	154	95	*	*	52	29
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	1,960	1,952	1,230	1,245	724	702
100-199%	2,018	2,315	1,077	1,294	933	1,012
200% or More	4,776	4,896	2,875	2,705	1,890	2,165
EDUCATION						
< High School	985	955	594	536	390	418
High School Graduate	1,798	1,989	1,002	1,064	782	918
Some College/Associate's Degree	3,540	3,642	2,096	2,142	1,435	1,495
College Graduate	2,474	2,652	1,503	1,547	969	1,078
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	4,783	5,055	2,851	2,734	1,914 ^a	2,288
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	2,110	2,385	1,428	1,585	678	792
Other ⁷	1,636	1,655	1,193	1,202	440	452
No Coverage	1,209	1,204	443	470	763	734

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.50B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	20.3	20.7	27.9	27.6	14.5	15.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	18.2	20.6	26.3	28.6	11.6	14.0
Midwest	20.5	20.7	26.7	26.7	14.9	14.9
South	19.3	20.4	27.0	27.9	14.0	15.0
West	23.2	21.3	32.1	27.4	17.1	17.3
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	20.1	20.5	27.5	27.7	14.7	15.4
Small Metro	21.0	22.4	28.0	29.2	15.3	17.0
Nonmetro	19.6	17.8	29.2	24.4	12.1	12.3
Urbanized	20.2	16.3	30.1 ^a	21.6	12.1	12.8
Less Urbanized	18.5	19.1	27.4	26.2	11.8	12.4
Completely Rural	21.5	15.9	*	*	13.1	9.2
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	21.9	22.6	33.9	34.3	13.7	14.1
100-199%	21.1	21.6	28.9	29.3	16.0	16.2
200% or More	19.4	19.5	25.6	24.6	14.1	15.5
EDUCATION						
< High School	17.0	17.3	30.7	29.2	10.2	11.4
High School Graduate	17.0	18.4	23.5	25.5	12.4	14.0
Some College/Associate's Degree	22.9	23.1	30.5	29.9	16.9	17.4
College Graduate	21.5	21.3	27.2	26.0	16.2	16.6
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	19.2	19.2	25.3	24.1	14.1	15.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	23.1	24.3	32.9	32.9	14.2	15.9
Other ⁷	15.0	15.1	21.7	23.8	8.1	7.7
No Coverage	23.2	26.1	38.8	41.5	18.8	21.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.51A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	3,713	4,104	2,569	2,723	1,137 ^a	1,375
AGE GROUP						
18-25	878 ^b	1,091	496	608	379 ^a	482
26 or Older	2,835	3,014	2,073	2,115	758	893
26-49	2,118	2,088	1,465	1,417	649	666
50 or Older	717	926	608	699	*	*
GENDER						
Male	1,169	1,279	732	779	435	498
Female	2,544	2,826	1,837	1,944	702	877
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,313	3,604	2,286	2,424	1,025	1,175
White	2,800	3,030	1,958	2,081	840	944
Black or African American	279	341	*	223	120	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	400	500	282	*	113 ^a	200
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	1,479	1,427	944	814	535	611
Part-Time	627	759	410	503	213	256
Unemployed	291	325	*	*	*	*
Other ³	1,317	1,594	1,045	1,226	267	363

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.51B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	38.2	39.7	40.5	40.7	33.6	37.9
AGE GROUP						
18-25	50.3	53.7	56.1	58.1	44.3	49.1
26 or Older	35.5	36.3	38.0	37.5	30.0	33.7
26-49	43.3	39.7	45.3	40.9	39.1	37.4
50 or Older	23.2	30.4	27.3	32.1	*	*
GENDER						
Male	33.9	35.9	36.4	38.2	30.3	32.7
Female	40.5	41.7	42.5	41.8	36.1	41.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	38.4	40.2	40.1	41.5	35.2	37.8
White	39.4	40.5	39.8	41.1	38.5	39.3
Black or African American	33.7	38.7	*	44.5	26.4	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	35.9	36.2	44.2	*	23.9 ^a	37.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	40.7	38.4	44.1	40.7	35.8	35.6
Part-Time	42.9	44.1	45.7	41.9	38.2	49.4
Unemployed	42.3	44.8	*	*	*	*
Other ³	33.4	38.2	35.7	39.3	26.3	34.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.52A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	3,713	4,104	2,569	2,723	1,137 ^a	1,375
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	589	713	451	518	137	195
Midwest	857	870	639	602	216	263
South	1,317	1,451	887	972	428	480
West	951	1,070	591	632	357	437
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	1,876	2,067	1,267	1,378	608	688
Small Metro	1,198 ^a	1,466	813	943	381	517
Nonmetro	639	571	488	402	149	169
Urbanized	318	222	*	144	*	*
Less Urbanized	253	291	189	205	*	*
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	963	957	664	673	293	283
100-199%	862 ^b	1,204	535 ^b	790	327	414
200% or More	1,870	1,901	1,360	1,239	509	656
EDUCATION						
< High School	373	454	260	291	113	*
High School Graduate	759	882	493	564	260	318
Some College/Associate's Degree	1,636	1,766	1,158	1,203	476	563
College Graduate	945	1,003	657	666	287	331
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	1,810	1,968	1,298	1,292	510	669
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	994	1,148	718	844	272	304
Other ⁷	829	775	688	620	139	*
No Coverage	537	657	272	318	263	339

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.52B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	38.2	39.7	40.5	40.7	33.6	37.9
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	34.7	40.5	39.2	44.8	25.1	32.3
Midwest	40.5	39.6	44.5	40.1	31.8	38.2
South	36.6	38.8	37.7	39.3	34.5	37.8
West	41.0	40.6	42.3	40.4	38.9	40.8
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	36.8	38.1	38.9	39.4	33.0	35.7
Small Metro	39.3	43.0	39.8	43.8	38.2	41.6
Nonmetro	40.4	38.0	47.1	38.6	27.4	36.7
Urbanized	42.1	38.4	*	39.6	*	*
Less Urbanized	37.9	36.4	39.5	36.3	*	*
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	38.9	40.6	43.5	44.1	31.2	34.1
100-199%	41.2	43.9	40.9	44.7	41.7	42.6
200% or More	36.5	36.7	39.0	36.8	31.0	36.5
EDUCATION						
< High School	30.8	39.8	36.0	41.9	23.2	*
High School Graduate	34.0	36.5	37.3	37.4	28.9	34.9
Some College/Associate's Degree	41.3	40.7	43.7	43.5	36.3	35.8
College Graduate	40.6	41.1	39.9	38.6	42.3	47.1
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	35.7	37.0	38.0	37.8	30.9	35.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	40.8	40.7	43.0	42.1	35.7	37.2
Other ⁷	31.7	34.8	34.6	36.6	22.2	*
No Coverage	44.8	50.6	52.1	54.7	39.1	47.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.53A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	11,238	11,769	6,037	6,219	5,167	5,502
Could Not Afford Cost	4,543	4,376	2,307	2,323	2,222	2,029
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	1,168	1,225	524	532	641	688
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	825 ^a	1,076	387	434	434 ^a	638
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	655	839	293	360	359	480
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	1,350	1,502	793	854	553	649
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	2,508	2,420	1,129	998	1,372	1,420
Concerned about Confidentiality	937	1,075	520	471	404 ^b	602
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	1,259	1,427	712	776	542	650
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	1,013	1,195	493	539	513	648
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	2,875 ^a	3,278	1,308	1,565	1,558	1,693
Treatment Would Not Help	1,261	1,196	605	647	655	544
Did Not Have Time	2,076	2,380	1,025	1,183	1,045	1,184
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	709 ^a	948	238 ^b	430	466	498
No Transportation/Inconvenient	533	688	330	474	198	209
Some Other Reason ⁴	1,013	1,087	636	706	375	372

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.53B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Could Not Afford Cost	41.0 ^a	37.5	38.8	37.7	43.6 ^a	37.2
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	10.5	10.5	8.8	8.6	12.6	12.6
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	7.4	9.2	6.5	7.0	8.5 ^a	11.7
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	5.9	7.2	4.9	5.8	7.0	8.8
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	12.2	12.9	13.3	13.9	10.8	11.9
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	22.6	20.8	19.0	16.2	26.9	26.0
Concerned about Confidentiality	8.5	9.2	8.7	7.6	7.9 ^a	11.0
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	11.4	12.2	12.0	12.6	10.6	11.9
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	9.1	10.2	8.3	8.7	10.1	11.9
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	26.0	28.1	22.0	25.4	30.6	31.0
Treatment Would Not Help	11.4	10.3	10.2	10.5	12.9	10.0
Did Not Have Time	18.7	20.4	17.2	19.2	20.5	21.7
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	6.4 ^a	8.1	4.0 ^b	7.0	9.2	9.1
No Transportation/Inconvenient	4.8	5.9	5.5	7.7	3.9	3.8
Some Other Reason ⁴	9.1	9.3	10.7	11.5	7.4	6.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.54A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	8,798	9,239	5,196	5,289	3,577	3,909
Could Not Afford Cost	3,784	3,643	2,025	2,027	1,745	1,596
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	979	1,006	486	464	491	540
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	739 ^a	981	351	416	385 ^a	562
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	528	639	260	285	264	355
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	1,142	1,213	735	748	403	465
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	2,000	1,990	1,006	887	987	1,103
Concerned about Confidentiality	870	904	504	448	354	454
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	1,130	1,335	653	756	473	577
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	757	913	403	440	348	466
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	2,210 ^a	2,575	1,142	1,309	1,059	1,247
Treatment Would Not Help	1,029	1,032	542	591	485	436
Did Not Have Time	1,621	1,845	907	1,030	708	802
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	578 ^a	789	211 ^b	375	362	394
No Transportation/Inconvenient	496	635	307	452	183	178
Some Other Reason ⁴	813	937	557	623	254	306

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with AMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.54B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Could Not Afford Cost	43.5 ^a	39.6	39.4	38.5	49.5 ^b	41.1
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	11.3	11.0	9.4	8.8	13.9	13.9
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	8.5	10.7	6.8	7.9	10.9	14.5
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	6.1	7.0	5.0	5.4	7.5	9.1
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	13.1	13.2	14.3	14.2	11.4	12.0
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	23.0	21.7	19.6	16.8	28.0	28.4
Concerned about Confidentiality	10.0	9.8	9.8	8.5	10.0	11.7
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	13.0	14.5	12.7	14.3	13.4	14.9
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	8.7	9.9	7.8	8.4	9.9	12.0
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	25.4	28.0	22.2	24.8	30.0	32.1
Treatment Would Not Help	11.8	11.2	10.5	11.2	13.8	11.2
Did Not Have Time	18.6	20.1	17.6	19.5	20.1	20.7
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	6.7 ^a	8.6	4.1 ^b	7.1	10.3	10.2
No Transportation/Inconvenient	5.7	6.9	6.0	8.6	5.2	4.6
Some Other Reason ⁴	9.3	10.2	10.8	11.9	7.2	7.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with AMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.55A Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	3,713	4,104	2,569	2,723	1,137 ^a	1,375
Could Not Afford Cost	1,682	1,746	1,055	1,111	620	635
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	442	527	264	298	177	229
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	360 ^a	522	196	273	162	249
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	229	276	117	151	110	124
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	558	480	428	331	127	149
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	881	855	496	469	379	386
Concerned about Confidentiality	438	495	284	284	150	211
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	727	842	469	539	253	303
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	313	390	183	245	126	139
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	856 ^a	1,099	537	680	311	419
Treatment Would Not Help	483	535	279	335	203	200
Did Not Have Time	661	704	442	474	215	225
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	290 ^a	450	143 ^a	274	142	171
No Transportation/Inconvenient	298	407	194	326	100	81
Some Other Reason ⁴	372	485	275	373	95	106

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with SMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.55B Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Could Not Afford Cost	45.5	42.7	41.3	41.0	54.6	46.2
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	11.9	12.9	10.3	11.0	15.6	16.6
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	9.7	12.8	7.7	10.1	14.2	18.1
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	6.2	6.7	4.6	5.6	9.7	9.0
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	15.1	11.7	16.8	12.2	11.2	10.8
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	23.8	20.9	19.4	17.3	33.4	28.1
Concerned about Confidentiality	11.9	12.1	11.1	10.5	13.2	15.4
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	19.7	20.6	18.3	19.9	22.3	22.0
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	8.5	9.5	7.2	9.1	11.1	10.1
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	23.1	26.9	21.0	25.1	27.4	30.5
Treatment Would Not Help	13.1	13.1	10.9	12.4	17.8	14.6
Did Not Have Time	17.9	17.2	17.3	17.5	18.9	16.4
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	7.9	11.0	5.6 ^a	10.1	12.5	12.4
No Transportation/Inconvenient	8.1	9.9	7.6	12.0	8.8	5.9
Some Other Reason ⁴	10.1	11.9	10.8	13.8	8.4	7.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with SMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.56A Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	16,079	16,225	5,461	5,639	10,618	10,586
18-25	3,554	3,705	1,321	1,357	2,233	2,349
18	471	503	180	191	291	312
19	479	444	168	176	311	269
20	465	583	177	207	288	375
21	498	478	182	173	316	305
22	420	408	162	159	258	249
23	434	419	182	129	252	289
24	390	431	122	161	268	270
25	397	439	148	160	249	279
26 or Older	12,525	12,520	4,140	4,282	8,385	8,238
26-29	1,417	1,394	520	590	898	803
30-34	1,491	1,668	486	545	1,005	1,123
35-39	1,516	1,587	483	557	1,033	1,030
40-44	1,325	1,306	455	493	870	814
45-49	1,579 ^a	1,281	543	435	1,036	847
50-54	1,617	1,505	510	470	1,106	1,034
55-59	1,134	1,339	337	477	797	862
60-64	1,072	1,142	340	339	732	803
65 or Older	1,374	1,298	467	375	907	923

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.56B Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	6.7	6.7	4.7	4.8	8.5	8.5
18-25	10.3	10.9	7.6	7.9	13.0	13.8
18	10.6	11.2	7.7	7.7	13.7	15.5
19	11.4	11.4	7.4	8.6	16.0	14.4
20	11.3	14.0	8.6	10.1	14.1	17.7
21	12.3	11.2	9.3	8.1	15.0	14.3
22	10.0	9.7	7.7	7.5	12.3	12.1
23	9.8	9.5	8.4	6.4	11.1	12.0
24	8.8	10.1	5.5	7.8	12.1	12.2
25	8.8	10.0	6.9	7.4	10.4	12.5
26 or Older	6.1	6.0	4.2	4.3	7.8	7.6
26-29	8.4	8.1	5.9	6.8	11.0	9.4
30-34	7.1	7.9	4.9	5.3	9.1	10.3
35-39	7.8	7.8	5.0	5.9	10.6	9.5
40-44	6.7	6.7	4.7	5.1	8.5	8.4
45-49	7.7	6.4	5.4	4.3	9.8	8.6
50-54	7.1	7.0	4.6	4.6	9.4	9.0
55-59	5.4	6.2	3.4	4.4	7.3	7.9
60-64	5.8	6.0	3.8	3.7	7.7	8.2
65 or Older	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.6	3.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.57A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age Group	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	16,079	16,225	10,263	10,332	10,801	10,574	7,451	7,452
18-25	3,554	3,705	2,239	2,388	1,662	1,631	1,163	1,225
26 or Older	12,525	12,520	8,024	7,944	9,139	8,943	6,288	6,228
26-49	7,329	7,236	4,795	4,627	4,938	4,871	3,449	3,437
50 or Older	5,196	5,284	3,229	3,317	4,201	4,072	2,839	2,791
MALE	5,461	5,639	3,478	3,500	3,208	3,174	2,228	2,283
18-25	1,321	1,357	845	844	478	507	344	383
26 or Older	4,140	4,282	2,633	2,656	2,730	2,668	1,884	1,900
26-49	2,486	2,620	1,648	1,614	1,518	1,534	1,068	1,067
50 or Older	1,654	1,662	984	1,043	1,212	1,134	*	*
FEMALE	10,618	10,586	6,785	6,832	7,593	7,400	5,223	5,170
18-25	2,233	2,349	1,393	1,544	1,184	1,124	819	842
26 or Older	8,385	8,238	5,391	5,288	6,409	6,275	4,404	4,328
26-49	4,843	4,616	3,147	3,013	3,420	3,338	2,381	2,370
50 or Older	3,542	3,622	2,244	2,274	2,989	2,938	2,024	1,958

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.57B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age Group	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	6.7	6.7	4.3	4.3	67.2	65.3	72.7	72.2
18-25	10.3	10.9	6.5	7.0	46.8	44.1	52.0	51.3
26 or Older	6.1	6.0	3.9	3.8	73.0	71.6	78.4	78.4
26-49	7.5	7.4	4.9	4.7	67.4	67.4	72.0	74.3
50 or Older	4.8	4.8	3.0	3.0	80.9	77.3	87.9	84.1
MALE	4.7	4.8	3.0	3.0	58.8	56.6	64.1	65.2
18-25	7.6	7.9	4.9	4.9	36.2	37.3	40.7	45.4
26 or Older	4.2	4.3	2.7	2.7	66.0	62.7	71.6	71.5
26-49	5.2	5.4	3.4	3.3	61.1	58.7	64.8	66.1
50 or Older	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.0	73.3	69.0	*	*
FEMALE	8.5	8.5	5.5	5.5	71.6	69.9	77.1	75.7
18-25	13.0	13.8	8.1	9.1	53.1 ^a	47.9	58.9	54.6
26 or Older	7.8	7.6	5.0	4.9	76.5	76.2	81.8	81.9
26-49	9.7	9.3	6.3	6.1	70.7	72.3	75.8	78.7
50 or Older	6.2	6.2	3.9	3.9	84.4	81.1	90.2	86.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.58A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	16,079	16,225	10,263	10,332	10,801	10,574	7,451	7,452
GENDER								
Male	5,461	5,639	3,478	3,500	3,208	3,174	2,228	2,283
Female	10,618	10,586	6,785	6,832	7,593	7,400	5,223	5,170
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	14,278	14,088	9,167	8,910	9,721	9,448	6,717	6,622
White	11,747	11,551	7,553	7,288	8,297	8,037	5,733	5,600
Black or African American	1,380	1,409	895	927	799	855	532	626
American Indian or Alaska Native	111	120	84	77	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	31	79	22	41	*	*	*	*
Asian	543	511	266	291	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	467	419	347	285	314	244	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	1,801	2,137	1,095	1,422	1,080	1,126	734	831
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	6,458	6,329	3,920	3,654	3,960	3,503	2,516	2,263
Part-Time	2,718	2,897	1,608	1,699	1,678	1,857	1,112	1,201
Unemployed	1,029	1,076	617	685	527	612	347	410
Other ³	5,875	5,923	4,118	4,293	4,636	4,602	3,476	3,578

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.58B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	6.7	6.7	4.3	4.3	67.2	65.3	72.7	72.2
GENDER								
Male	4.7	4.8	3.0	3.0	58.8	56.6	64.1	65.2
Female	8.5	8.5	5.5	5.5	71.6	69.9	77.1	75.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.4	68.1	67.2	73.3	74.4
White	7.5	7.4	4.9	4.7	70.6	69.7	75.9	76.9
Black or African American	4.9	5.0	3.2	3.3	57.9	60.8	59.5	67.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.9	8.7	6.7	5.6	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.2	7.3	3.6	3.8	*	*	*	*
Asian	4.1	3.9	2.0	2.2	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	12.2	10.5	9.1	7.1	67.9	58.4	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	4.8	5.6	2.9	3.8	60.1	52.7	67.1	58.4
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	5.5	5.3	3.3	3.1	61.4 ^a	55.4	64.3	62.0
Part-Time	8.5	9.1	5.0	5.4	61.8	64.1	69.2	70.7
Unemployed	9.1	9.9	5.5	6.3	51.3	57.4	56.3	59.9
Other ³	7.4	7.4	5.2	5.4	78.9	77.9	84.4	83.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.59A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	16,079	16,225	10,263	10,332	10,801	10,574	7,451	7,452
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	2,915	2,941	1,721	1,819	2,115	1,900	1,308	1,331
Midwest	3,365	3,415	2,144	2,162	2,370	2,190	1,619	1,575
South	6,157	5,913	4,072	3,899	3,958	4,054	2,907	2,909
West	3,642	3,956	2,326	2,452	2,358	2,430	1,617	1,637
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	8,651	8,639	5,414	5,367	5,764	5,577	3,849	3,762
Small Metro	5,009	5,332	3,279	3,425	3,333	3,457	2,426	2,525
Nonmetro	2,419	2,254	1,569	1,540	1,704	1,539	1,177	1,165
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	3,608	3,388	2,422	2,412	2,405	2,307	1,804	1,777
100-199%	3,303 ^b	4,069	2,201 ^a	2,724	2,083 ^b	2,710	1,561 ^a	2,010
200% or More	9,094	8,656	5,595	5,126	6,275 ^a	5,501	4,059	3,622
EDUCATION								
< High School	1,843	1,892	1,243	1,323	1,229	1,200	941	929
High School Graduate	3,669	3,677	2,229	2,321	2,266	2,177	1,497	1,605
Some College/Associate's Degree	6,479	6,366	4,263	4,160	4,394	4,132	3,152	2,979
College Graduate	4,088	4,291	2,527	2,528	2,912	3,064	1,862	1,939
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	9,257	9,123	5,676	5,303	6,381	5,834	4,229	3,755
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	3,511	3,869	2,441	2,830	2,661	2,756	1,971	2,192
Other ⁷	3,899	3,604	2,702	2,535	3,102	2,851	2,319	2,197
No Coverage	1,860	1,894	1,199	1,229	798	862	579	610
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	1,647	1,741	943	947	884	995	564	608
Very Good	4,913	4,643	2,761	2,632	2,943	2,613	1,820	1,643
Good	5,080	5,350	3,288	3,265	3,468	3,508	2,349	2,407
Fair/Poor	4,436	4,488	3,267	3,485	3,502	3,454	2,715	2,790

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.59B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	6.7	6.7	4.3	4.3	67.2	65.3	72.7	72.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	6.8	6.8	4.0	4.2	72.6 ^a	65.2	76.0	73.2
Midwest	6.6	6.7	4.2	4.2	70.5 ^a	64.1	75.6	72.9
South	6.8	6.5	4.5	4.3	64.3	68.6	71.4	74.7
West	6.5	6.9	4.1	4.3	64.9	61.5	69.7	66.8
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	6.5	6.4	4.0	4.0	66.6	64.8	71.1	70.1
Small Metro	6.8	7.3	4.5	4.7	66.6	64.9	74.1	73.8
Nonmetro	7.3	6.5	4.7	4.5	70.5	68.3	75.0	75.7
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	10.0	9.8	6.7	7.0	66.7	68.3	74.6	73.7
100-199%	6.9 ^b	8.4	4.6 ^a	5.6	63.2	66.7	71.1	73.9
200% or More	5.8	5.5	3.6	3.2	69.0 ^a	63.7	72.5	70.7
EDUCATION								
< High School	5.5	6.0	3.7	4.2	66.8	64.1	75.9	70.3
High School Graduate	6.0	6.1	3.7	3.9	61.8	59.2	67.3	69.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	8.8	8.5	5.8	5.5	67.8	64.9	73.9	71.7
College Graduate	5.6	5.7	3.5	3.4	71.2	71.5	73.7	76.7
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	5.8	5.6	3.5	3.2	68.9 ^a	64.1	74.5	70.8
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	10.6	11.4	7.3	8.3	76.0	71.8	81.0	77.5
Other ⁷	6.0	5.5	4.2	3.9	79.6	79.1	85.8	86.7
No Coverage	7.3	8.3	4.7	5.4	42.9	45.6	48.3	49.7
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	3.2	3.4	1.8	1.9	53.7	57.4	59.8	64.2
Very Good	5.7	5.3	3.2	3.0	59.9	56.3	66.0	62.4
Good	7.3	7.6	4.7	4.6	68.3	65.6	71.4	73.8
Fair/Poor	13.5	13.5	10.0	10.5	79.1	77.3	83.2	80.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.60A Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	43,384	44,559	5,533 ^a	6,149	37,306	37,722
Marijuana	32,906 ^a	34,588	4,099 ^a	4,602	28,502	29,463
Cocaine	4,675	4,936	736	752	3,870	4,110
Crack	828	871	182	197	641	649
Heroin	807	934	177	221	614	676
Hallucinogens	4,169	4,447	632	789	3,472	3,606
LSD	1,284 ^b	1,692	253	309	1,012 ^b	1,349
PCP	86	85	6	27	80	57
Ecstasy	2,359	2,308	341	334	1,986	1,943
Inhalants	1,076	1,106	230	156	805	921
Methamphetamine	1,673 ^a	1,360	408	301	1,196	1,029
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	17,478	17,354	2,873	3,039	14,307	14,047
Pain Relievers ⁴	11,492 ^a	10,635	1,935	1,855	9,376 ^a	8,578
Tranquilizers	5,656	5,626	1,274	1,286	4,232	4,240
Stimulants	4,760 ^a	5,220	834	1,002	3,862	4,137
Sedatives	1,409	1,431	321	310	1,063	1,115
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	11,712	10,933	1,992	1,915	9,538	8,798
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	29,982	29,573	3,179	3,230	26,405	25,905
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	17,105	16,098	1,506	1,483	15,448	14,494

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.60B Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	17.9	18.2	34.4 ^a	37.9	16.6	16.7
Marijuana	13.6 ^a	14.1	25.5 ^a	28.4	12.7	13.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	4.6	4.6	1.7	1.8
Crack	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	1.7	1.8	3.9	4.9	1.5	1.6
LSD	0.5 ^b	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.5 ^b	0.6
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9
Inhalants	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.4
Methamphetamine	0.7 ^a	0.6	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.5
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	7.2	7.1	17.9	18.7	6.4	6.2
Pain Relievers ⁴	4.7 ^a	4.3	12.0	11.4	4.2 ^a	3.8
Tranquilizers	2.3	2.3	7.9	7.9	1.9	1.9
Stimulants	2.0	2.1	5.2	6.2	1.7	1.8
Sedatives	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.5
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	4.8 ^a	4.5	12.4	11.8	4.3 ^a	3.9
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	12.3	12.1	19.8	19.9	11.8	11.5
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	7.0 ^a	6.6	9.4	9.1	6.9 ^a	6.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.61A Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding	Any Mental Illness Excluding	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)
							Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)										
TOTAL POPULATION	242,801	244,534	43,421	44,652	9,765	10,360	33,656	34,291	199,380	199,882	16,079	16,225	224,232	225,571	9,767	9,829	231,808	233,123
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	223,224 ^b	225,486	35,351	36,403	7,442	7,733	27,909	28,670	187,873	189,083	12,728	12,777	208,249	210,226	7,294	7,131	214,835	216,911
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER																		
Illicit Drugs	6,883	6,592	3,736	3,711	1,298	1,427	2,437	2,284	3,147	2,881	1,589	1,708	5,144	4,755	1,361	1,387	5,466	5,136
Marijuana	3,356	3,408	1,517	1,720	468	592	1,049	1,128	1,839	1,688	648	809	2,650	2,508	586	703	2,754	2,655
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)	2,248	1,991	1,378	1,317	492	550	885	767	870	674	553	580	1,627	1,368	515	436	1,689	1,533
Alcohol	15,113	14,569	5,731	5,766	1,521	1,665	4,210	4,101	9,382	8,803	2,320	2,349	12,635	12,055	1,718	1,836	13,310	12,635
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	2,418	2,113	1,397	1,227	497	464	900	763	1,021	885	557	610	1,796 ^a	1,465	605	525	1,802	1,559
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	19,577	19,048	8,069	8,249	2,323	2,627	5,747	5,622	11,508	10,799	3,351	3,447	15,983	15,345	2,473	2,698	16,973	16,212

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE or suicide information.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.61B Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding	Any Mental Illness Excluding	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)
							Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)										
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	91.9	92.2	81.4	81.5	76.2	74.6	82.9	83.6	94.2	94.6	79.2	78.8	92.9	93.2	74.7	72.6	92.7	93.0
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER																		
Illicit Drugs	2.8	2.7	8.6	8.3	13.3	13.8	7.2	6.7	1.6	1.4	9.9	10.5	2.3	2.1	13.9	14.1	2.4	2.2
Marijuana	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.7	3.1	3.3	0.9	0.8	4.0	5.0	1.2	1.1	6.0	7.2	1.2	1.1
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)	0.9	0.8	3.2	2.9	5.0	5.3	2.6	2.2	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.6	0.7	0.6	5.3	4.4	0.7	0.7
Alcohol	6.2	6.0	13.2	12.9	15.6	16.1	12.5	12.0	4.7	4.4	14.4	14.5	5.6	5.3	17.6	18.7	5.7	5.4
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	1.0	0.9	3.2	2.7	5.1	4.5	2.7	2.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	3.8	0.8 ^a	0.6	6.2	5.3	0.8	0.7
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	8.1	7.8	18.6	18.5	23.8	25.4	17.1	16.4	5.8	5.4	20.8	21.2	7.1	6.8	25.3	27.4	7.3	7.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE or suicide information.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.62A Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	9,900	9,670	1,503	1,506	8,397	8,164	4,582	4,552	3,815	3,612
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	9,511	9,294	1,428	1,432	8,083	7,862	4,410	4,367	3,674	3,494
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	6,053	5,517	622	673	5,430	4,844	2,758	2,575	2,673	2,269
Other Medical Doctor ³	1,066	860	127	116	939	744	499	378	441	366
Psychologist	2,671	2,764	551	563	2,119	2,201	1,277	1,305	842	897
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	3,217	3,444	529	534	2,688	2,910	1,498 ^a	1,766	1,190	1,144
Social Worker	1,119	1,094	140	150	979	944	559	576	421	367
Counselor	2,400	2,580	646	544	1,755	2,036	1,142	1,321	613	715
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	911	741	97	130	815	611	424	375	390	235
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	617	702	123	115	494	587	221	286	273	301
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	1,776	1,883	245	214	1,531	1,669	869	862	662	807
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	1,431	1,448	205	179	1,226	1,269	679	673	547	595
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	541	573	54	50	487	523	300	260	187	263
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	64	56	6	4	58	52	53	22	5	30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons in the specified subgroup with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.62B Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	96.2	96.2	95.7	95.4	96.3	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.3	96.8
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	61.2	57.1	41.7	44.9	64.7 ^a	59.4	60.2	56.6	70.1	62.8
Other Medical Doctor ³	10.8	8.9	8.5	7.7	11.2	9.1	10.9	8.3	11.5	10.1
Psychologist	27.0	28.6	37.0	37.5	25.2	27.0	27.9	28.7	22.1	24.8
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	32.5	35.7	35.5	35.6	32.0	35.7	32.7 ^a	38.8	31.2	31.7
Social Worker	11.3	11.3	9.4	10.0	11.7	11.6	12.2	12.7	11.0	10.2
Counselor	24.3	26.7	43.3 ^a	36.3	20.9 ^a	25.0	24.9	29.0	16.1	19.8
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	9.2	7.7	6.5	8.7	9.7	7.5	9.3	8.3	10.2	6.5
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	6.2	7.3	8.3	7.7	5.9	7.2	4.8	6.3	7.2	8.3
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	18.0	19.5	16.5	14.2	18.2	20.5	19.0	19.0	17.4	22.4
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	14.5	15.0	13.8	12.0	14.6	15.6	14.8	14.8	14.3	16.5
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	5.5	5.9	3.6	3.3	5.8	6.4	6.5	5.7	4.9	7.3
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons in the specified subgroup with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.63A Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	6,892	6,858	1,060	1,146	5,831	5,712	3,223	3,201	2,608	2,512
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	6,684	6,659	1,016	1,090	5,668	5,570	3,142	3,112	2,526	2,458
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	4,200	4,015	451	536	3,749	3,479	1,974	1,852	1,774	1,627
Other Medical Doctor ³	744	678	83	98	661	580	350	275	311	306
Psychologist	2,038	2,181	409	438	1,628	1,743	1,013	1,022	615	721
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	2,502	2,679	389	443	2,112	2,236	1,157	1,368	955	869
Social Worker	899	923	124	126	775	798	435	490	340	308
Counselor	1,868	1,944	492	434	1,377	1,510	928	1,044	449	465
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	783	609	74	99	709	509	377	322	332	188
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	492	598	98	89	393	509	197	260	197	248
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	1,234	1,362	156	169	1,078	1,193	643	594	435	599
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	980	1,047	126	139	854	908	497	457	357	451
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	398	430	44	43	354	387	247	196	107	191
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	51	55	4	4	47	52	42	21	5	30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 18 or older with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.63B Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	97.1	97.2	96.8	95.4	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.2	96.9	97.9
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	61.0	58.6	43.0	46.9	64.3	60.9	61.3	57.9	68.0	64.8
Other Medical Doctor ³	10.8	9.9	7.9	8.6	11.3	10.2	10.9	8.6	11.9	12.2
Psychologist	29.6	31.8	39.0	38.3	27.9	30.5	31.4	31.9	23.6	28.7
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	36.4	39.1	37.1	38.7	36.2	39.2	35.9 ^a	42.7	36.6	34.6
Social Worker	13.1	13.5	11.8	11.0	13.3	14.0	13.5	15.3	13.0	12.3
Counselor	27.2	28.4	46.9 ^a	38.0	23.6	26.4	28.8	32.6	17.2	18.5
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	11.4	8.9	7.0	8.7	12.2	8.9	11.7	10.1	12.7	7.5
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	7.1	8.7	9.4	7.8	6.7	8.9	6.1	8.1	7.5	9.9
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	17.9	19.9	14.9	14.8	18.5	20.9	19.9	18.6	16.7	23.9
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	14.2	15.3	12.0	12.1	14.6	15.9	15.4	14.3	13.7	18.0
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	5.8	6.3	4.2	3.8	6.1	6.8	7.7	6.1	4.1	7.6
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 18 or older with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.64A Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	10,524	10,273	2,327	2,158	997	971	7,175	7,136
AGE GROUP								
18-25	1,598	1,558	521	514	165	122	906	918
26 or Older	8,927	8,715	1,806	1,644	833	849	6,269	6,217
26-49	4,799	4,716	1,092	1,098	383	346	3,315	3,269
50 or Older	4,128	3,999	714	546	450	503	2,954	2,948
GENDER								
Male	3,059	3,072	706	740	313	284	2,035	2,042
Female	7,466	7,201	1,622	1,418	685	686	5,141	5,093
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,524	9,184	1,983	1,862	903	770	6,614	6,543
White	8,149	7,833	1,586	1,414	757	670	5,793	5,740
Black or African American	771	824	194	262	111	48	460	514
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	7	7	*	85
Two or More Races	309	236	*	80	19	*	*	117
Hispanic or Latino	1,001	1,089	345	296	95	*	561	592
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	2,361	2,250	563	486	224	212	1,566	1,552
100-199%	2,022 ^b	2,636	457	630	148 ^a	284	1,401	1,722
200% or More	6,104 ^a	5,337	1,290	1,029	626	476	4,188	3,825
EDUCATION								
< High School	1,191	1,166	266	253	117	173	808	740
High School Graduate	2,237	2,136	521 ^a	360	313	331	1,394	1,443
Some College/Associate's Degree	4,226	3,986	836	859	354	272	3,025	2,848
College Graduate	2,871	2,984	704	686	213	194	1,948	2,104
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	6,205	5,630	1,418	1,281	600	520	4,171	3,824
Medicaid/CHIP ³	2,616	2,715	553	487	230	188	1,825	2,037
Other ⁴	3,048	2,823	454	384	238	211	2,345	2,226
No Coverage	749	812	188	242	96	150	458	421

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.64B Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	65.5	63.5	14.5	13.3	6.2	6.0	44.7	44.1
AGE GROUP								
18-25	45.1	42.1	14.7	13.9	4.6	3.3	25.6	24.8
26 or Older	71.3	69.8	14.4	13.2	6.7	6.8	50.2	49.8
26-49	65.5	65.3	14.9	15.2	5.2	4.8	45.3	45.2
50 or Older	79.4	76.0	13.8	10.4	8.7	9.6	57.0	56.0
GENDER								
Male	56.0	54.7	12.9	13.2	5.7	5.1	37.3	36.4
Female	70.4	68.1	15.3	13.4	6.5	6.5	48.5	48.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	66.8	65.4	13.9	13.3	6.3	5.5	46.4	46.5
White	69.4	68.0	13.5	12.3	6.4	5.8	49.4	49.8
Black or African American	55.9	58.7	14.1	18.6	8.1	3.4	33.5	36.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	1.2	1.3	*	16.6
Two or More Races	66.9	56.3	*	19.0	4.3	*	*	27.9
Hispanic or Latino	55.7	51.0	19.2	13.9	5.3	*	31.2	27.7
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	65.5	66.7	15.6	14.4	6.2	6.3	43.5	45.8
100-199%	61.3	64.9	13.9	15.5	4.5	7.0	42.7	42.3
200% or More	67.2 ^a	61.8	14.2	11.9	6.9	5.5	46.1	44.3
EDUCATION								
< High School	64.9	62.5	14.5	13.5	6.4	9.2	43.9	39.5
High School Graduate	61.0	58.1	14.2 ^a	9.8	8.5	9.0	38.1	39.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	65.2	62.7	12.9	13.5	5.5	4.3	46.8	44.8
College Graduate	70.2	69.7	17.2	16.0	5.2	4.5	47.7	49.0
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	67.1 ^a	61.9	15.3	14.1	6.5	5.7	45.1	42.0
Medicaid/CHIP ³	74.7	70.8	15.8	12.7	6.6	4.9	52.2	53.0
Other ⁴	78.2	78.4	11.7	10.6	6.1	5.9	60.3	61.8
No Coverage	40.3	42.9	10.1	12.8	5.2	7.9	24.7	22.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.65A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	1,893	1,967	103	55	1,506	1,574	284	339
18-25	421	488	26	25	334	428	61	35
26 or Older	1,472	1,479	77 ^a	30	1,172	1,146	223	303
26-49	1,110	1,049	77 ^a	27	854	831	178	192
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	3,594	3,810	619	474	2,567	2,928	406	409
18-25	693	774	131	111	464	574	96	90
26 or Older	2,901	3,036	488	363	2,103	2,354	310	319
26-49	1,786	1,970	364	277	1,210	1,431	212	261
50 or Older	1,115	1,066	124	86	893	923	99	58
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	7,311	6,978	19	14	7,156	6,876	135	85
18-25	1,003	974	7	2	983	968	13	*
26 or Older	6,307	6,004	12	12	6,173	5,908	122	85
26-49	3,255	3,165	12	12	3,175	3,082	67	71
50 or Older	3,052	2,840	*	*	2,998	2,827	55	13
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	22,249	22,681	465	397	21,590	22,013	194	270
18-25	2,084	2,311	39	55	2,011	2,214	34	41
26 or Older	20,164	20,370	426	342	19,579	19,799	160	229
26-49	9,463	9,370	265	284	9,075	8,950	123	135
50 or Older	10,701	11,000	161	57	10,504	10,849	37	94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.65B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	56.7	57.1	3.1	1.6	45.1	45.7	8.5	9.8
18-25	41.9	45.4	2.6	2.3	33.2	39.8	6.1	3.3
26 or Older	63.0	62.5	3.3 ^a	1.3	50.2	48.4	9.5	12.8
26-49	63.2	60.1	4.4 ^a	1.5	48.7	47.6	10.1	10.9
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	22.5	25.0	3.9	3.1	16.1 ^a	19.2	2.5	2.7
18-25	16.5	19.2	3.1	2.7	11.1 ^a	14.2	2.3	2.2
26 or Older	24.7	27.0	4.1	3.2	17.9	20.9	2.6	2.8
26-49	22.9 ^a	26.5	4.7	3.7	15.5 ^a	19.3	2.7	3.5
50 or Older	28.3	28.0	3.1	2.2	22.7	24.2	2.5	1.5
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	57.5	54.7	0.2	0.1	56.3	53.9	1.1	0.7
18-25	39.5	37.1	0.3	0.1	38.7	36.9	0.5	*
26 or Older	62.1	59.3	0.1	0.1	60.8	58.3	1.2	0.8
26-49	58.4	57.9	0.2	0.2	57.0	56.4	1.2	1.3
50 or Older	66.5	60.9	*	*	65.3	60.6	1.2	0.3
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	10.7	10.8	0.2	0.2	10.4	10.5	0.1	0.1
18-25	7.8 ^a	8.8	0.1	0.2	7.6 ^a	8.4	0.1	0.2
26 or Older	11.1	11.1	0.2	0.2	10.8	10.8	0.1	0.1
26-49	11.5	11.3	0.3	0.3	11.0	10.8	0.1	0.2
50 or Older	10.8	11.0	0.2	0.1	10.6	10.8	0.0	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.66A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	9,767	9,829	4,492	4,765	5,275	5,064
18-25	2,878	3,022	1,246	1,379	1,632	1,643
18	489	477	194	211	295	266
19	445	429	160	185	285	245
20	360 ^a	502	151	220	208	282
21	374	377	158	180	217	197
22	340	333	170	153	170	180
23	352	333	166	156	187	177
24	283	292	123	133	160	159
25	235	278	124	142	111	136
26 or Older	6,890	6,807	3,247	3,386	3,643	3,421
26-29	990	944	448	484	542	460
30-34	936	1,068	514	499	422 ^a	569
35-39	720	855	319	386	400	468
40-44	709	585	340	304	369	281
45-49	716	721	319	285	398	437
50-54	806	796	385	458	421	338
55-59	647	641	311	309	336	332
60-64	519	413	239	247	281	165
65 or Older	846	783	371	413	475	370

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.66B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
18-25	8.3	8.8	7.2	8.1	9.5	9.6
18	10.8	10.6	8.2	8.5	13.7	13.2
19	10.5	11.0	7.0	9.0	14.6	13.1
20	8.7 ^b	12.0	7.3	10.8	10.1	13.3
21	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.4	10.3	9.2
22	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.2	8.1	8.7
23	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.3	7.4
24	6.4	6.8	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.2
25	5.2	6.3	5.8	6.5	4.6	6.1
26 or Older	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1
26-29	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.6	6.6	5.4
30-34	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.8	3.8 ^a	5.2
35-39	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.3
40-44	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.9
45-49	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.4
50-54	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.5	3.5	2.9
55-59	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0
60-64	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.7
65 or Older	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.67A Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	2,702	2,756	1,257	1,207	1,445	1,549
18-25	934	981	386	399	548	581
18	174	169	78	57	96	112
19	164	150	59	65	104	85
20	130	150	47	61	83	89
21	117	143	50	65	67	78
22	88	113	40	41	48	72
23	138 ^a	83	46	32	92	52
24	78	94	33	45	45	49
25	46	79	32	34	14 ^a	45
26 or Older	1,768	1,775	871	808	897	968
26-29	272	253	136	100	137	153
30-34	242	344	127	129	115 ^a	216
35-39	171 ^a	282	73	115	98	166
40-44	169	186	70	123	99	63
45-49	179	206	95	76	85	130
50-54	295	185	152	99	143	86
55-59	151	104	101	43	50	61
60-64	94	116	20	98	74	18
65 or Older	194	99	98	25	97	74

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.67B Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
18-25	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.4
18	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.3	4.5	5.5
19	3.9	3.8	2.6	3.2	5.4	4.6
20	3.1	3.6	2.3	3.0	4.0	4.2
21	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.6
22	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.5
23	3.1 ^a	1.9	2.1	1.6	4.1 ^a	2.1
24	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.2
25	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.6 ^a	2.0
26 or Older	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
26-29	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.8
30-34	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0 ^a	2.0
35-39	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.5
40-44	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.6
45-49	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3
50-54	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7
55-59	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
60-64	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.2
65 or Older	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.68A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	1,399	1,319	621	551	778	768
18-25	571	616	218	278	353	337
18	109	121	46	46	63	75
19	95	105	27	39	68	67
20	70	108	19	41	51	66
21	65	90	28	36	37	54
22	54	60	24	37	30	23
23	72	41	22	26	49 ^a	15
24	71	60	32	36	39	24
25	36	30	20	17	16	13
26 or Older	827	704	403	273	425	431
26-29	115	131	67	47	48	84
30-34	131	114	79	39	52	75
35-39	77	114	26	33	51	81
40-44	107	60	69	28	38	32
45-49	76	77	34	31	42	46
50-54	136	47	35	15	100	32
55-59	67	65	67	42	*	23
60-64	46	25	15	25	31	*
65 or Older	72	71	11	12	61	59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.68B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
18-25	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0
18	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.9	3.7
19	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.9	3.5	3.6
20	1.7	2.6	0.9	2.0	2.5	3.1
21	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.5
22	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1
23	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.2 ^a	0.6
24	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.1
25	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
26 or Older	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
26-29	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0
30-34	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
35-39	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
40-44	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
45-49	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
50-54	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3
55-59	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	*	0.2
60-64	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	*
65 or Older	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.69A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	9,767	9,829	2,878	3,022	6,890	6,807	4,072	4,173	2,817	2,634
GENDER										
Male	4,492	4,765	1,246	1,379	3,247	3,386	1,941	1,958	1,306	1,427
Female	5,275	5,064	1,632	1,643	3,643	3,421	2,132	2,215	1,512	1,206
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,381	8,489	2,331	2,443	6,050	6,046	3,463	3,634	2,587	2,411
White	6,736	6,804	1,721	1,785	5,015	5,019	2,795	2,934	2,220	2,085
Black or African American	934	1,004	302	371	632	633	365	423	267	210
American Indian or Alaska Native	67	54	14	12	53	41	52	31	0	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17	27	*	*	*	11	*	11	*	*
Asian	317	303	155	157	162	146	118	109	*	*
Two or More Races	312	298	134	102	178	196	123	125	55	71
Hispanic or Latino	1,386	1,340	547	579	839	761	609	539	230	222
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3,884	3,938	992	1,040	2,892	2,898	2,102	2,084	790	814
Part-Time	1,697	1,896	768 ^a	926	929	970	644	587	284	383
Unemployed	852	862	413	361	438	501	316	320	122	181
Other ¹	3,335	3,133	704	695	2,631	2,438	1,010	1,182	1,621	1,256

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.69B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.0	8.3	8.8	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.2	2.6	2.4
GENDER										
Male	3.9	4.1	7.2	8.1	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.0	2.6	2.8
Female	4.2	4.0	9.5	9.6	3.4	3.1	4.3	4.4	2.6	2.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.1	4.1	8.6	9.1	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.6	2.6	2.4
White	4.3	4.3	9.0	9.5	3.6	3.6	4.8	5.1	2.8	2.6
Black or African American	3.3	3.5	6.1	7.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.4	1.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.3	3.9	6.7	4.8	5.0	3.6	9.5	5.2	0.1	1.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.8	2.5	*	*	*	1.2	*	2.3	*	*
Asian	2.4	2.3	7.7	7.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	*	*
Two or More Races	8.1	7.5	15.7	13.3	5.9	6.1	8.3	7.8	3.6	4.4
Hispanic or Latino	3.7	3.5	7.4	7.8	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3.3	3.3	6.9	7.2	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0
Part-Time	5.3	6.0	8.7 ^a	10.3	4.0	4.3	5.9	5.4	2.3	3.2
Unemployed	7.5	7.9	11.9	11.1	5.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	4.3	6.6
Other ¹	4.2	3.9	8.9	9.1	3.7	3.4	5.8	6.9	3.0	2.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.70A Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	2,702	2,756	934	981	1,768	1,775	1,033 ^a	1,271	734	504
GENDER										
Male	1,257	1,207	386	399	871	808	501	543	370	265
Female	1,445	1,549	548	581	897	968	533 ^a	728	364	239
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,318	2,382	736	787	1,582	1,595	912	1,095	670	499
White	1,855	1,818	514	558	1,342	1,260	728	881	614 ^a	379
Black or African American	245	340	116	143	129	196	78	111	51	86
American Indian or Alaska Native	36	20	7	5	29	15	*	8	0	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	4	*	*	*	3	*	3	*	*
Asian	73	70	47	41	27	29	27	29	*	*
Two or More Races	108	130	53	39	56	91	51	63	*	29
Hispanic or Latino	384	374	198	194	185	181	121	176	64	5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	933	1,082	311	324	622	759	454	557	168	202
Part-Time	425	557	227	289	198	268	135 ^a	244	63	24
Unemployed	254	246	136	149	118	97	80	62	38	35
Other ¹	1,089	871	260	219	829	652	364	409	465 ^a	243

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.70B Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.9	0.9	0.9	1.1 ^a	1.3	0.7	0.5
GENDER										
Male	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5
Female	1.2	1.2	3.2	3.4	0.8	0.9	1.1 ^a	1.5	0.6	0.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5
White	1.2	1.2	2.7	3.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.8 ^a	0.5
Black or African American	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.8	1.4	3.2	1.8	2.8	1.3	*	1.4	0.1	1.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.4	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.5	*	*
Asian	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	*	*
Two or More Races	2.8	3.3	6.2	5.0	1.9	2.8	3.4	3.9	*	1.8
Hispanic or Latino	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
Part-Time	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.2	0.8	1.2	1.2 ^a	2.3	0.5	0.2
Unemployed	2.2	2.2	3.9	4.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
Other ¹	1.4	1.1	3.3	2.9	1.2	0.9	2.1	2.4	0.9 ^a	0.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.71A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	1,399	1,319	571	616	827	704	506	496	321	208
GENDER										
Male	621	551	218	278	403	273	274	178	128	95
Female	778	768	353	337	425	431	232	318	193	113
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,164	1,107	436	480	729	627	429	419	299	208
White	939	783	304	327	635	456	353	330	282	126
Black or African American	136	185	75	85	61	101	44	55	17	46
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	4	3	2	12	3	12	3	0	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	7	*	*	*	3	*	3	*	*
Asian	38	97	24	44	14	52	14	16	*	*
Two or More Races	37	31	30	18	7	13	7	13	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	234	212	136	135	99	77	77	77	22	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	485	517	200	217	286	300	145	175	140	125
Part-Time	175	239	107	163	68	76	68	75	*	1
Unemployed	182	177	104	98	78	79	63	55	*	*
Other ¹	555	387	160	139	396	248	230	192	166	57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.71B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
GENDER										
Male	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Female	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
White	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
Black or African American	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.1	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.7	*	*	*	0.3	*	0.5	*	*
Asian	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	*	*
Two or More Races	1.0	0.8	3.5	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Part-Time	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	*	0.0
Unemployed	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	*	*
Other ¹	0.7 ^a	0.5	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.72A Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Suicide Behavior/Gender	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Made Any Suicide Plans	2,702	2,756	934	981	1,768	1,775	1,033 ^a	1,271	734	504
GENDER										
Male	1,257	1,207	386	399	871	808	501	543	370	265
Female	1,445	1,549	548	581	897	968	533 ^a	728	364	239
Attempted Suicide	1,399	1,319	571	616	827	704	506	496	321	208
GENDER										
Male	621	551	218	278	403	273	274	178	128	*
Female	778	768	353	337	425	431	232	318	193	113

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.72B Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Suicide Behavior/Gender	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Made Any Suicide Plans	27.7	28.1	32.5	32.5	25.7	26.2	25.5 ^a	30.5	26.1	19.3
GENDER										
Male	28.0	25.4	31.0	29.0	26.9	23.9	25.9	27.7	28.3	18.6
Female	27.5	30.7	33.7	35.4	24.7	28.4	25.1 ^a	32.9	24.1	20.1
Attempted Suicide	14.3	13.4	19.9	20.4	12.0	10.4	12.4	11.9	11.4	7.9
GENDER										
Male	13.8	11.6	17.5	20.3	12.4	8.1	14.1 ^a	9.1	9.8	*
Female	14.8	15.2	21.6	20.5	11.7	12.6	10.9	14.4	12.8	9.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.73A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	9,767	9,829	2,878	3,022	6,890	6,807	4,072	4,173	2,817	2,634
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	1,755	1,619	512	589	1,243	1,029	657	613	585	416
Midwest	2,119	2,028	594	662	1,524	1,367	895	911	629	455
South	3,445	3,434	953	1,005	2,492	2,429	1,422	1,484	1,070	945
West	2,449	2,748	818	766	1,631	1,982	1,098	1,165	533	817
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	5,237	5,224	1,601	1,726	3,635	3,499	2,235	2,187	1,400	1,312
Small Metro	3,107	3,263	895	928	2,212	2,334	1,321	1,336	891	998
Nonmetro	1,424	1,342	381	368	1,042	974	516	650	526 ^a	324
Urbanized	672	581	174	147	497	434	233	275	264	159
Less Urbanized	619	626	174	189	444	437	226	315	218	122
Completely Rural	133	135	33	32	101	102	57	60	44	42
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	2,330	2,117	839	754	1,491	1,363	918	906	573	457
100-199%	2,197	2,465	686	711	1,511	1,754	849	1,026	662	727
200% or More	5,185	5,165	1,298	1,476	3,887	3,689	2,305	2,241	1,582	1,449
EDUCATION										
< High School	1,366	1,339	513	513	854	826	361	419	492	408
High School Graduate	2,623	2,408	939	888	1,684	1,520	876	913	808	607
Some College/Associate's Degree	3,652	3,906	1,222	1,393	2,429	2,513	1,640	1,714	789	799
College Graduate	2,126	2,175	204	227	1,923	1,947	1,195	1,127	728	820
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	5,120	5,286	1,566	1,781	3,554	3,505	2,027	2,024	1,528	1,481
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	2,292	2,245	666	667	1,626	1,578	992	1,090	635	488
Other ⁵	2,318	2,016	290	242	2,028	1,774	669	513	1,358	1,261
No Coverage	1,360	1,449	459	425	901	1,024	684	806	217	218

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.73B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.0	8.3	8.8	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.2	2.6	2.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	4.0	3.7	8.5	9.9	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.1
Midwest	4.1	4.0	8.1	9.0	3.5	3.1	4.5	4.5	2.7	1.9
South	3.8	3.8	7.4	7.9	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.0	2.6	2.3
West	4.3	4.8	9.8	9.3	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.8	2.2	3.3
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	3.9	3.9	8.3	9.1	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.3
Small Metro	4.2	4.5	8.1	8.5	3.5	3.8	4.7	4.8	2.6	2.9
Nonmetro	4.3	3.9	8.6	8.5	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.3	3.0 ^a	1.8
Urbanized	4.9	4.2	8.6	7.7	4.3	3.6	4.6	5.4	4.0	2.3
Less Urbanized	4.0	3.6	9.0	9.1	3.3	2.8	4.4	5.2	2.6	1.3
Completely Rural	3.2	4.0	7.4	9.0	2.7	3.4	4.0	5.1	1.9	2.3
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	6.4	6.1	8.9	8.5	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.1	5.2	4.1
100-199%	4.5	5.0	8.3	9.2	3.8	4.3	4.4	5.2	3.2	3.4
200% or More	3.3	3.3	8.0	8.7	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.9
EDUCATION										
< High School	4.0	4.2	9.6	10.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.6
High School Graduate	4.3	4.0	8.8	8.7	3.3	3.0	4.2	4.4	2.7	2.1
Some College/Associate's Degree	5.0	5.2	8.7	9.6	4.1	4.1	5.5	5.6	2.7	2.6
College Graduate	2.9	2.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.4
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	3.2	3.2	7.8	8.6	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.0	1.9
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6.8	6.5	9.2	9.3	6.2	5.8	6.7	7.0	5.6	4.2
Other ⁵	3.6	3.1	10.0	8.5	3.3	2.8	8.5	6.6	2.5	2.3
No Coverage	5.3	6.3	8.3	9.3	4.5	5.5	4.6 ^a	6.0	4.2	4.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.74A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	9,767	9,829	2,702	2,756	1,399	1,319
AGE GROUP						
18-25	2,878	3,022	934	981	571	616
26 or Older	6,890	6,807	1,768	1,775	827	704
26-49	4,072	4,173	1,033 ^a	1,271	506	496
50 or Older	2,817	2,634	734	504	321	208
GENDER						
Male	4,492	4,765	1,257	1,207	621	551
Female	5,275	5,064	1,445	1,549	778	768
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,381	8,489	2,318	2,382	1,164	1,107
White	6,736	6,804	1,855	1,818	939	783
Black or African American	934	1,004	245	340	136	185
American Indian or Alaska Native	67	54	36	20	15	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17	27	*	4	*	7
Asian	317	303	73	70	38	97
Two or More Races	312	298	108	130	37	31
Hispanic or Latino	1,386	1,340	384	374	234	212
HEALTH INSURANCE²						
Private	5,120	5,286	1,249	1,345	654	552
Medicaid/CHIP ³	2,292	2,245	791	718	476	441
Other ⁴	2,318	2,016	653	547	271	219
No Coverage	1,360	1,449	427	427	214	222
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	3,884	3,938	933	1,082	485	517
Part-Time	1,697	1,896	425	557	175	239
Unemployed	852	862	254	246	182	177
Other ⁵	3,335	3,133	1,089	871	555	387

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.74B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
AGE GROUP						
18-25	8.3	8.8	2.7	2.9	1.6	1.8
26 or Older	3.3	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3
26-49	4.1	4.2	1.1 ^a	1.3	0.5	0.5
50 or Older	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
GENDER						
Male	3.9	4.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Female	4.2	4.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.1	4.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5
White	4.3	4.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.5
Black or African American	3.3	3.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.3	3.9	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.8	2.5	*	0.4	*	0.7
Asian	2.4	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Two or More Races	8.1	7.5	2.8	3.3	1.0	0.8
Hispanic or Latino	3.7	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
HEALTH INSURANCE²						
Private	3.2	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3
Medicaid/CHIP ³	6.8	6.5	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.3
Other ⁴	3.6	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3
No Coverage	5.3	6.3	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.0
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	3.3	3.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4
Part-Time	5.3	6.0	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.7
Unemployed	7.5	7.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6
Other ⁵	4.2	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.7 ^a	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.75A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	1,399	1,319	845	644	571	495
AGE GROUP						
18-25	571	616	288	212	163	154
26 or Older	827	704	557	*	408	341
26-49	506	496	357	295	245	221
50 or Older	321	208	*	*	*	*
GENDER						
Male	621	551	367 ^a	218	254	171
Female	778	768	478	426	317	324
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,164	1,107	734	586	483	451
White	939	783	599 ^a	412	386	299
Black or African American	136	185	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	4	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	7	*	*	*	*
Asian	38	97	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	37	31	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	234	212	*	*	*	*
HEALTH INSURANCE¹						
Private	654	552	395	265	259	205
Medicaid/CHIP ²	476	441	*	*	*	*
Other ³	271	219	*	*	*	*
No Coverage	214	222	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	485	517	*	*	*	*
Part-Time	175	239	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	182	177	*	*	*	*
Other ⁴	555	387	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.75B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	0.6	0.5	60.4 ^a	48.8	40.8	37.5
AGE GROUP						
18-25	1.6	1.8	50.4 ^b	34.5	28.6	25.1
26 or Older	0.4	0.3	67.3	*	49.3	48.5
26-49	0.5	0.5	70.5	59.5	48.5	44.6
50 or Older	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*
GENDER						
Male	0.5	0.5	59.0 ^a	39.5	40.9	31.1
Female	0.6	0.6	61.5	55.5	40.8	42.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.5	63.0	52.9	41.5	40.7
White	0.6	0.5	63.8	52.6	41.1	38.2
Black or African American	0.5	0.6	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.2	0.3	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.7	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.3	0.7	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	1.0	0.8	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.6	*	*	*	*
HEALTH INSURANCE¹						
Private	0.4	0.3	60.3	48.0	39.6	37.1
Medicaid/CHIP ²	1.4	1.3	*	*	*	*
Other ³	0.4	0.3	*	*	*	*
No Coverage	0.8	1.0	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.4	0.4	*	*	*	*
Part-Time	0.5	0.7	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	1.6	1.6	*	*	*	*
Other ⁴	0.7 ^a	0.5	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.76A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	9,767	9,829	2,702	2,756	1,399	1,319
ILLICIT DRUGS²	4,214	4,418	1,309	1,360	723	693
Marijuana	3,213	3,307	918	944	568	509
Cocaine	699	736	249	221	176	150
Crack	173	150	71	57	66	35
Heroin	139	201	43	80	24	52
Hallucinogens	631	741	181	239	102 ^a	194
LSD	227	302	76	111	44	86
PCP	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	331	362	102	128	63	101
Inhalants	206	198	67	50	60	34
Methamphetamine	350	330	117	128	70	67
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	2,236	2,363	829	835	426	437
Pain Relievers ⁴	1,599	1,541	575	561	310	304
Tranquilizers	978	1,035	444	414	221	218
Stimulants	683	783	226	287	107	150
Sedatives	221	179	79	63	47	42
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	1,623	1,595	584	581	311	321
PAST YEAR ALCOHOL	7,426	7,554	2,027	2,018	1,066	975
ALCOHOL OR ILLICIT DRUG USE²	7,894	8,118	2,192	2,242	1,119	1,052
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUG USE²	3,747	3,853	1,143	1,136	671	616
PAST MONTH ALCOHOL	5,656	5,766	1,535	1,525	781	733
Binge Alcohol Use ⁵	3,333	3,331	952	965	559	531
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁵	977	1,016	293	351	189	174

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.76B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	4.0	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
ILLCIT DRUGS²	9.8	10.0	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.6
Marijuana	9.8	9.7	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.5
Cocaine	15.0	15.1	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.1
Crack	20.9	17.3	8.6	6.6	8.0	4.1
Heroin	17.5	22.2	5.4	8.8	3.0	5.7
Hallucinogens	15.2	16.8	4.4	5.4	2.5 ^a	4.4
LSD	17.8	18.1	6.0	6.7	3.5	5.2
PCP	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	14.1	15.8	4.4	5.6	2.7	4.4
Inhalants	19.2	18.0	6.2	4.5	5.6	3.1
Methamphetamine	21.6	24.6	7.2	9.5	4.3	5.0
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	12.9	13.7	4.8	4.9	2.5	2.5
Pain Relievers ⁴	14.0	14.6	5.0	5.3	2.7	2.9
Tranquilizers	17.5	18.5	7.9	7.5	3.9	3.9
Stimulants	14.4	15.1	4.8	5.5	2.3	2.9
Sedatives	15.9	12.5	5.6	4.4	3.3	2.9
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	14.0	14.7	5.0	5.4	2.7	3.0
PAST YEAR ALCOHOL	4.4	4.5	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6
ALCOHOL OR ILLICIT DRUG USE²	4.5	4.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUG USE²	9.8	9.8	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.6
PAST MONTH ALCOHOL	4.2	4.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Binge Alcohol Use ⁵	5.1	5.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.8
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁵	5.7	6.3	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.77A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	9,767	9,829	451	328	9,312	9,497
AGE GROUP						
18-49	6,950	7,195	410	324	6,538	6,868
18-25	2,878	3,022	174	133	2,704	2,886
26-34	1,927	2,012	144	110	1,783	1,902
35-49	2,146	2,161	92	82	2,052	2,079
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	4,492	4,765	290	224	4,200	4,538
Male 18-49	3,187	3,338	250	220	2,937	3,114
Female 18 or Older	5,275	5,064	161	104	5,112	4,959
Female 18-49	3,763	3,858	160	104	3,601	3,753

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.77B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	4.0	4.0	10.4	7.8	3.9	4.0
AGE GROUP						
18-49	5.2	5.4	11.6	9.4	5.1	5.3
18-25	8.3	8.8	14.6	11.9	8.1	8.7
26-34	5.1	5.2	12.0	9.8	4.8	5.1
35-49	3.6	3.6	8.1	6.7	3.5	3.5
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	3.9	4.1	9.9	7.3	3.7	4.0
Male 18-49	4.9	5.1	10.5	9.0	4.7	4.9
Female 18 or Older	4.2	4.0	11.5	9.1	4.1	4.0
Female 18-49	5.6	5.7	13.8	10.4	5.5	5.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.78A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On	On	Not on	Not on
			Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	9,767	9,829	126	108	9,635	9,718
AGE GROUP						
18-49	6,950	7,195	92	99	6,854	7,093
18-25	2,878	3,022	32	40	2,845	2,979
26-34	1,927	2,012	38	27	1,886	1,985
35-49	2,146	2,161	*	33	2,123	2,129
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	4,492	4,765	84	73	4,403	4,689
Male 18-49	3,187	3,338	51	65	3,132	3,270
Female 18 or Older	5,275	5,064	42	*	5,233	5,029
Female 18-49	3,763	3,858	41	*	3,722	3,823

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.78B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On	On	Not on	Not on
			Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	4.0	4.0	8.3	7.2	4.0	4.0
AGE GROUP						
18-49	5.2	5.4	7.9	8.2	5.2	5.4
18-25	8.3	8.8	12.3	13.5	8.3	8.8
26-34	5.1	5.2	9.0	6.6	5.0	5.2
35-49	3.6	3.6	*	6.5	3.6	3.6
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	3.9	4.1	7.2	6.1	3.8	4.1
Male 18-49	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.8	4.8	5.1
Female 18 or Older	4.2	4.0	12.0	*	4.2	4.0
Female 18-49	5.6	5.7	15.2	*	5.6	5.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.79A Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	2,007	2,119	606	675	1,401	1,421
Made Any Suicide Plans	673	725	191	203	481	522
Attempted Suicide	393	484	93	101	299	383
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	188	175	41	39	147	136
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	105	131	17	32	88	100
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	4,562	4,618	1,690	1,645	2,869	2,946
Serious Mental Illness	1,055 ^a	1,284	345 ^b	495	710	787
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	3,507	3,335	1,345	1,150	2,159	2,159
No Mental Illness	16,815	16,691	6,218	6,321	10,498	10,160
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	2,333	2,416	882	944	1,451	1,468
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	299	361	57	75	241	279
Outpatient	1,383 ^a	1,596	609	724	768	857
Prescription Medication	1,756	1,960	635	713	1,118	1,238

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.79B Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	9.5	10.1	7.7	8.5	10.6	10.9
Made Any Suicide Plans	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.6	4.0
Attempted Suicide	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.3	2.3	3.0
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	21.3	21.7	21.4	20.6	21.5	22.5
Serious Mental Illness	4.9 ^b	6.0	4.4 ^b	6.2	5.3	6.0
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	16.4	15.6	17.0 ^a	14.4	16.2	16.5
No Mental Illness	78.7	78.3	78.6	79.4	78.5	77.5
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.9	11.0	11.3
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.1
Outpatient	6.5 ^a	7.6	7.7	9.1	5.8	6.6
Prescription Medication	8.3 ^a	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.4	9.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.80A Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Male College Students (2015)	Full-Time Male College Students (2016)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	833	949	250	262	583	667
Made Any Suicide Plans	275	289	66	62	208	227
Attempted Suicide	144	199	25	33	119	165
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	75	65	8	15	67	50
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	49	49	3	8	45	41
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	1,805	1,888	656	589	1,149	1,277
Serious Mental Illness	346	434	105	130	241	302
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	1,460	1,455	551	459	908	976
No Mental Illness	9,107	9,106	3,091	3,006	5,958	5,979
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	869	906	313	289	556	614
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	141	161	28	29	113	127
Outpatient	465	558	200	233	265	317
Prescription Medication	547 ^b	730	172	230	376 ^a	498

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.80B Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Male College Students (2015)	Full-Time Male College Students (2016)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	7.7	8.7	6.7	7.3	8.3	9.3
Made Any Suicide Plans	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.2
Attempted Suicide	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.3
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.4	16.2	17.6
Serious Mental Illness	3.2	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.2
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	13.4	13.2	14.7	12.8	12.8	13.4
No Mental Illness	83.5	82.8	82.5	83.6	83.8	82.4
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.6
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.8
Outpatient	4.3	5.1	5.4	6.5	3.8	4.4
Prescription Medication	5.1 ^b	6.7	4.6 ^a	6.4	5.3 ^a	6.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.81A Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Female College Students (2015)	Full-Time Female College Students (2016)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	1,174	1,170	356	413	818	754
Made Any Suicide Plans	398	435	125	141	273	295
Attempted Suicide	248	285	69	68	180	218
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	113	111	33	24	80	86
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	57	82	13	23	43	59
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	2,756	2,730	1,034	1,056	1,720	1,669
Serious Mental Illness	709	850	240 ^b	364	469	485
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	2,047	1,880	794	692	1,251	1,183
No Mental Illness	7,708	7,584	3,127	3,315	4,540 ^a	4,181
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	1,465	1,510	569	655	895	855
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	157	199	29	46	128	152
Outpatient	919	1,037	410	491	504	540
Prescription Medication	1,209	1,230	464	483	742	740

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.81B Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Female College Students (2015)	Full-Time Female College Students (2016)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	11.3	11.4	8.6	9.5	13.2	13.0
Made Any Suicide Plans	3.8	4.3	3.0	3.2	4.4	5.1
Attempted Suicide	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.9	3.7
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.5
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	26.3	26.5	24.9	24.2	27.5	28.5
Serious Mental Illness	6.8 ^a	8.2	5.8 ^b	8.3	7.5	8.3
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	19.6	18.2	19.1 ^a	15.8	20.0	20.2
No Mental Illness	73.7	73.5	75.1	75.8	72.5	71.5
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	14.2	14.8	13.8	15.1	14.5	14.8
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	1.5	1.9	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.6
Outpatient	8.8	10.1	9.9	11.2	8.1	9.3
Prescription Medication	11.6	12.0	11.1	11.1	11.9	12.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.82A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
Major Depressive Episode ²	4,585	4,649	1,595	1,552	681	552
No Major Depressive Episode ²	5,027	5,071	1,043	1,160	684	742
Mental Health Services ³	4,771	4,478	1,629	1,500	830	645
No Mental Health Services ³	4,967	5,324	1,055	1,252	561	672
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	2,473	2,698	800	902	429	495
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	1,718	1,836	546	609	294	316
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	1,361	1,387	474	495	300	286
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	7,294	7,131	1,901	1,855	970	824
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	6,211	6,447	2,038	2,106	1,026	953
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	3,557	3,381	664	650	372	367
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	401	364	199	133	153	103
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	9,367	9,465	2,503	2,623	1,245	1,216

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.82B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
Major Depressive Episode ²	28.6	28.8	9.9	9.6	4.2	3.4
No Major Depressive Episode ²	2.2	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Mental Health Services ³	14.0	12.9	4.8	4.3	2.4 ^a	1.9
No Mental Health Services ³	2.4	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	12.7	14.3	4.1	4.8	2.2	2.6
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	11.4	12.7	3.6	4.2	2.0	2.2
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	19.9	21.3	7.0	7.6	4.4	4.4
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	3.3	3.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	24.9	25.0	8.2	8.2	4.1	3.7
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	17.9	17.7	8.9	6.5	6.8	5.0
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	3.9	3.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.83A Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	2015	2016
Major Depressive Episode ¹	4,585	4,649
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	5,027	5,071
Mental Health Services ²	4,771	4,478
No Mental Health Services ²	4,967	5,324
Perceived Need ³	1,225	1,436
No Perceived Need ³	3,733	3,879
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	2,473	2,698
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	1,718	1,836
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	1,361	1,387
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	7,294	7,131
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	6,211	6,447
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	3,557	3,381
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	401	364
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	9,367	9,465

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.83B Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	2015	2016
Major Depressive Episode ¹	47.7	47.8
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	52.3	52.2
Mental Health Services ²	49.0	45.7
No Mental Health Services ²	51.0	54.3
Perceived Need ³	12.6	14.7
No Perceived Need ³	38.5	39.7
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	25.3	27.4
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	17.6	18.7
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	13.9	14.1
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	74.7	72.6
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	63.6	65.6
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	36.4	34.4
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	4.1	3.7
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	95.9	96.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.84A Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	12,263 ^a	13,211	5,092	5,403	7,171	7,807
18-25	3,606	3,828	1,503	1,655	2,102	2,172
18	605	608	235	266	369	343
19	482	480	189	194	293	286
20	432 ^b	615	176 ^a	268	256	347
21	439	487	189	214	251	272
22	389	463	155	198	234	264
23	410	418	176	158	234	260
24	432	403	198	183	234	220
25	417	354	185	174	232	180
26 or Older	8,658	9,383	3,589	3,748	5,069	5,635
26-29	1,214	1,249	493	571	721	678
30-34	1,130	1,288	489	556	641	732
35-39	996	1,190	417	474	580	716
40-44	1,057	1,033	435	442	622	591
45-49	940	970	451	314	489 ^a	656
50-54	1,069	1,206	447	595	622	611
55-59	749	847	289	296	461	551
60-64	645	720	247	181	398	538
65 or Older	856	880	321	318	536	562

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.84B Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	5.1	5.4	4.4	4.6	5.7	6.2
18-25	10.3	11.1	8.6	9.5	12.1	12.6
18	13.3	13.3	9.9	10.5	17.0	16.8
19	11.3	12.2	8.2	9.4	14.9	15.2
20	10.4 ^b	14.6	8.5 ^a	12.9	12.2	16.2
21	10.6	11.3	9.4	9.9	11.9	12.6
22	9.1	10.8	7.3	9.2	11.0	12.6
23	9.1	9.3	8.0	7.6	10.3	10.8
24	9.6	9.3	8.7	8.7	10.5	9.9
25	9.2	8.0	8.6	7.9	9.6	8.0
26 or Older	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.2
26-29	7.1	7.2	5.5	6.5	8.7	7.9
30-34	5.3	6.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.7
35-39	5.1	5.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	6.5
40-44	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.5	6.0	6.0
45-49	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.1	4.6 ^a	6.6
50-54	4.6	5.5	4.0	5.8	5.2	5.3
55-59	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.7	4.2	5.0
60-64	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.0	4.1	5.4
65 or Older	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.85A Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	12,263 ^a	13,211	3,606	3,828	8,658	9,383	5,338	5,731	3,320	3,652
GENDER										
Male	5,092	5,403	1,503	1,655	3,589	3,748	2,285	2,358	1,303	1,391
Female	7,171	7,807	2,102	2,172	5,069	5,635	3,053	3,373	2,017	2,262
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,437	10,832	2,968	3,038	7,469	7,794	4,498	4,831	2,971	2,962
White	8,035	8,248	2,181	2,200	5,854	6,048	3,462	3,766	2,391	2,281
Black or African American	1,583	1,613	476	503	1,107	1,109	676	659	431	450
American Indian or Alaska Native	94	102	*	27	64	75	48	54	*	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	30	67	*	*	15	47	*	*	*	*
Asian	390	441	141	179	249	262	167	147	82	115
Two or More Races	305	361	125	109	180	253	132	168	48	85
Hispanic or Latino	1,826 ^b	2,379	637 ^a	789	1,189 ^a	1,590	840	899	349 ^a	690
HEALTH INSURANCE¹										
Private	5,363 ^a	6,069	1,868	2,044	3,494	4,025	2,044 ^a	2,435	1,451	1,590
Medicaid/CHIP ²	3,683 ^a	4,265	956	965	2,727 ^a	3,300	1,768	2,020	959	1,280
Other ³	3,090	2,827	327	359	2,763	2,468	1,047	833	1,716	1,635
No Coverage	1,941	1,894	584	615	1,358	1,279	1,116	985	241	293
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	4,180	4,357	1,320	1,339	2,861	3,018	2,174	2,455	687	562
Part-Time	1,944	2,176	900	1,046	1,043	1,130	696	767	347	363
Unemployed	1,372	1,379	519	575	853	804	586	565	268	240
Other ⁴	4,767	5,299	866	868	3,900	4,431	1,882	1,943	2,018	2,488

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.85B Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	5.1	5.4	10.3	11.1	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.8	3.0	3.3
GENDER										
Male	4.4	4.6	8.6	9.5	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.8	2.6	2.7
Female	5.7	6.2	12.1	12.6	4.7	5.2	6.1	6.7	3.5	3.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.1	5.3	10.8	11.2	4.2	4.4	5.7	6.1	3.0	3.0
White	5.1	5.2	11.4	11.7	4.2	4.4	6.0	6.5	3.0	2.8
Black or African American	5.5	5.6	9.5	10.3	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.3	3.8	3.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.4	7.4	*	10.8	6.0	6.6	8.6	8.9	*	4.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5.0	6.2	*	*	3.4	5.1	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.9	3.3	7.0	8.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.7
Two or More Races	7.9	9.0	14.6	14.1	6.0	7.8	8.9	10.4	3.1	5.2
Hispanic or Latino	4.8 ^a	6.2	8.5 ^a	10.6	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.6	3.2 ^a	6.0
HEALTH INSURANCE¹										
Private	3.3 ^a	3.7	9.3	9.8	2.5	2.8	3.1 ^a	3.7	1.9	2.0
Medicaid/CHIP ²	10.9	12.2	13.1	13.2	10.3	12.0	11.8	12.8	8.3	10.9
Other ³	4.7	4.2	11.1	12.5	4.4	3.9	13.3	10.6	3.1	2.9
No Coverage	7.6	8.1	10.4 ^a	13.2	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.2	4.7	5.9
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	3.5	3.6	9.1	9.2	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.4
Part-Time	6.0	6.8	10.1	11.5	4.4	4.9	6.3	7.1	2.8	3.0
Unemployed	12.0	12.4	14.8	17.4	10.8	10.3	11.6	11.2	9.3	8.7
Other ⁴	5.9	6.5	10.9	11.3	5.4	6.0	10.7	11.2	3.7	4.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.1C Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	611	583	381	384	442	443
18-25	133	148	94	101	98	106
18	66	60	44	39	45	43
19	54	52	35	36	43	39
20	53	67	35	43	39	51
21	56	58	35	40	44	42
22	57	51	34	32	42	41
23	57	58	37	35	43	46
24	56	54	37	35	41	42
25	58	59	35	38	46	44
26 or Older	580	574	362	367	427	433
26-29	158	154	104	111	118	98
30-34	174	172	111	108	125	126
35-39	166	172	107	111	127	133
40-44	167	154	109	109	121	115
45-49	161	153	106	99	120	117
50-54	248	220	144	143	188	172
55-59	217	266	131	156	174	210
60-64	205	192	135	124	150	150
65 or Older	262	284	148	175	206	217

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.1D Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35
18-25	0.38	0.43	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.62
18	1.16	1.17	1.57	1.43	1.65	1.76
19	1.10	1.15	1.43	1.58	1.83	1.75
20	1.14	1.29	1.56	1.83	1.61	1.79
21	1.11	1.14	1.48	1.61	1.71	1.67
22	1.13	1.09	1.47	1.33	1.65	1.69
23	1.07	1.13	1.51	1.53	1.59	1.63
24	1.12	1.11	1.47	1.49	1.61	1.63
25	1.10	1.18	1.48	1.57	1.58	1.68
26 or Older	0.28	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.40
26-29	0.78	0.76	1.06	1.07	1.15	1.00
30-34	0.72	0.70	1.01	0.92	0.96	0.97
35-39	0.77	0.75	1.05	1.07	1.13	1.06
40-44	0.75	0.72	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05
45-49	0.69	0.69	0.97	0.90	0.99	1.04
50-54	0.98	0.94	1.23	1.32	1.43	1.37
55-59	0.95	1.05	1.22	1.33	1.45	1.60
60-64	0.98	0.93	1.37	1.27	1.39	1.39
65 or Older	0.56	0.59	0.71	0.82	0.80	0.82

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.1P Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.2644		0.6634		0.2663	
18-25	0.4970		0.5668		0.7035	
18	0.8856		0.6892		0.9060	
19	0.8550		0.3665		0.2060	
20	0.0675		0.7378		0.0252	
21	0.5842		0.5269		0.2214	
22	0.6937		0.3403		0.7212	
23	0.9411		0.8238		0.9314	
24	0.3100		0.8955		0.2447	
25	0.9595		0.7305		0.8168	
26 or Older	0.3111		0.7516		0.2861	
26-29	0.2878		0.3797		0.0109	
30-34	0.3516		0.5329		0.0443	
35-39	0.3770		0.3590		0.9752	
40-44	0.6959		0.9948		0.4991	
45-49	0.6444		0.3603		0.6841	
50-54	0.7628		0.6865		0.4045	
55-59	0.2183		0.6793		0.1714	
60-64	0.6576		0.4381		0.9138	
65 or Older	0.1662		0.5631		0.1898	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.2C Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	611	583	133	148	580	574	337	323	454	448
GENDER										
Male	381	384	94	101	362	367	227	223	271	286
Female	442	443	98	106	427	433	237	231	345	355
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	570	542	119	128	546	526	306	292	433	406
White	547	559	131	134	527	542	309	307	415	418
Black or African American	220	206	46	50	213	196	118	106	173	149
American Indian or Alaska Native	40	49	7	11	39	47	28	28	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	46	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	144	139	45	46	134	132	83	96	101	89
Two or More Races	101	85	24	23	99	82	58	49	81	66
Hispanic or Latino	203	238	67	73	192	231	134	137	133	186
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	392	400	96	99	377	389	291	296	239	235
Part-Time	221	239	85	99	208	215	137	130	156	174
Unemployed	145	145	52	51	138	137	89	98	104	99
Other ¹	430	473	84	78	420	465	177	193	368	413

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.2D Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.43	0.28	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.42	0.40
GENDER										
Male	0.33	0.33	0.54	0.58	0.36	0.36	0.47	0.46	0.53	0.55
Female	0.35	0.35	0.56	0.62	0.39	0.40	0.47	0.46	0.59	0.60
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.26	0.44	0.47	0.31	0.29	0.39	0.37	0.44	0.41
White	0.31	0.30	0.53	0.57	0.34	0.33	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.45
Black or African American	0.66	0.63	0.82	0.91	0.78	0.73	0.81	0.75	1.41	1.18
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.92	2.78	3.42	3.65	3.43	3.22	4.15	3.87	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.04	3.96	*	*	3.81	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.99	1.02	1.79	1.80	1.09	1.16	1.15	1.39	2.06	1.96
Two or More Races	2.27	1.85	2.23	2.45	2.86	2.21	3.06	2.62	4.69	3.66
Hispanic or Latino	0.54	0.62	0.89	0.98	0.63	0.74	0.69	0.70	1.21	1.62
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.30	0.30	0.58	0.60	0.33	0.34	0.40	0.40	0.58	0.56
Part-Time	0.61	0.64	0.82	0.86	0.79	0.82	1.04	0.98	1.15	1.30
Unemployed	1.13	1.10	1.28	1.32	1.52	1.48	1.49	1.55	3.15	3.16
Other ¹	0.49	0.50	0.81	0.83	0.54	0.55	0.85	0.89	0.63	0.64

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.2P Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2644		0.4970		0.3111		0.6362		0.3113	
GENDER										
Male	0.6634		0.5668		0.7516		0.8881		0.7390	
Female	0.2663		0.7035		0.2861		0.5919		0.3137	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5256		0.5213		0.5951		0.7677		0.5972	
White	0.2005		0.5021		0.2352		0.4877		0.2780	
Black or African American	0.3060		0.2391		0.1875		0.6433		0.1941	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6927		0.4437		0.8068		0.4166		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7048		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.9657		0.5990		0.8987		0.7563		0.8739	
Two or More Races	0.3182		0.2568		0.4527		0.2521		0.8497	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1348		0.7924		0.1314		0.5980		0.1343	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.7778		0.0621		0.8900		0.7233		0.8120	
Part-Time	0.0583		0.9585		0.0433		0.5294		0.0414	
Unemployed	0.9577		0.7786		0.9625		0.3834		0.4606	
Other ¹	0.5832		0.4337		0.4871		0.3791		0.6331	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.3C Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	611	583	133	148	580	574	337	323	454	448
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	244	253	58	65	238	247	123	134	195	205
Midwest	265	248	58	62	257	239	144	128	209	195
South	376	360	78	89	361	350	207	198	294	277
West	297	321	79	74	271	313	177	177	191	230
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	547	548	133	152	519	521	322	319	390	389
Small Metro	363	402	92	98	339	390	209	201	247	296
Nonmetro	253	270	63	53	233	253	118	138	182	188
Urbanized	186	155	46	35	167	148	85	87	126	105
Less Urbanized	176	223	43	42	160	204	81	104	119	156
Completely Rural	103	87	15	14	94	80	45	42	71	53
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	283	293	100	103	265	272	165	169	204	210
100-199%	303	328	73	69	290	318	170	179	225	255
200% or More	520	515	109	123	493	496	308	305	371	379
EDUCATION										
< High School	267	236	58	59	256	230	114	122	219	195
High School Graduate	304	337	86	81	288	331	170	168	239	277
Some College/Associate's Degree	365	377	111	130	344	370	217	226	257	278
College Graduate	349	370	57	63	342	361	231	234	241	254
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	516	510	129	145	489	494	293	292	379	384
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	291	308	75	71	278	295	174	190	210	217
Other ⁵	366	390	45	44	366	388	132	123	338	366
No Coverage	186	198	65	57	174	189	141	148	110	113

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.3D Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.43	0.28	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.42	0.40
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.56	0.58	0.95	1.08	0.63	0.66	0.71	0.78	0.96	1.01
Midwest	0.52	0.48	0.78	0.84	0.59	0.54	0.72	0.63	0.88	0.82
South	0.41	0.39	0.60	0.70	0.46	0.44	0.56	0.53	0.72	0.67
West	0.52	0.56	0.94	0.89	0.56	0.63	0.73	0.73	0.78	0.92
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.34	0.34	0.54	0.61	0.38	0.38	0.47	0.45	0.60	0.59
Small Metro	0.41	0.42	0.65	0.72	0.46	0.49	0.61	0.55	0.67	0.73
Nonmetro	0.63	0.61	1.07	0.92	0.68	0.66	0.76	0.88	0.95	0.89
Urbanized	1.05	0.86	1.49	1.35	1.15	0.97	1.15	1.33	1.78	1.32
Less Urbanized	0.78	0.90	1.70	1.43	0.85	0.99	1.11	1.24	1.15	1.39
Completely Rural	2.00	1.80	2.76	3.16	2.11	1.95	2.63	2.80	2.54	2.25
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.65	0.69	0.79	0.84	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.94	1.60	1.58
100-199%	0.57	0.56	0.77	0.79	0.65	0.65	0.76	0.78	0.96	1.00
200% or More	0.29	0.28	0.57	0.62	0.31	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.44	0.44
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.70	0.69	0.94	1.08	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.96	1.21	1.14
High School Graduate	0.45	0.48	0.66	0.68	0.52	0.57	0.70	0.67	0.76	0.83
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.43	0.43	0.64	0.67	0.51	0.52	0.63	0.60	0.77	0.81
College Graduate	0.42	0.43	1.06	1.12	0.44	0.46	0.56	0.55	0.67	0.66
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.29	0.27	0.52	0.55	0.31	0.31	0.39	0.38	0.46	0.45
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.73	0.71	0.85	0.85	0.90	0.87	0.95	0.92	1.63	1.54
Other ⁵	0.52	0.51	1.25	1.29	0.55	0.54	1.35	1.29	0.57	0.58
No Coverage	0.64	0.74	1.03	1.05	0.79	0.90	0.84	0.96	1.95	2.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.3P Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2644		0.4970		0.3111		0.6362		0.3113	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5751		0.6981		0.6251		0.7309		0.6738	
Midwest	0.4703		0.3046		0.3227		0.9761		0.2215	
South	0.7046		0.5419		0.7992		0.5519		0.4315	
West	0.0774		0.5751		0.0414		0.1835		0.0784	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.5273		0.3681		0.6540		0.6461		0.7986	
Small Metro	0.3905		0.8939		0.3992		0.7297		0.1682	
Nonmetro	0.5954		0.6950		0.5014		0.3533		0.8350	
Urbanized	0.2049		0.1961		0.3146		0.5231		0.4107	
Less Urbanized	0.0633		0.5661		0.0694		0.0890		0.2967	
Completely Rural	0.8373		0.9927		0.8336		0.5834		0.8857	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9228		0.3424		0.6948		0.4520		0.9484	
100-199%	0.0082		0.6020		0.0081		0.2880		0.0101	
200% or More	0.9294		0.3257		0.7059		0.7700		0.7898	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.8105		0.2483		0.9852		0.0786		0.3225	
High School Graduate	0.4877		0.4593		0.5794		0.2502		0.1979	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.9291		0.4004		0.8686		0.3839		0.3854	
College Graduate	0.2019		0.3608		0.2542		0.2237		0.4807	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1807		0.2567		0.2939		0.5963		0.3505	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2523		0.6033		0.3176		0.0370		0.7038	
Other ⁵	0.7883		0.6923		0.8317		0.1290		0.7173	
No Coverage	0.5950		0.4211		0.7947		0.4952		0.5991	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.4C Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	288	297	170	169	225	237
18-25	74	82	45	52	56	63
18	29	26	16	15	24	23
19	23	29	10	16	21	24
20	24	39	14	25	20	30
21	28	29	17	18	21	23
22	25	23	17	16	17	18
23	25	30	18	16	18	24
24	26	26	19	18	20	19
25	26	28	17	19	20	21
26 or Older	278	283	167	163	218	224
26-29	74	71	42	47	61	54
30-34	80	90	51	51	61	71
35-39	80	87	51	54	61	70
40-44	75	72	45	46	59	54
45-49	85	77	55	46	62	62
50-54	129	127	75	83	104	96
55-59	89	130	49	60	75	117
60-64	77	86	50	42	60	75
65 or Older	118	95	71	57	92	76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.4D Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.19
18-25	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.37
18	0.62	0.55	0.69	0.56	1.02	1.05
19	0.55	0.70	0.44	0.77	1.05	1.25
20	0.57	0.87	0.66	1.16	0.95	1.30
21	0.64	0.63	0.81	0.79	0.96	1.02
22	0.59	0.55	0.80	0.73	0.76	0.84
23	0.56	0.64	0.79	0.75	0.79	0.94
24	0.58	0.58	0.79	0.84	0.87	0.83
25	0.56	0.63	0.78	0.83	0.80	0.92
26 or Older	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.21
26-29	0.42	0.40	0.46	0.52	0.71	0.61
30-34	0.37	0.40	0.50	0.48	0.53	0.61
35-39	0.40	0.41	0.52	0.55	0.61	0.61
40-44	0.36	0.36	0.46	0.47	0.55	0.54
45-49	0.40	0.37	0.53	0.44	0.57	0.60
50-54	0.54	0.57	0.68	0.79	0.84	0.81
55-59	0.42	0.57	0.48	0.55	0.67	1.03
60-64	0.41	0.44	0.54	0.45	0.61	0.75
65 or Older	0.25	0.20	0.34	0.27	0.36	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.4P Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.2042		0.6840		0.1893	
18-25	0.0077		0.2253		0.0138	
18	0.6905		0.8013		0.9505	
19	0.1141		0.0661		0.5540	
20	0.0024		0.0464		0.0195	
21	0.4947		0.9562		0.3308	
22	0.4623		0.9192		0.2389	
23	0.8919		0.3428		0.4126	
24	0.9087		0.9615		0.8927	
25	0.1497		0.3479		0.2543	
26 or Older	0.5507		0.9473		0.4742	
26-29	0.7667		0.4605		0.2950	
30-34	0.0797		0.6798		0.0464	
35-39	0.1874		0.6108		0.2668	
40-44	0.6114		0.3166		0.9460	
45-49	0.8080		0.3583		0.5699	
50-54	0.9282		0.5479		0.4902	
55-59	0.4248		0.7088		0.4455	
60-64	0.6401		0.7679		0.4424	
65 or Older	0.1688		0.1213		0.4875	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.5C Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	288	297	74	82	278	283	179	177	214	219
GENDER										
Male	170	169	45	52	167	163	110	108	123	123
Female	225	237	56	63	218	224	134	132	167	180
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	273	264	69	73	266	254	167	164	203	184
White	243	256	64	66	237	247	152	160	181	175
Black or African American	84	85	18	26	83	82	47	52	66	60
American Indian or Alaska Native	24	16	2	1	24	16	21	11	*	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	12	*	*	5	12	*	*	*	*
Asian	50	40	13	21	48	34	31	25	37	*
Two or More Races	58	40	16	13	56	38	28	26	49	27
Hispanic or Latino	97	147	30	36	92	140	64	65	69	123
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	163	165	42	47	158	155	118	126	104	94
Part-Time	105	102	38	53	98	88	66	64	72	63
Unemployed	68	72	27	25	63	67	50	46	38	48
Other ¹	197	217	37	39	194	213	96	108	168	185

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.5D Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20
GENDER										
Male	0.15	0.14	0.25	0.30	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.24
Female	0.18	0.19	0.32	0.37	0.20	0.21	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.31
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.13	0.25	0.27	0.15	0.14	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19
White	0.16	0.16	0.32	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.21
Black or African American	0.29	0.29	0.35	0.52	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.57	0.51
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.85	1.12	0.91	0.52	2.20	1.35	3.48	1.86	*	2.00
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.89	1.06	*	*	1.10	1.25	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.38	0.30	0.65	0.93	0.43	0.31	0.46	0.37	0.80	*
Two or More Races	1.43	0.97	1.71	1.67	1.79	1.14	1.77	1.54	3.10	1.64
Hispanic or Latino	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.48	0.30	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.63	1.07
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.14	0.13	0.29	0.31	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.23
Part-Time	0.32	0.31	0.43	0.54	0.41	0.37	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.50
Unemployed	0.59	0.62	0.75	0.72	0.78	0.82	0.95	0.88	1.31	1.70
Other ¹	0.24	0.26	0.45	0.50	0.27	0.28	0.52	0.57	0.30	0.32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.5P Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2042		0.0077		0.5507		0.1474		0.7214	
GENDER										
Male	0.6840		0.2253		0.9473		0.4850		0.6051	
Female	0.1893		0.0138		0.4742		0.1772		0.9323	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4536		0.0324		0.8476		0.1327		0.3329	
White	0.3156		0.1095		0.5213		0.0910		0.6102	
Black or African American	0.7192		0.0215		0.8215		0.5132		0.4360	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5123		0.4545		0.5689		0.1897		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9417		*		0.9281		*		*	
Asian	0.8400		0.1805		0.4070		0.5838		*	
Two or More Races	0.2680		0.4282		0.3699		0.7900		0.3555	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1496		0.0883		0.3005		0.8502		0.2725	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.8668		0.0654		0.7478		0.8661		0.5180	
Part-Time	0.0689		0.0020		0.5993		0.4976		0.9403	
Unemployed	0.5431		0.9006		0.4750		0.9465		0.2798	
Other ¹	0.5419		0.8194		0.5062		0.0263		0.7357	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.6C Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	288	297	74	82	278	283	179	177	214	219
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	121	130	29	36	117	124	78	71	85	88
Midwest	121	116	33	34	119	112	76	73	87	86
South	183	180	41	50	179	171	102	111	138	128
West	144	165	43	42	137	163	91	91	105	134
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	228	232	62	70	219	223	145	141	163	166
Small Metro	152	191	38	47	145	180	100	99	103	142
Nonmetro	119	95	27	26	115	92	58	65	90	62
Urbanized	86	61	18	14	82	59	36	43	68	36
Less Urbanized	78	74	18	20	76	73	43	48	55	50
Completely Rural	48	25	8	10	43	24	21	19	*	12
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	142	136	37	42	137	129	88	87	106	97
100-199%	128	155	34	37	124	150	78	92	92	115
200% or More	220	219	55	63	212	204	135	123	163	168
EDUCATION										
< High School	109	104	22	25	107	101	58	51	88	87
High School Graduate	124	150	41	42	117	145	75	78	91	125
Some College/Associate's Degree	184	183	53	65	176	173	116	117	133	128
College Graduate	157	148	21	24	154	144	101	99	111	104
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	216	229	61	68	208	215	127	134	162	167
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	141	154	34	38	137	148	93	96	95	109
Other ⁵	175	161	22	22	175	158	78	65	156	139
No Coverage	92	94	25	29	89	90	70	67	59	62

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.6D Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.28	0.30	0.48	0.59	0.31	0.33	0.45	0.41	0.42	0.43
Midwest	0.24	0.23	0.44	0.47	0.27	0.25	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.36
South	0.20	0.20	0.31	0.39	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.30	0.34	0.31
West	0.25	0.29	0.51	0.50	0.28	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.43	0.54
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.16	0.16	0.31	0.34	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.27
Small Metro	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.40
Nonmetro	0.35	0.25	0.57	0.55	0.39	0.28	0.48	0.49	0.53	0.34
Urbanized	0.61	0.39	0.82	0.69	0.69	0.44	0.69	0.77	1.03	0.50
Less Urbanized	0.47	0.39	0.88	0.86	0.53	0.44	0.77	0.71	0.64	0.52
Completely Rural	1.09	0.66	1.77	2.47	1.11	0.75	1.37	1.55	*	0.64
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.53	0.54	0.91	0.84
100-199%	0.26	0.30	0.40	0.46	0.30	0.34	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.51
200% or More	0.14	0.13	0.33	0.36	0.15	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.21
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.31	0.31	0.42	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.46	0.43	0.53	0.54
High School Graduate	0.20	0.24	0.36	0.39	0.23	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.41
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.24	0.23	0.36	0.40	0.29	0.27	0.37	0.36	0.43	0.41
College Graduate	0.21	0.19	0.47	0.50	0.22	0.20	0.28	0.26	0.33	0.29
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.13	0.13	0.29	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.41	0.41	0.45	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.59	0.56	0.82	0.89
Other ⁵	0.26	0.23	0.72	0.74	0.28	0.24	0.95	0.79	0.28	0.24
No Coverage	0.35	0.39	0.43	0.61	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.48	1.11	1.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.6P Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.2042		0.0077		0.5507		0.1474		0.7214	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.7680		0.1072		0.8804		0.8797		0.7326	
Midwest	0.6318		0.0620		0.9851		0.4837		0.5404	
South	0.7045		0.1067		0.9941		0.3002		0.4163	
West	0.2007		0.5693		0.2363		0.3634		0.4089	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.3220		0.2050		0.5114		0.2952		0.9928	
Small Metro	0.1284		0.0068		0.3520		0.8188		0.2707	
Nonmetro	0.3298		0.3926		0.2381		0.1299		0.0072	
Urbanized	0.0535		0.8594		0.0508		0.5129		0.0047	
Less Urbanized	0.6850		0.3236		0.8628		0.1139		0.2675	
Completely Rural	0.9789		0.3245		0.7857		0.9583		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9005		0.5646		0.7458		0.3666		0.2619	
100-199%	0.0017		0.0353		0.0058		0.0176		0.0746	
200% or More	0.8489		0.1112		0.4736		0.9867		0.3704	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.9291		0.1456		0.6878		0.6910		0.4876	
High School Graduate	0.3096		0.7690		0.3089		0.4374		0.5030	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.2694		0.0145		0.7186		0.3112		0.6529	
College Graduate	0.8256		0.3144		0.9588		0.6351		0.8089	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.6406		0.0796		0.9464		0.3250		0.4015	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1307		0.3147		0.1949		0.0985		0.7869	
Other ⁵	0.0698		0.3714		0.0888		0.1991		0.2059	
No Coverage	0.0828		0.0028		0.3929		0.7867		0.3421	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.7C Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	611	583	288	297	527	522	611	583
AGE GROUP								
18-25	133	148	74	82	125	126	133	148
26 or Older	580	574	278	283	503	515	580	574
26-49	337	323	179	177	294	284	337	323
50 or Older	454	448	214	219	399	413	454	448
GENDER								
Male	381	384	170	169	345	347	381	384
Female	442	443	225	237	378	387	442	443
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	570	542	273	264	486	492	570	542
White	547	559	243	256	474	480	1,626	1,560
Black or African American	220	206	84	85	192	183	662	649
American Indian or Alaska Native	40	49	24	16	32	45	104	97
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	46	5	12	18	45	66	115
Asian	144	139	50	40	127	133	584	526
Two or More Races	101	85	58	40	82	74	171	159
Hispanic or Latino	203	238	97	147	179	201	203	238
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	392	400	163	165	354	351	1,124	1,108
Part-Time	221	239	105	102	193	209	499	499
Unemployed	145	145	68	72	131	124	261	260
Other ¹	430	473	197	217	380	412	1,153	1,027

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.7D Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.24
AGE GROUP								
18-25	0.38	0.43	0.21	0.24	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.43
26 or Older	0.28	0.27	0.13	0.13	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.27
26-49	0.34	0.33	0.18	0.18	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.33
50 or Older	0.42	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.40
GENDER								
Male	0.33	0.33	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.29	0.33	0.33
Female	0.35	0.35	0.18	0.19	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.35
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.26	0.13	0.13	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.26
White	0.31	0.30	0.16	0.16	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.30
Black or African American	0.66	0.63	0.29	0.29	0.59	0.58	0.66	0.63
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.92	2.78	1.85	1.12	2.37	2.61	2.92	2.78
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.04	3.96	0.89	1.06	2.98	3.87	3.04	3.96
Asian	0.99	1.02	0.38	0.30	0.85	0.98	0.99	1.02
Two or More Races	2.27	1.85	1.43	0.97	1.93	1.67	2.27	1.85
Hispanic or Latino	0.54	0.62	0.26	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.62
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	0.30	0.30	0.14	0.13	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.30
Part-Time	0.61	0.64	0.32	0.31	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.64
Unemployed	1.13	1.10	0.59	0.62	1.03	1.00	1.13	1.10
Other ¹	0.49	0.50	0.24	0.26	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.7P Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.2644		0.2042		0.5901		0.2644	
AGE GROUP								
18-25	0.4970		0.0077		0.3565		0.4970	
26 or Older	0.3111		0.5507		0.4170		0.3111	
26-49	0.6362		0.1474		0.6993		0.6362	
50 or Older	0.3113		0.7214		0.1834		0.3113	
GENDER								
Male	0.6634		0.6840		0.7873		0.6634	
Female	0.2663		0.1893		0.6232		0.2663	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5256		0.4536		0.7619		0.5256	
White	0.2005		0.3156		0.3966		0.2005	
Black or African American	0.3060		0.7192		0.1807		0.3060	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6927		0.5123		0.4006		0.6927	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7048		0.9417		0.7203		0.7048	
Asian	0.9657		0.8400		0.9048		0.9657	
Two or More Races	0.3182		0.2680		0.6732		0.3182	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1348		0.1496		0.4558		0.1348	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	0.7778		0.8668		0.8193		0.7778	
Part-Time	0.0583		0.0689		0.2924		0.0583	
Unemployed	0.9577		0.5431		0.6792		0.9577	
Other ¹	0.5832		0.5419		0.8003		0.5832	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.8C Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	611	583	288	297	527	522	611	583
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	244	253	121	130	212	217	244	253
Midwest	265	248	121	116	221	224	265	248
South	376	360	183	180	330	326	376	360
West	297	321	144	165	251	258	297	321
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	547	548	228	232	468	455	1,453	1,424
Small Metro	363	402	152	191	318	331	1,165	1,161
Nonmetro	253	270	119	95	205	238	846	861
Urbanized	186	155	86	61	142	125	612	605
Less Urbanized	176	223	78	74	144	201	654	708
Completely Rural	103	87	48	25	80	73	388	326
POVERTY LEVEL²								
Less Than 100%	283	293	142	136	235	250	606	604
100-199%	303	328	128	155	269	281	750	698
200% or More	520	515	220	219	453	452	1,614	1,621
EDUCATION								
< High School	267	236	109	104	238	211	616	653
High School Graduate	304	337	124	150	277	300	794	812
Some College/Associate's Degree	365	377	184	183	307	328	851	865
College Graduate	349	370	157	148	301	321	1,147	1,125
HEALTH INSURANCE³								
Private	516	510	216	229	455	454	1,560	1,594
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	291	308	141	154	249	256	577	583
Other ⁵	366	390	175	161	314	359	1,075	1,038
No Coverage	186	198	92	94	162	168	459	452

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.8D Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.24
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.56	0.58	0.28	0.30	0.49	0.50	0.56	0.58
Midwest	0.52	0.48	0.24	0.23	0.43	0.43	0.52	0.48
South	0.41	0.39	0.20	0.20	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.39
West	0.52	0.56	0.25	0.29	0.44	0.45	0.52	0.56
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.34	0.34	0.16	0.16	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.34
Small Metro	0.41	0.42	0.20	0.25	0.37	0.36	0.41	0.42
Nonmetro	0.63	0.61	0.35	0.25	0.49	0.57	0.63	0.61
Urbanized	1.05	0.86	0.61	0.39	0.77	0.74	1.05	0.86
Less Urbanized	0.78	0.90	0.47	0.39	0.67	0.88	0.78	0.90
Completely Rural	2.00	1.80	1.09	0.66	1.58	1.58	2.00	1.80
POVERTY LEVEL²								
Less Than 100%	0.65	0.69	0.37	0.37	0.57	0.61	0.65	0.69
100-199%	0.57	0.56	0.26	0.30	0.51	0.51	0.57	0.56
200% or More	0.29	0.28	0.14	0.13	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.28
EDUCATION								
< High School	0.70	0.69	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.63	0.70	0.69
High School Graduate	0.45	0.48	0.20	0.24	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.48
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.43	0.43	0.24	0.23	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.43
College Graduate	0.42	0.43	0.21	0.19	0.37	0.39	0.42	0.43
HEALTH INSURANCE³								
Private	0.29	0.27	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.27
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.73	0.71	0.41	0.41	0.64	0.64	0.73	0.71
Other ⁵	0.52	0.51	0.26	0.23	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.51
No Coverage	0.64	0.74	0.35	0.39	0.58	0.65	0.64	0.74

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.8P Levels of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.2644		0.2042		0.5901		0.2644	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.5751		0.7680		0.6298		0.5751	
Midwest	0.4703		0.6318		0.2870		0.4703	
South	0.7046		0.7045		0.8494		0.7046	
West	0.0774		0.2007		0.1655		0.0774	
COUNTY TYPE¹								
Large Metro	0.5273		0.3220		0.8586		0.5273	
Small Metro	0.3905		0.1284		0.9892		0.3905	
Nonmetro	0.5954		0.3298		0.2571		0.5954	
Urbanized	0.2049		0.0535		0.7253		0.2049	
Less Urbanized	0.0633		0.6850		0.0824		0.0633	
Completely Rural	0.8373		0.9789		0.7946		0.8373	
POVERTY LEVEL²								
Less Than 100%	0.9228		0.9005		0.8523		0.9228	
100-199%	0.0082		0.0017		0.2513		0.0082	
200% or More	0.9294		0.8489		0.9971		0.9294	
EDUCATION								
< High School	0.8105		0.9291		0.7576		0.8105	
High School Graduate	0.4877		0.3096		0.8296		0.4877	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.9291		0.2694		0.4264		0.9291	
College Graduate	0.2019		0.8256		0.1859		0.2019	
HEALTH INSURANCE³								
Private	0.1807		0.6406		0.2193		0.1807	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2523		0.1307		0.7818		0.2523	
Other ⁵	0.7883		0.0698		0.4752		0.7883	
No Coverage	0.5950		0.0828		0.0923		0.5950	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.9C Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
ILICIT DRUGS¹	610	604	339	383	170	210	280	290	519	529
Marijuana	520	534	265	321	140	171	223	250	452	457
Cocaine	192	174	114	108	62	61	97	85	147	144
Crack	93	88	60	62	40	39	45	47	70	69
Heroin	79	83	65	52	29	36	57	35	46	63
Hallucinogens	171	181	94	107	45	51	79	89	135	134
LSD	81	96	45	55	28	30	35	43	62	74
PCP	29	28	7	21	4	19	6	8	28	20
Ecstasy	119	121	67	72	32	31	58	64	98	98
Inhalants	83	85	58	53	35	33	45	40	57	71
Methamphetamine	120	99	84	73	55	48	66	58	80	70
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	375	365	235	245	125	141	193	194	294	291
Pain Relievers ³	303	280	205	196	107	112	167	157	229	221
Tranquilizers	205	203	138	143	85	88	111	113	150	151
Stimulants	171	185	107	110	59	67	84	85	132	142
Sedatives	111	116	72	76	45	41	56	63	84	90
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	307	286	211	199	109	113	170	158	228	227

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.9D Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Drug	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
ILLCIT DRUGS¹	0.25	0.25	0.62	0.70	1.41	1.44	0.69	0.74	0.25	0.24
Marijuana	0.21	0.22	0.54	0.64	1.25	1.35	0.60	0.68	0.22	0.21
Cocaine	0.08	0.07	0.25	0.24	0.61	0.57	0.28	0.25	0.07	0.07
Crack	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.14	0.03	0.03
Heroin	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.11	0.30	0.34	0.17	0.10	0.02	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.07	0.07	0.21	0.23	0.46	0.48	0.23	0.26	0.07	0.07
LSD	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.28	0.29	0.10	0.12	0.03	0.04
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.16	0.33	0.30	0.17	0.19	0.05	0.05
Inhalants	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.35	0.32	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.04
Methamphetamine	0.05	0.04	0.19	0.16	0.55	0.46	0.19	0.17	0.04	0.04
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.15	0.15	0.48	0.50	1.16	1.17	0.52	0.53	0.14	0.14
Pain Relievers ³	0.12	0.11	0.43	0.41	1.03	0.99	0.46	0.43	0.11	0.11
Tranquilizers	0.08	0.08	0.31	0.31	0.83	0.79	0.32	0.32	0.08	0.07
Stimulants	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.24	0.60	0.63	0.25	0.25	0.07	0.07
Sedatives	0.05	0.05	0.16	0.17	0.45	0.39	0.17	0.18	0.04	0.04
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.13	0.12	0.44	0.41	1.03	1.00	0.47	0.44	0.11	0.11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.9P Types of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Drug	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
ILLICIT DRUGS¹	0.2870		0.8039		0.0609		0.3529		0.3669	
Marijuana	0.0455		0.3453		0.3061		0.6923		0.0964	
Cocaine	0.3800		0.4871		0.9050		0.4161		0.1375	
Crack	0.7705		0.7199		0.9843		0.6169		0.5279	
Heroin	0.2893		0.9333		0.1715		0.3852		0.1612	
Hallucinogens	0.2917		0.2902		0.4659		0.4386		0.6371	
LSD	0.0014		0.0428		0.2790		0.0793		0.0111	
PCP	0.9607		0.1640		0.2312		0.4797		0.3391	
Ecstasy	0.6680		0.8074		0.7897		0.8867		0.6744	
Inhalants	0.8512		0.4746		0.0989		0.7164		0.4406	
Methamphetamine	0.0305		0.0534		0.3128		0.1021		0.2377	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{2,3}	0.6151		0.9779		0.2039		0.3710		0.3642	
Pain Relievers ³	0.0223		0.1001		0.8363		0.0269		0.0692	
Tranquilizers	0.8034		0.9198		0.7343		0.8183		0.5130	
Stimulants	0.0653		0.2150		0.1708		0.6568		0.2403	
Sedatives	0.9359		0.7020		0.5842		0.4113		0.7520	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)³	0.0377		0.1196		0.7116		0.0266		0.1051	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

² Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

³ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.10C Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	860	812	177	168	832	791	442	403	673	665
Any Mental Illness	546	560	126	131	526	544	309	307	409	420
Serious Mental Illness	254	279	60	71	248	267	155	159	197	211
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	469	460	113	103	451	450	255	256	357	357
No Mental Illness	1,086	1,049	220	212	1,067	1,015	505	469	920	878
Major Depressive Episode ¹	316	334	81	92	303	323	174	176	246	257
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	1,204	1,161	249	238	1,173	1,130	580	544	984	964
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	235	229	74	85	224	209	137	131	174	162
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1,213	1,193	258	234	1,187	1,162	597	570	1,001	989

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.10D Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.35	0.33	0.51	0.49	0.40	0.38	0.45	0.41	0.62	0.60
Any Mental Illness	0.68	0.70	1.07	1.00	0.80	0.83	0.90	0.82	1.44	1.47
Serious Mental Illness	1.18	1.12	2.00	1.87	1.38	1.28	1.55	1.39	2.49	2.46
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.79	0.82	1.23	1.20	0.92	0.96	1.02	1.00	1.66	1.67
No Mental Illness	0.39	0.36	0.56	0.54	0.44	0.41	0.48	0.45	0.67	0.63
Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.00	1.02	1.41	1.45	1.20	1.22	1.26	1.27	2.24	2.25
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.37	0.35	0.54	0.51	0.41	0.39	0.46	0.43	0.64	0.62
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1.29	1.31	1.71	1.62	1.69	1.75	1.84	1.78	3.28	3.48
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.36	0.34	0.53	0.49	0.40	0.38	0.46	0.42	0.62	0.61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.10P Any Use of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.0021		0.0000		0.0322		0.2603		0.0612	
Any Mental Illness	0.3262		0.0065		0.7400		0.6456		0.3828	
Serious Mental Illness	0.9575		0.2823		0.6529		0.6688		0.7187	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.2293		0.0055		0.5628		0.9065		0.3491	
No Mental Illness	0.0012		0.0000		0.0145		0.1077		0.0538	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.3787		0.0332		0.8571		0.9730		0.8051	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.0025		0.0000		0.0299		0.2527		0.0591	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.0930		0.4435		0.1553		0.3728		0.2877	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.0036		0.0000		0.0482		0.3049		0.0826	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.11C Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	848	762	165	153	818	742	420	379	662	631
Any Mental Illness	500	506	108	104	481	495	276	274	373	389
Serious Mental Illness	221	245	50	56	216	238	134	135	173	196
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	420	413	98	85	405	409	229	231	318	327
No Mental Illness	977	913	187	170	953	888	455	416	826	765
Major Depressive Episode ¹	284	297	70	72	272	290	158	152	216	233
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	1,072	1,011	208	186	1,043	989	518	482	877	839
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	206	205	63	71	195	190	119	111	151	151
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1,096	1,028	211	182	1,071	1,007	535	502	900	851

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.11D Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.35	0.31	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.35	0.43	0.38	0.61	0.57
Any Mental Illness	0.76	0.74	1.08	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.92	0.84	1.60	1.58
Serious Mental Illness	1.42	1.33	2.05	2.02	1.66	1.55	1.74	1.61	3.24	3.13
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.85	0.83	1.23	1.15	0.98	0.96	1.04	0.99	1.79	1.74
No Mental Illness	0.37	0.34	0.52	0.50	0.42	0.38	0.46	0.43	0.64	0.60
Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.15	1.14	1.46	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.40	1.44	2.63	2.57
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.36	0.32	0.50	0.47	0.40	0.36	0.44	0.40	0.61	0.58
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1.43	1.37	1.67	1.69	1.90	1.82	1.99	1.84	3.67	3.73
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.35	0.31	0.49	0.46	0.40	0.35	0.43	0.40	0.61	0.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.11P Any Use of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.0000		0.0000		0.0009		0.0195		0.0087	
Any Mental Illness	0.3258		0.0000		0.9238		0.8641		0.9558	
Serious Mental Illness	0.9592		0.0032		0.2865		0.7204		0.2053	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.2126		0.0001		0.6833		0.8794		0.6243	
No Mental Illness	0.0000		0.0000		0.0001		0.0049		0.0025	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.1097		0.0002		0.5988		0.2989		0.9207	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.0000		0.0000		0.0007		0.0337		0.0054	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.4076		0.0333		0.9946		0.7230		0.7439	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.0000		0.0000		0.0006		0.0211		0.0061	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.12C Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	617	587	115	111	599	573	300	282	496	485
Any Mental Illness	388	397	74	77	378	384	216	207	302	306
Serious Mental Illness	208	234	44	44	204	226	125	119	158	184
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	317	297	63	60	309	289	173	156	257	242
No Mental Illness	518	510	99	86	513	500	237	227	450	442
Major Depressive Episode ¹	239	266	54	57	232	257	127	128	188	211
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	620	590	113	104	608	579	296	274	506	500
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	179	163	49	51	174	155	103	99	137	117
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	635	631	117	104	623	620	304	291	520	540

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.12D Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.25	0.24	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.45	0.44
Any Mental Illness	0.72	0.70	0.86	0.89	0.84	0.82	0.87	0.77	1.54	1.51
Serious Mental Illness	1.51	1.52	2.08	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.86	1.66	3.24	3.55
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.78	0.73	0.93	0.97	0.91	0.84	0.94	0.84	1.69	1.58
No Mental Illness	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.44	0.41
Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.14	1.23	1.38	1.28	1.41	1.49	1.39	1.38	2.60	2.80
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.25	0.23	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.45	0.42
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1.42	1.34	1.45	1.45	1.91	1.79	1.99	1.84	3.64	3.62
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.25	0.24	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.45	0.44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.12P Any Use of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.3029		0.0902		0.4498		0.1852		0.8827	
Any Mental Illness	0.0596		0.7272		0.0548		0.2254		0.0945	
Serious Mental Illness	0.2508		0.6358		0.3488		0.3009		0.8029	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.0748		0.6333		0.0676		0.2671		0.1047	
No Mental Illness	0.7067		0.0302		0.9880		0.3518		0.6350	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.1367		0.2606		0.2366		0.2006		0.5156	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.5375		0.1328		0.6975		0.4535		0.9532	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.0176		0.7934		0.0184		0.1741		0.0531	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.5433		0.0426		0.7676		0.2774		0.8244	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.13C Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	351	358	130	139	314	327	211	231	236	239
Any Mental Illness	219	217	74	84	203	203	142	148	146	140
Serious Mental Illness	110	120	37	45	102	112	79	76	69	84
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	187	175	62	68	175	163	118	122	131	111
No Mental Illness	287	291	121	124	255	262	166	174	191	197
Major Depressive Episode ¹	137	137	51	58	128	126	91	87	95	94
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	329	349	136	145	294	313	195	221	219	230
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	107	108	44	54	95	92	72	63	59	70
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	349	364	142	144	312	331	203	235	240	238

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.13D Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.14	0.15	0.37	0.40	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.22
Any Mental Illness	0.47	0.46	0.84	0.93	0.53	0.52	0.64	0.65	0.91	0.84
Serious Mental Illness	1.04	1.04	1.74	1.80	1.19	1.21	1.45	1.29	2.10	2.54
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.52	0.49	0.92	1.07	0.59	0.55	0.70	0.72	1.03	0.83
No Mental Illness	0.14	0.14	0.40	0.40	0.14	0.15	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.20
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.79	0.77	1.23	1.31	0.96	0.92	1.16	1.06	1.73	1.68
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.14	0.15	0.38	0.41	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.21
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1.03	1.02	1.33	1.47	1.30	1.28	1.59	1.44	2.03	2.49
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.14	0.15	0.39	0.40	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.13P Any Use of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.0232		0.4410		0.0240		0.0488		0.2001	
Any Mental Illness	0.2228		0.0916		0.4628		0.3511		0.8324	
Serious Mental Illness	0.0343		0.7218		0.0417		0.5259		0.0422	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.9680		0.0998		0.6928		0.5539		0.3513	
No Mental Illness	0.0800		0.8034		0.0324		0.0720		0.2007	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.1797		0.5313		0.2687		0.2516		0.6265	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.0519		0.6476		0.0364		0.0503		0.2918	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.1719		0.5243		0.2562		0.9161		0.1218	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.0601		0.7295		0.0416		0.0351		0.3705	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.14C Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	434	464	63	65	426	457	200	185	373	400
Any Mental Illness	270	298	44	46	266	293	144	134	216	249
Serious Mental Illness	152	181	25	29	149	179	84	80	121	158
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	217	220	36	34	215	217	112	107	180	189
No Mental Illness	384	394	48	46	379	392	153	148	344	355
Major Depressive Episode ¹	182	201	30	35	178	198	95	92	143	175
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	429	437	57	54	423	434	186	170	376	395
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	128	123	29	32	125	119	69	61	105	102
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	445	482	57	57	440	480	199	185	386	429

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.14D Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.34	0.36
Any Mental Illness	0.55	0.59	0.56	0.57	0.65	0.70	0.62	0.59	1.26	1.33
Serious Mental Illness	1.33	1.44	1.33	1.33	1.59	1.75	1.50	1.32	3.23	3.88
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.69	0.70	0.65	0.64	1.32	1.32
No Mental Illness	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.34	0.35
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.99	1.06	0.84	0.88	1.24	1.32	1.16	1.14	2.36	2.68
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.34	0.35
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1.17	1.09	0.96	1.01	1.59	1.51	1.50	1.30	3.29	3.31
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.34	0.36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.14P Any Use of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.9705		0.5936		1.0000		0.5153		0.7628	
Any Mental Illness	0.8302		0.5887		0.7269		0.2955		0.8949	
Serious Mental Illness	0.8399		0.7151		0.8612		0.1461		0.3948	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.8075		0.9821		0.7316		0.6235		0.7886	
No Mental Illness	0.9325		0.1809		0.9500		0.9511		0.9342	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.9231		0.6295		0.9384		0.9934		0.9535	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.9163		0.3150		0.9872		0.6019		0.8373	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.0937		0.9764		0.0946		0.0351		0.5825	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.6680		0.4744		0.6363		0.9915		0.6212	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Use of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as (a) the use of one's own prescription medication as directed by a doctor or (b) misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.15C Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	375	365	127	131	345	335	229	219	257	251
Any Mental Illness	235	245	78	87	220	224	154	152	164	164
Serious Mental Illness	125	141	41	50	117	130	83	87	85	95
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	193	194	66	67	181	183	128	122	134	132
No Mental Illness	294	291	120	115	270	268	184	170	199	206
Major Depressive Episode ¹	137	157	53	63	124	141	93	93	89	104
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	354	343	136	135	324	316	217	214	238	236
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	116	134	52	62	106	117	77	74	72	91
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	356	359	136	133	330	330	222	220	246	247

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.15D Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.15	0.15	0.36	0.38	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.23
Any Mental Illness	0.48	0.50	0.89	0.96	0.55	0.55	0.67	0.65	0.99	0.96
Serious Mental Illness	1.16	1.17	1.93	2.00	1.30	1.35	1.48	1.39	2.47	2.82
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.52	0.53	0.97	1.06	0.60	0.60	0.75	0.73	1.03	0.98
No Mental Illness	0.14	0.14	0.38	0.37	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.21
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.80	0.85	1.30	1.38	0.92	0.99	1.14	1.10	1.61	1.82
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.15	0.15	0.38	0.38	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	1.08	1.17	1.52	1.66	1.38	1.50	1.65	1.58	2.34	3.05
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.15	0.15	0.37	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.15P Misuse of Prescription Psychotherapeutics in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.6151		0.1432		0.8991		0.8312		0.6790	
Any Mental Illness	0.9779		0.5130		0.8865		0.9613		0.9093	
Serious Mental Illness	0.2039		0.8238		0.2456		0.4516		0.4688	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.3710		0.7317		0.3579		0.5720		0.6144	
No Mental Illness	0.3642		0.0156		0.9610		0.6780		0.6526	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.4534		0.4799		0.6322		0.9975		0.4858	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.4395		0.0472		0.9520		0.9477		0.8423	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.4636		0.5997		0.6346		0.7148		0.4047	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.4695		0.0317		0.9143		0.9816		0.8057	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.16C Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	303	280	92	92	287	264	195	173	206	206
Any Mental Illness	205	196	60	65	195	184	132	121	141	136
Serious Mental Illness	107	112	31	37	101	106	72	72	74	80
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	167	157	50	52	159	148	108	98	114	110
No Mental Illness	229	221	81	70	216	208	151	133	155	159
Major Depressive Episode ¹	114	121	41	42	105	114	80	75	72	87
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	276	260	90	84	260	243	182	167	187	187
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	105	110	38	48	98	99	69	61	66	79
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	283	274	90	82	268	257	185	173	195	198

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.16D Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.27	0.14	0.13	0.20	0.17	0.19	0.19
Any Mental Illness	0.43	0.41	0.74	0.80	0.50	0.46	0.59	0.54	0.87	0.82
Serious Mental Illness	1.03	0.99	1.54	1.62	1.18	1.17	1.35	1.26	2.21	2.46
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.46	0.43	0.80	0.88	0.53	0.49	0.65	0.59	0.89	0.82
No Mental Illness	0.11	0.11	0.28	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.17
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.69	0.69	1.06	1.02	0.81	0.84	1.02	0.95	1.34	1.56
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.12	0.11	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.12	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.98	1.01	1.22	1.40	1.29	1.31	1.54	1.37	2.16	2.73
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.16P Misuse of Pain Relievers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.0223		0.0001		0.2815		0.0794		0.8301	
Any Mental Illness	0.1001		0.2614		0.1830		0.2226		0.5674	
Serious Mental Illness	0.8363		0.1208		0.5073		0.6055		0.7626	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.0269		0.5209		0.0421		0.0546		0.4178	
No Mental Illness	0.0692		0.0000		0.6352		0.1626		0.5394	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.5408		0.1009		0.9278		0.5074		0.5737	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.0221		0.0003		0.2457		0.1388		0.8942	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.6246		0.6241		0.7263		0.1969		0.5640	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.0291		0.0000		0.3581		0.1752		0.9623	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.17C Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	205	203	78	79	190	183	133	115	140	145
Any Mental Illness	138	143	49	51	129	128	93	92	91	95
Serious Mental Illness	85	88	29	33	79	81	54	60	57	54
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	111	113	39	39	103	103	76	69	71	78
No Mental Illness	150	151	65	60	140	139	93	80	109	111
Major Depressive Episode ¹	94	94	35	41	88	85	57	63	65	57
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	178	182	72	70	166	166	117	99	122	133
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	76	83	38	40	67	73	48	49	46	54
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	186	190	73	70	175	175	121	106	130	137

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.17D Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13
Any Mental Illness	0.31	0.31	0.60	0.64	0.35	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.58	0.58
Serious Mental Illness	0.83	0.79	1.51	1.49	0.95	0.91	1.05	1.04	1.76	1.73
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.32	0.32	0.63	0.66	0.36	0.35	0.47	0.43	0.58	0.60
No Mental Illness	0.08	0.07	0.23	0.21	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.56	0.55	0.95	1.00	0.68	0.65	0.75	0.81	1.20	1.06
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.22	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.76	0.80	1.19	1.20	0.95	1.02	1.14	1.10	1.59	1.98
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.17P Misuse of Tranquilizers in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.8034		0.9178		0.8860		0.3916		0.5640	
Any Mental Illness	0.9198		0.4166		0.8820		0.7901		0.9034	
Serious Mental Illness	0.7343		0.4412		0.9728		0.7455		0.6482	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.8183		0.9065		0.8550		0.4615		0.5680	
No Mental Illness	0.5130		0.3605		0.8183		0.2974		0.5935	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.0000		0.5719		0.7791		0.5703		0.3580	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.9445		0.6502		0.8338		0.3173		0.2498	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.6341		0.5643		0.8796		0.8227		0.7385	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.7329		0.5934		0.9543		0.4315		0.5300	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.18C Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	171	185	96	104	132	142	115	124	65	75
Any Mental Illness	107	110	53	59	92	93	82	80	38	50
Serious Mental Illness	59	67	26	33	52	58	45	45	26	34
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	84	85	42	46	72	73	67	65	28	36
No Mental Illness	132	142	87	90	98	108	82	96	53	57
Major Depressive Episode ¹	67	76	38	43	56	62	51	50	28	34
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	157	166	96	105	120	123	105	112	59	62
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	58	67	33	40	48	51	43	40	21	28
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	157	170	97	102	120	132	104	119	62	70

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.18D Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.07	0.08	0.27	0.30	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.07
Any Mental Illness	0.24	0.24	0.65	0.69	0.25	0.25	0.39	0.37	0.25	0.31
Serious Mental Illness	0.60	0.63	1.37	1.45	0.64	0.67	0.88	0.81	0.83	1.12
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.25	0.25	0.68	0.78	0.26	0.25	0.42	0.41	0.23	0.27
No Mental Illness	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.31	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.06
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.41	0.45	0.99	1.05	0.45	0.48	0.68	0.67	0.53	0.64
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.31	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.06
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.59	0.67	1.05	1.20	0.69	0.75	1.02	0.94	0.75	1.06
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.29	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.18P Misuse of Stimulants in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.0653		0.6206		0.0379		0.0629		0.3029	
Any Mental Illness	0.2150		0.2291		0.4027		0.5337		0.4089	
Serious Mental Illness	0.1708		0.5392		0.2891		0.5883		0.3377	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.6568		0.3517		0.8216		0.7740		0.7531	
No Mental Illness	0.2403		0.7893		0.0593		0.0644		0.5526	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.1011		0.2048		0.3110		0.4485		0.4202	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.2342		0.9729		0.0759		0.0682		0.6274	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.2556		0.5440		0.4116		0.5868		0.6032	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.1302		0.9059		0.0468		0.0667		0.3486	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.19C Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	111	116	26	30	109	112	70	62	86	93
Any Mental Illness	72	76	17	22	70	73	45	47	54	57
Serious Mental Illness	45	41	11	14	43	40	31	33	31	23
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	56	63	14	16	55	61	32	33	44	52
No Mental Illness	84	90	21	21	81	87	53	43	62	74
Major Depressive Episode ¹	47	44	12	15	46	43	33	33	33	27
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	103	108	24	26	100	105	62	53	80	90
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	35	32	12	16	33	30	25	20	21	*
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	108	112	24	25	106	108	67	58	84	91

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.19D Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08
Any Mental Illness	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.29	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.35	0.35
Serious Mental Illness	0.45	0.39	0.63	0.67	0.53	0.47	0.62	0.61	1.00	0.74
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.17	0.18	0.24	0.29	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.36	0.40
No Mental Illness	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.41	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.45	0.64	0.50
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.09
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.35	0.32	0.42	0.54	0.47	0.43	0.60	0.47	0.76	*
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.19P Misuse of Sedatives in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Level and Status of Mental Illness, Past Year Status of Major Depressive Episode, Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide, and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Total	0.9359		0.8547		0.8890		0.6775		0.6221	
Any Mental Illness	0.7020		0.3456		0.8912		0.6944		0.9046	
Serious Mental Illness	0.5842		0.9120		0.5391		0.8770		0.3979	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.4113		0.3479		0.5444		0.5828		0.7283	
No Mental Illness	0.7520		0.2313		0.9921		0.3279		0.4919	
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.8226		0.5925		0.6908		0.9393		0.5364	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.7512		0.4909		0.6114		0.8363		0.4566	
Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.3580		0.4448		0.1713		0.1706		*	
No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	0.6490		0.4689		0.5188		0.8714		0.5021	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.20C Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
PAST YEAR										
Tobacco Products ¹	749	749	399	397	179	198	333	328	765	756
Cigarettes	719	719	378	378	171	190	312	310	668	681
Smokeless Tobacco	309	300	122	123	62	58	103	108	290	266
Cigars	436	387	177	192	83	96	151	163	402	349
Alcohol	774	804	547	551	237	259	481	470	1,405	1,365
PAST MONTH										
Tobacco Products ¹	692	717	374	374	168	189	313	309	688	692
Cigarettes	673	676	356	356	164	183	293	291	612	623
Daily Cigarette Use ²	545	540	292	286	142	142	235	230	470	466
Smokeless Tobacco	282	267	100	107	41	53	90	92	267	237
Cigars	321	299	136	143	64	76	118	122	293	270
Pipe Tobacco	138	132	81	70	41	31	69	59	115	118
Alcohol	832	822	479	476	203	222	423	407	1,266	1,206
Binge Alcohol Use ³	714	701	331	312	149	159	288	264	753	716
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	381	374	160	165	80	80	141	146	359	329

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.20D Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
PAST YEAR										
Tobacco Products ¹	0.31	0.31	0.70	0.73	1.42	1.47	0.77	0.78	0.33	0.32
Cigarettes	0.30	0.29	0.70	0.69	1.43	1.44	0.76	0.75	0.30	0.30
Smokeless Tobacco	0.13	0.12	0.28	0.28	0.63	0.56	0.30	0.31	0.14	0.13
Cigars	0.18	0.16	0.39	0.42	0.81	0.87	0.43	0.47	0.20	0.17
Alcohol	0.32	0.33	0.68	0.70	1.38	1.43	0.77	0.80	0.36	0.36
PAST MONTH										
Tobacco Products ¹	0.29	0.29	0.69	0.71	1.40	1.42	0.75	0.76	0.30	0.31
Cigarettes	0.28	0.28	0.68	0.67	1.40	1.41	0.73	0.72	0.28	0.28
Daily Cigarette Use ²	0.22	0.22	0.59	0.58	1.27	1.17	0.63	0.62	0.22	0.22
Smokeless Tobacco	0.12	0.11	0.23	0.24	0.42	0.51	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.12
Cigars	0.13	0.12	0.31	0.32	0.64	0.71	0.34	0.35	0.14	0.13
Pipe Tobacco	0.06	0.05	0.19	0.16	0.41	0.30	0.20	0.17	0.06	0.06
Alcohol	0.34	0.34	0.73	0.75	1.49	1.46	0.82	0.86	0.39	0.38
Binge Alcohol Use ³	0.29	0.29	0.62	0.63	1.34	1.27	0.70	0.70	0.33	0.32
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	0.16	0.15	0.35	0.36	0.79	0.73	0.41	0.42	0.17	0.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.20P Tobacco Product and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Substance	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
PAST YEAR										
Tobacco Products ¹	0.0851		0.3309		0.5711		0.1220		0.1010	
Cigarettes	0.4293		0.2123		0.9068		0.0997		0.6634	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.1335		0.3052		0.2334		0.5711		0.2109	
Cigars	0.0063		0.8747		0.3330		0.7042		0.0013	
Alcohol	0.0486		0.3192		0.5612		0.1402		0.0820	
PAST MONTH										
Tobacco Products ¹	0.4129		0.3520		0.2674		0.0709		0.5558	
Cigarettes	0.3856		0.2683		0.8983		0.1339		0.5724	
Daily Cigarette Use ²	0.4091		0.6645		0.7110		0.6829		0.3832	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.4911		0.8988		0.2463		0.6592		0.3998	
Cigars	0.5565		0.9731		0.0966		0.3239		0.4889	
Pipe Tobacco	0.7556		0.6781		0.8229		0.5223		0.8959	
Alcohol	0.0298		0.6458		0.4907		0.3727		0.0334	
Binge Alcohol Use ³	0.1044		0.3755		0.8447		0.3566		0.1475	
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	0.0376		0.4796		0.5882		0.6146		0.0405	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco. Tobacco Product use in the past year excludes past year pipe tobacco use, but includes past month pipe tobacco use.

² Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

³ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.21C Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/ Substance Use Disorder Status	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	611	583	133	148	580	574	337	323	454	448
No Substance Use Disorder	603	625	141	153	578	613	344	342	464	478
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	97	88	42	39	87	78	65	64	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	251	256	80	88	238	238	172	184	160	158
Illicit Drugs	166	162	60	64	154	147	114	115	103	96
Alcohol	206	213	69	73	194	199	140	148	136	133
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	288	297	74	82	278	283	179	177	214	219
No Substance Use Disorder	257	273	61	68	250	264	157	157	195	209
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	59	52	25	24	52	47	40	34	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	125	142	42	50	117	130	88	99	76	81
Illicit Drugs	97	100	37	41	87	89	66	68	57	54
Alcohol	101	109	34	38	94	103	72	75	61	69
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS EXCLUDING SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	527	522	125	126	503	515	294	284	399	413
No Substance Use Disorder	535	551	128	128	512	540	300	295	410	430
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	79	69	35	30	72	61	53	51	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	211	207	69	70	202	195	145	143	138	136
Illicit Drugs	137	125	49	48	127	113	89	87	85	74
Alcohol	174	179	60	58	165	169	122	123	117	116

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.21D Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/ Substance Use Disorder Status	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.43	0.28	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.42	0.40
No Substance Use Disorder	0.25	0.24	0.40	0.44	0.27	0.27	0.34	0.32	0.41	0.40
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	2.48	2.77	2.73	3.12	4.05	4.14	4.35	3.81	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.97	1.03	1.16	1.27	1.25	1.32	1.32	1.41	2.81	2.80
Illicit Drugs	1.51	1.56	1.77	1.88	2.20	2.16	2.28	2.20	5.45	5.67
Alcohol	1.06	1.14	1.40	1.50	1.34	1.45	1.49	1.56	2.93	2.95
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20
No Substance Use Disorder	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.19
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	2.17	2.26	2.20	2.45	3.37	3.43	3.44	3.29	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.59	0.69	0.74	0.87	0.76	0.89	0.84	0.95	1.57	1.77
Illicit Drugs	1.27	1.34	1.31	1.48	1.82	1.89	1.80	1.92	4.65	4.27
Alcohol	0.62	0.71	0.85	0.94	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.97	1.54	1.83
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS EXCLUDING SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	0.22	0.21	0.36	0.36	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.29	0.37	0.37
No Substance Use Disorder	0.22	0.22	0.37	0.38	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.37
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	2.60	2.54	2.84	2.83	4.14	3.84	4.23	3.98	*	*
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.89	0.91	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.18	1.24	1.24	2.57	2.52
Illicit Drugs	1.52	1.49	1.72	1.70	2.19	2.08	2.20	2.12	5.58	5.07
Alcohol	0.98	1.03	1.31	1.33	1.25	1.31	1.41	1.42	2.67	2.67

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.21P Level of Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Level of Mental Illness/ Substance Use Disorder Status	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	0.2644		0.4970		0.3111		0.6362		0.3113	
No Substance Use Disorder	0.3581		0.8031		0.3652		0.9449		0.2309	
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.9318		0.5836		0.7212		0.0491		*	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.1403		0.2693		0.2354		0.0524		0.7978	
Illicit Drugs	0.3507		0.9312		0.3138		0.0228		0.3030	
Alcohol	0.2980		0.4500		0.4016		0.1367		0.7834	
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	0.2042		0.0077		0.5507		0.1474		0.7214	
No Substance Use Disorder	0.5697		0.0547		0.8951		0.2806		0.5303	
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.6431		0.7186		0.4935		0.3748		*	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.0295		0.0269		0.1247		0.1464		0.4686	
Illicit Drugs	0.1366		0.1877		0.2675		0.1098		0.9670	
Alcohol	0.1313		0.3013		0.2241		0.4180		0.3658	
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS EXCLUDING SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	0.5901		0.3565		0.4170		0.6993		0.1834	
No Substance Use Disorder	0.4851		0.4122		0.3500		0.4661		0.0940	
Substance Use Disorder										
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.7629		0.7790		0.8420		0.2285		*	
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.9024		0.7282		0.7938		0.2608		0.4440	
Illicit Drugs	0.7294		0.3344		0.9630		0.3389		0.3088	
Alcohol	0.8375		0.8944		0.8662		0.2832		0.3804	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.22C Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	217	220	166	162	97	100	137	125	135	142
18-25	89	93	60	64	37	41	49	48	72	71
26 or Older	196	192	154	147	87	89	127	113	123	119
26-49	150	143	114	115	66	68	89	87	100	84
50 or Older	123	124	103	96	57	54	85	74	73	83
MALE	180	177	136	121	76	64	114	99	118	125
18-25	71	74	46	47	23	30	40	37	59	61
26 or Older	163	156	126	111	72	57	105	89	105	105
26-49	127	117	96	88	53	42	78	71	86	74
50 or Older	99	101	82	69	*	*	67	55	61	75
FEMALE	117	123	96	107	61	70	75	78	71	61
18-25	54	52	42	43	29	28	30	31	37	30
26 or Older	102	109	87	96	52	64	69	72	60	53
26-49	73	76	59	67	40	49	43	47	44	40
50 or Older	73	78	62	69	32	39	53	53	40	36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.22D Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.09	0.09	0.36	0.35	0.94	0.91	0.39	0.36	0.07	0.07
18-25	0.26	0.27	0.69	0.78	1.80	1.77	0.77	0.82	0.25	0.25
26 or Older	0.09	0.09	0.41	0.38	1.03	1.03	0.44	0.39	0.07	0.07
26-49	0.15	0.14	0.52	0.52	1.27	1.20	0.55	0.54	0.13	0.11
50 or Older	0.11	0.11	0.65	0.58	1.75	1.73	0.69	0.56	0.08	0.09
MALE	0.15	0.15	0.74	0.66	1.99	1.65	0.79	0.70	0.12	0.12
18-25	0.41	0.43	1.32	1.35	3.16	3.42	1.44	1.46	0.39	0.41
26 or Older	0.16	0.15	0.84	0.74	2.28	1.84	0.90	0.76	0.12	0.12
26-49	0.26	0.24	1.06	0.98	2.71	2.06	1.13	1.03	0.21	0.18
50 or Older	0.19	0.19	1.40	1.16	*	*	1.44	1.12	0.13	0.16
FEMALE	0.09	0.10	0.36	0.38	0.95	1.01	0.37	0.38	0.07	0.06
18-25	0.31	0.30	0.85	0.89	2.24	1.85	0.82	0.94	0.28	0.23
26 or Older	0.09	0.10	0.39	0.41	1.00	1.15	0.40	0.41	0.07	0.06
26-49	0.15	0.15	0.47	0.52	1.23	1.39	0.46	0.50	0.12	0.10
50 or Older	0.13	0.13	0.63	0.66	1.56	1.89	0.68	0.64	0.08	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.22P Illicit Drug Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.2708		0.5613		0.7276		0.2868		0.1504	
18-25	0.5453		0.5212		0.7448		0.3618		0.6678	
26 or Older	0.4021		0.7527		0.7105		0.5063		0.1953	
26-49	0.2807		0.6548		0.7529		0.8656		0.0144	
50 or Older	0.9923		0.4009		0.9454		0.3238		0.3845	
MALE	0.0687		0.0488		0.4202		0.0686		0.3870	
18-25	0.5951		0.1517		0.7671		0.1082		0.8213	
26 or Older	0.0931		0.1139		0.4065		0.1796		0.3120	
26-49	0.0587		0.4892		0.3133		0.7813		0.0246	
50 or Older	0.7055		0.1241		*		0.1014		0.2948	
FEMALE	0.4777		0.1266		0.1503		0.5244		0.1543	
18-25	0.7566		0.6053		0.8796		0.7568		0.2173	
26 or Older	0.3026		0.1307		0.1379		0.4780		0.3749	
26-49	0.3357		0.0685		0.1294		0.4191		0.2779	
50 or Older	0.6068		0.5994		0.6454		0.6997		0.9036	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.23C Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group:
Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016**

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	348	346	206	213	101	109	174	179	278	276
18-25	112	111	69	73	34	38	60	58	99	94
26 or Older	322	324	194	199	94	103	165	169	262	259
26-49	224	202	140	148	72	75	122	123	186	162
50 or Older	233	232	136	133	61	69	117	116	195	195
MALE	286	273	160	159	81	84	139	133	247	239
18-25	82	83	46	47	22	25	41	38	77	73
26 or Older	269	261	153	150	78	80	133	127	236	228
26-49	188	166	115	112	56	46	100	99	164	144
50 or Older	198	192	101	101	53	*	85	81	177	175
FEMALE	188	193	128	133	63	68	109	116	137	137
18-25	70	72	50	55	27	29	43	45	53	56
26 or Older	167	176	116	126	57	61	99	112	124	123
26-49	110	122	82	92	48	55	68	74	83	82
50 or Older	132	128	89	87	30	25	80	83	103	92

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.23D Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group:
Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016**

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.44	0.45	0.97	0.95	0.48	0.51	0.14	0.14
18-25	0.32	0.32	0.81	0.83	1.70	1.59	0.90	0.92	0.33	0.33
26 or Older	0.15	0.15	0.50	0.51	1.10	1.14	0.55	0.57	0.15	0.15
26-49	0.23	0.20	0.63	0.64	1.33	1.24	0.72	0.72	0.23	0.20
50 or Older	0.21	0.21	0.85	0.79	1.84	2.14	0.92	0.85	0.20	0.20
MALE	0.24	0.23	0.84	0.87	2.04	2.04	0.94	0.94	0.24	0.23
18-25	0.47	0.48	1.35	1.38	3.11	3.11	1.53	1.45	0.49	0.48
26 or Older	0.27	0.26	0.99	0.99	2.38	2.42	1.09	1.08	0.27	0.26
26-49	0.39	0.34	1.22	1.20	2.75	2.20	1.35	1.35	0.39	0.34
50 or Older	0.39	0.37	1.70	1.65	4.39	*	1.79	1.64	0.38	0.37
FEMALE	0.15	0.15	0.46	0.47	0.98	0.97	0.52	0.55	0.14	0.14
18-25	0.40	0.42	0.98	1.02	2.11	1.89	1.13	1.20	0.40	0.43
26 or Older	0.15	0.16	0.51	0.54	1.07	1.11	0.57	0.62	0.14	0.14
26-49	0.22	0.24	0.63	0.69	1.45	1.48	0.71	0.77	0.22	0.22
50 or Older	0.23	0.22	0.89	0.82	1.47	1.21	1.01	0.97	0.21	0.19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.23P Alcohol Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.1861		0.6533		0.7134		0.4288		0.1244	
18-25	0.5007		0.9312		0.4935		0.8853		0.3787	
26 or Older	0.2618		0.6823		0.6038		0.4320		0.2039	
26-49	0.2034		0.8100		0.7646		0.6906		0.0596	
50 or Older	0.7300		0.4706		0.3461		0.1845		0.9501	
MALE	0.0931		0.5838		0.8048		0.4323		0.0892	
18-25	0.2959		0.3651		0.9825		0.2684		0.4412	
26 or Older	0.1571		0.7602		0.8081		0.6316		0.1336	
26-49	0.0784		0.8391		0.1751		0.6695		0.0484	
50 or Older	0.7474		0.8542		*		0.2895		0.7581	
FEMALE	0.9420		0.9838		0.7104		0.7776		0.8877	
18-25	0.8736		0.4938		0.4067		0.2293		0.6599	
26 or Older	0.9302		0.8355		0.5399		0.5575		0.9307	
26-49	0.7293		0.4918		0.4031		0.9089		0.7516	
50 or Older	0.8938		0.4336		0.6481		0.4710		0.7057	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.24C Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	386	393	251	256	125	142	211	207	300	306
18-25	128	129	80	88	42	50	69	70	117	113
26 or Older	355	363	238	238	117	130	202	195	277	282
26-49	255	234	172	184	88	99	145	143	202	178
50 or Older	248	254	160	158	76	81	138	136	204	207
MALE	315	303	194	187	98	101	167	152	262	263
18-25	96	99	56	59	27	35	50	48	93	91
26 or Older	293	285	184	174	94	95	158	142	245	246
26-49	209	187	140	139	69	64	117	114	177	157
50 or Older	210	210	120	116	63	*	100	95	181	184
FEMALE	217	222	153	166	80	91	128	136	153	147
18-25	80	77	58	65	32	36	48	50	61	61
26 or Older	193	204	140	156	73	82	118	132	137	133
26-49	130	140	98	111	59	69	79	86	91	90
50 or Older	145	146	102	108	41	45	91	98	112	99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.24D Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.16	0.16	0.51	0.53	1.14	1.21	0.57	0.58	0.15	0.15
18-25	0.37	0.37	0.88	0.94	1.90	1.89	0.99	1.08	0.39	0.38
26 or Older	0.17	0.17	0.59	0.60	1.31	1.41	0.66	0.65	0.16	0.16
26-49	0.26	0.24	0.73	0.77	1.53	1.58	0.83	0.82	0.25	0.22
50 or Older	0.23	0.23	0.98	0.92	2.19	2.48	1.07	0.99	0.21	0.21
MALE	0.27	0.26	0.96	0.96	2.31	2.31	1.07	1.02	0.25	0.25
18-25	0.55	0.57	1.51	1.58	3.57	3.58	1.70	1.76	0.58	0.57
26 or Older	0.29	0.28	1.12	1.09	2.68	2.73	1.25	1.16	0.27	0.28
26-49	0.43	0.38	1.37	1.42	3.02	2.91	1.51	1.50	0.41	0.37
50 or Older	0.41	0.41	1.94	1.85	4.99	*	2.04	1.87	0.39	0.39
FEMALE	0.17	0.18	0.54	0.58	1.22	1.29	0.61	0.65	0.15	0.15
18-25	0.46	0.45	1.07	1.13	2.33	2.10	1.21	1.33	0.46	0.46
26 or Older	0.18	0.19	0.61	0.66	1.34	1.47	0.68	0.74	0.16	0.15
26-49	0.26	0.28	0.74	0.81	1.70	1.80	0.81	0.88	0.24	0.23
50 or Older	0.25	0.25	1.02	1.02	1.97	2.16	1.14	1.15	0.22	0.20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.24P Substance Use Disorder in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Gender, and Age Group:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Gender/ Age Group	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)
TOTAL	0.2260		0.8808		0.3471		0.4030		0.0817	
18-25	0.8166		0.6301		0.6564		0.9933		0.4437	
26 or Older	0.2602		0.7969		0.4623		0.4463		0.1297	
26-49	0.2026		0.6231		0.9234		0.6810		0.0236	
50 or Older	0.7622		0.4628		0.4244		0.2096		0.9931	
MALE	0.0518		0.2728		0.9881		0.1960		0.0771	
18-25	0.3956		0.2767		0.5738		0.0964		0.6352	
26 or Older	0.0831		0.4105		0.8445		0.4070		0.0992	
26-49	0.0434		0.7561		0.1684		0.7530		0.0203	
50 or Older	0.6215		0.4387		*		0.1621		0.8684	
FEMALE	0.5256		0.3016		0.1451		0.8576		0.6280	
18-25	0.5310		0.1026		0.8924		0.1282		0.5272	
26 or Older	0.5976		0.5464		0.1717		0.8568		0.8454	
26-49	0.5130		0.2092		0.1656		0.7666		0.5832	
50 or Older	0.8582		0.8698		0.7687		0.7560		0.8255	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.25C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	247	253	75	83	234	236	166	179	159	157
GENDER										
Male	190	184	53	57	181	172	135	136	118	115
Female	153	165	55	60	140	155	97	108	102	107
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	226	233	67	72	212	220	151	158	148	155
White	203	215	65	68	190	201	139	146	133	143
Black or African American	85	85	22	24	84	83	51	53	65	61
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	18	3	6	17	17	16	11	*	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	16	4	*	6	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	34	33	17	15	29	32	29	32	5	*
Two or More Races	32	33	14	14	29	30	27	21	11	22
Hispanic or Latino	96	88	38	44	92	74	69	67	56	31
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	171	163	51	52	161	152	125	136	94	74
Part-Time	93	94	43	48	82	79	61	55	57	54
Unemployed	83	63	25	28	79	57	50	54	62	19
Other ¹	132	158	38	35	126	153	82	74	95	132

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.25D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.24	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.14
GENDER										
Male	0.16	0.16	0.30	0.33	0.18	0.17	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.22
Female	0.12	0.13	0.31	0.35	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.17	0.18
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.11	0.11	0.24	0.26	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.16
White	0.13	0.13	0.31	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.24	0.16	0.17
Black or African American	0.30	0.28	0.42	0.48	0.35	0.33	0.42	0.42	0.57	0.51
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.30	1.20	1.50	2.29	1.54	1.37	2.66	1.87	*	2.14
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.02	1.48	2.54	*	1.39	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.24	0.26	0.83	0.72	0.24	0.29	0.40	0.48	0.10	*
Two or More Races	0.83	0.80	1.52	1.71	0.96	0.92	1.76	1.24	0.72	1.34
Hispanic or Latino	0.25	0.23	0.50	0.59	0.30	0.24	0.36	0.34	0.51	0.27
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.14	0.13	0.33	0.35	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.18
Part-Time	0.28	0.28	0.46	0.50	0.34	0.33	0.54	0.49	0.46	0.43
Unemployed	0.71	0.56	0.69	0.81	0.97	0.71	0.94	1.00	2.11	0.69
Other ¹	0.17	0.19	0.47	0.44	0.17	0.21	0.45	0.41	0.17	0.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.25P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7313		0.4435		0.8670		0.5310		0.7000	
GENDER										
Male	0.4613		0.5482		0.5690		0.8388		0.5616	
Female	0.1499		0.1105		0.3360		0.1731		0.9307	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3369		0.2787		0.4674		0.4130		0.8114	
White	0.4157		0.4296		0.5041		0.3571		0.9528	
Black or African American	0.4308		0.1220		0.6899		0.4614		0.9555	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7539		0.3041		0.9776		0.4443		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6996		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.2713		0.5316		0.3502		0.3678		*	
Two or More Races	0.5814		0.7795		0.5663		0.7946		0.1874	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1488		0.6963		0.1712		0.8102		0.0430	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.8723		0.4305		0.7040		0.4016		0.0518	
Part-Time	0.2556		0.4687		0.4049		0.4694		0.6773	
Unemployed	0.6422		0.0828		0.8750		0.1374		0.0451	
Other ¹	0.9450		0.0871		0.6972		0.1497		0.1230	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.26C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	247	253	75	83	234	236	166	179	159	157
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	113	97	35	39	102	89	76	66	58	60
Midwest	96	94	36	37	90	83	62	63	66	49
South	153	158	40	46	146	150	105	99	100	109
West	125	149	43	43	119	143	85	115	84	84
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	201	199	64	73	193	187	137	155	135	117
Small Metro	124	139	42	44	114	129	91	78	65	101
Nonmetro	82	77	25	25	76	71	51	53	53	44
Urbanized	53	48	16	17	49	44	36	34	33	29
Less Urbanized	59	57	18	17	53	52	35	36	37	33
Completely Rural	28	23	9	9	27	21	12	20	20	6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	122	120	46	45	111	110	82	74	73	82
100-199%	98	121	38	33	92	116	70	89	61	76
200% or More	190	184	55	64	180	169	134	137	124	111
EDUCATION										
< High School	99	89	28	27	94	86	62	60	69	61
High School Graduate	122	129	42	42	116	121	79	70	85	101
Some College/Associate's Degree	147	135	55	61	136	121	103	102	84	74
College Graduate	111	136	29	34	106	133	82	112	70	75
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	176	182	61	74	165	168	114	131	116	109
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	121	121	33	33	116	116	85	88	81	75
Other ⁵	109	121	22	21	108	118	62	48	90	106
No Coverage	102	98	35	27	95	91	79	71	48	58

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.26D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.24	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.14
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.26	0.22	0.57	0.64	0.27	0.24	0.44	0.38	0.29	0.29
Midwest	0.19	0.18	0.48	0.50	0.20	0.19	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.21
South	0.17	0.17	0.31	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.26
West	0.22	0.26	0.52	0.52	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.47	0.34	0.34
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.14	0.14	0.31	0.35	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.20
Small Metro	0.17	0.19	0.35	0.36	0.18	0.21	0.31	0.27	0.19	0.29
Nonmetro	0.23	0.21	0.51	0.54	0.25	0.23	0.41	0.41	0.30	0.24
Urbanized	0.36	0.33	0.71	0.75	0.39	0.35	0.68	0.61	0.48	0.42
Less Urbanized	0.34	0.30	0.79	0.77	0.37	0.32	0.62	0.55	0.43	0.35
Completely Rural	0.67	0.62	1.88	2.23	0.72	0.64	0.80	1.58	0.88	0.31
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.32	0.33	0.44	0.45	0.39	0.40	0.49	0.48	0.64	0.71
100-199%	0.20	0.25	0.44	0.42	0.23	0.28	0.35	0.43	0.29	0.35
200% or More	0.12	0.11	0.32	0.36	0.13	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.14
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.28	0.27	0.49	0.54	0.32	0.31	0.49	0.51	0.41	0.38
High School Graduate	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.39	0.23	0.23	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.34
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.20	0.17	0.36	0.38	0.22	0.20	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.24
College Graduate	0.15	0.18	0.62	0.68	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.30	0.21	0.21
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.11	0.11	0.28	0.33	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.14
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.34	0.34	0.45	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.54	0.52	0.69	0.62
Other ⁵	0.17	0.18	0.71	0.69	0.17	0.18	0.76	0.60	0.16	0.19
No Coverage	0.39	0.40	0.61	0.55	0.46	0.47	0.51	0.50	0.92	1.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.26P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.7313		0.4435		0.8670		0.5310		0.7000	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5115		0.8976		0.4440		0.7371		0.4042	
Midwest	0.5772		0.3675		0.7904		0.2811		0.4632	
South	0.7973		0.1732		0.9164		0.7026		0.7881	
West	0.6206		0.3649		0.4183		0.2938		0.9527	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.9231		0.8219		0.8906		0.3014		0.1723	
Small Metro	0.2352		0.2055		0.3867		0.4855		0.0500	
Nonmetro	0.5521		0.8877		0.6184		0.6079		0.2049	
Urbanized	0.3911		0.9938		0.3857		0.5642		0.5427	
Less Urbanized	0.6751		0.4772		0.8844		0.5891		0.4145	
Completely Rural	0.4849		0.3677		0.6767		0.1563		0.2582	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.7406		0.9749		0.7203		0.5518		0.2250	
100-199%	0.0377		0.8466		0.0193		0.0074		0.6599	
200% or More	0.3650		0.4317		0.1949		0.7381		0.1271	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.7566		0.7359		0.7136		0.8541		0.5723	
High School Graduate	0.8215		0.8686		0.8086		0.3102		0.6308	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.3295		0.9908		0.2860		0.6010		0.2735	
College Graduate	0.0171		0.2331		0.0342		0.0153		0.6533	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.4337		0.0987		0.8776		0.3696		0.4519	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.2485		0.3224		0.3735		0.2811		0.9693	
Other ⁵	0.4506		0.2455		0.5951		0.2212		0.8522	
No Coverage	0.5755		0.0691		0.9762		0.7643		0.6163	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.27C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	124	141	42	49	116	130	87	98	75	81
GENDER										
Male	98	101	27	34	94	94	68	64	63	68
Female	80	91	32	35	73	82	58	68	41	45
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	115	130	38	42	108	120	82	89	69	77
White	107	113	36	35	101	106	77	83	65	64
Black or African American	30	51	10	15	30	48	19	26	23	38
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	9	2	1	15	9	*	5	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Asian	15	11	8	10	13	6	13	6	*	*
Two or More Races	19	26	10	12	17	23	16	13	5	19
Hispanic or Latino	46	47	15	25	44	40	31	31	31	25
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	78	76	26	27	72	70	60	61	40	32
Part-Time	51	54	23	32	43	44	35	31	25	29
Unemployed	47	35	11	14	46	32	32	30	33	11
Other ¹	73	87	21	26	70	83	49	48	50	68

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)* which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.27D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.07
GENDER										
Male	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.20	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13
Female	0.06	0.07	0.18	0.20	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.08
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.08
White	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.08
Black or African American	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.30	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.32
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.18	0.64	0.79	0.22	1.40	0.77	*	0.76	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.83	0.18	*	*	*	0.17	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.11	0.09	0.37	0.45	0.11	0.05	0.19	0.09	*	*
Two or More Races	0.50	0.64	1.12	1.47	0.56	0.71	1.08	0.84	0.32	1.16
Hispanic or Latino	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.34	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.22
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.07	0.06	0.17	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08
Part-Time	0.15	0.16	0.26	0.34	0.18	0.19	0.31	0.28	0.20	0.24
Unemployed	0.41	0.31	0.31	0.42	0.57	0.41	0.63	0.59	1.14	0.39
Other ¹	0.09	0.11	0.26	0.33	0.10	0.11	0.28	0.27	0.09	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.27P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1153		0.0445		0.3186		0.4045		0.5499	
GENDER										
Male	0.8030		0.2311		0.9016		0.4704		0.5769	
Female	0.0321		0.1142		0.0907		0.0557		0.7925	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0838		0.1160		0.1772		0.2842		0.3878	
White	0.4120		0.3084		0.5706		0.4045		0.9378	
Black or African American	0.0209		0.0997		0.0556		0.0534		0.2393	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5317		0.2156		0.6217		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2261		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.7392		0.5152		0.2712		0.2643		*	
Two or More Races	0.1527		0.5372		0.1637		0.6313		0.1264	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9106		0.2106		0.4730		0.6773		0.5495	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.5348		0.4055		0.6858		0.4568		0.7025	
Part-Time	0.1783		0.0729		0.6562		0.8227		0.6740	
Unemployed	0.8967		0.1006		0.6882		0.7598		0.2638	
Other ¹	0.2680		0.8694		0.2260		0.6736		0.2047	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.28C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	124	141	42	49	116	130	87	98	75	81
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	54	57	17	23	48	52	39	34	29	38
Midwest	57	55	19	22	54	50	35	39	40	28
South	72	84	20	31	69	78	56	53	40	56
West	71	79	28	25	63	74	49	63	41	36
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	103	113	33	43	97	104	70	82	65	63
Small Metro	58	70	21	26	53	63	45	43	27	43
Nonmetro	44	46	15	13	42	44	33	33	26	27
Urbanized	31	31	9	9	30	29	24	19	18	19
Less Urbanized	29	32	11	8	27	31	21	25	17	18
Completely Rural	14	13	5	3	13	13	9	11	*	6
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	71	69	21	27	68	64	50	43	46	48
100-199%	50	78	17	18	48	76	33	54	32	52
200% or More	92	84	32	38	84	73	66	60	51	41
EDUCATION										
< High School	48	47	12	11	47	46	32	26	33	38
High School Graduate	54	59	22	23	50	54	35	33	36	43
Some College/Associate's Degree	85	83	31	39	79	72	56	62	55	38
College Graduate	55	72	13	12	53	72	50	55	18	44
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	85	102	37	43	76	92	59	74	47	51
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	64	69	16	19	61	66	49	52	35	42
Other ⁵	69	62	10	14	69	60	43	30	55	51
No Coverage	52	46	15	13	50	45	42	32	27	31

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.28D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.07
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.12	0.13	0.28	0.38	0.13	0.14	0.23	0.20	0.14	0.18
Midwest	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.29	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.12
South	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.24	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.13
West	0.12	0.14	0.33	0.31	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.26	0.17	0.14
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.22	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.11
Small Metro	0.08	0.09	0.19	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.13
Nonmetro	0.13	0.13	0.33	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.26	0.15	0.15
Urbanized	0.23	0.22	0.44	0.48	0.26	0.24	0.46	0.36	0.27	0.28
Less Urbanized	0.18	0.17	0.53	0.36	0.20	0.19	0.40	0.39	0.20	0.19
Completely Rural	0.32	0.37	1.17	0.90	0.33	0.41	0.62	0.94	*	0.31
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.24	0.31	0.28	0.40	0.42
100-199%	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.23	0.12	0.18	0.17	0.27	0.15	0.24
200% or More	0.06	0.05	0.20	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.05
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.14	0.15	0.23	0.24	0.16	0.17	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.23
High School Graduate	0.09	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.10	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.14
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.26	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.13
College Graduate	0.08	0.09	0.28	0.24	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.13
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.20	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.07
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.35
Other ⁵	0.11	0.09	0.34	0.46	0.11	0.09	0.53	0.38	0.10	0.09
No Coverage	0.20	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.23	0.52	0.63

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)* which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.28P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.1153		0.0445		0.3186		0.4045		0.5499	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.7902		0.3700		0.9611		0.5331		0.4987	
Midwest	0.4200		0.1795		0.7096		0.1383		0.3300	
South	0.1659		0.0893		0.3614		0.6726		0.3420	
West	0.6214		0.9812		0.5920		0.6496		0.7541	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.4668		0.4122		0.6136		0.3817		0.8510	
Small Metro	0.0637		0.0069		0.3472		0.9819		0.1122	
Nonmetro	0.8725		0.6863		0.7373		0.7435		0.9192	
Urbanized	0.5604		0.7131		0.4915		0.3202		0.9598	
Less Urbanized	0.4243		0.3113		0.2399		0.1873		0.8941	
Completely Rural	0.8636		0.7710		0.9352		0.9079		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.9764		0.5574		0.8005		0.6849		0.9055	
100-199%	0.0001		0.0724		0.0005		0.0001		0.2555	
200% or More	0.5757		0.5040		0.3207		0.2707		0.8600	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.8157		0.9096		0.8267		0.6694		0.4856	
High School Graduate	0.8778		0.7763		0.9177		0.8893		0.8176	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.2149		0.0237		0.7189		0.1325		0.1974	
College Graduate	0.2100		0.9584		0.2001		0.9715		0.0181	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.1414		0.2142		0.3118		0.3715		0.6158	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1188		0.1768		0.2154		0.3423		0.4856	
Other ⁵	0.5362		0.5217		0.4608		0.4650		0.7213	
No Coverage	0.7517		0.5120		0.6056		0.3153		0.6768	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.29C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	208	206	65	68	200	194	141	140	137	135
GENDER										
Male	163	150	47	47	155	141	114	113	99	94
Female	128	135	46	48	118	132	79	84	90	98
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	189	192	57	60	180	183	127	125	128	134
White	166	179	54	58	157	169	114	112	113	127
Black or African American	80	67	19	20	78	64	48	45	61	45
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	15	3	6	7	14	6	10	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	31	33	15	12	27	32	28	32	5	*
Two or More Races	25	21	9	7	23	20	21	16	10	11
Hispanic or Latino	83	73	34	33	80	64	63	61	46	19
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	147	141	43	44	141	132	110	117	85	66
Part-Time	76	77	37	38	66	65	50	46	47	46
Unemployed	69	51	23	25	64	46	36	43	53	16
Other ¹	113	128	32	25	107	125	68	53	80	111

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.29D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12
GENDER										
Male	0.14	0.13	0.27	0.27	0.16	0.14	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.18
Female	0.10	0.11	0.26	0.28	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.09	0.09	0.21	0.22	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.13
White	0.10	0.11	0.26	0.29	0.11	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.16
Black or African American	0.28	0.22	0.38	0.39	0.33	0.26	0.39	0.36	0.54	0.38
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.61	1.09	1.25	2.28	0.68	1.22	0.98	1.70	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.90	*	2.13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.22	0.25	0.75	0.56	0.23	0.29	0.39	0.47	0.10	*
Two or More Races	0.65	0.52	1.03	0.95	0.78	0.61	1.41	0.98	0.64	0.68
Hispanic or Latino	0.22	0.19	0.46	0.44	0.26	0.21	0.32	0.31	0.42	0.17
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.12	0.12	0.29	0.30	0.13	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.16
Part-Time	0.23	0.23	0.39	0.41	0.28	0.28	0.45	0.41	0.37	0.37
Unemployed	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.72	0.80	0.58	0.70	0.81	1.81	0.57
Other ¹	0.14	0.16	0.40	0.32	0.15	0.17	0.38	0.30	0.15	0.20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.29P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5760		0.6683		0.6860		0.8099		0.4217	
GENDER										
Male	0.3098		0.1417		0.5526		0.8710		0.2839	
Female	0.7251		0.3868		0.9353		0.8511		0.9813	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.9577		0.8267		0.9802		0.7639		0.8238	
White	0.6521		0.7923		0.6651		0.5870		0.9119	
Black or African American	0.6192		0.4361		0.4718		0.9009		0.4118	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2594		0.1382		0.5539		0.6882		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3111		0.2525		0.5509		0.5922		*	
Two or More Races	0.5171		0.7098		0.6168		0.4818		0.8594	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0923		0.2059		0.2331		0.9604		0.0382	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.6197		0.6750		0.5334		0.5647		0.0514	
Part-Time	0.6630		0.6370		0.4747		0.4763		0.8006	
Unemployed	0.6408		0.3025		0.9258		0.0903		0.1027	
Other ¹	0.3884		0.0488		0.7117		0.0294		0.3066	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.30C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	208	206	65	68	200	194	141	140	137	135
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	88	76	30	32	80	69	57	55	51	45
Midwest	74	72	30	29	69	65	52	50	47	40
South	130	132	36	37	125	125	87	79	91	95
West	110	120	38	36	105	115	74	87	74	75
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	165	161	56	58	161	150	115	123	116	96
Small Metro	109	119	36	34	100	112	76	63	60	91
Nonmetro	62	57	20	20	58	53	37	38	44	35
Urbanized	40	33	13	12	36	31	24	25	27	22
Less Urbanized	46	43	15	15	43	40	28	24	33	28
Completely Rural	19	19	7	8	17	17	8	17	12	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	93	100	38	35	85	92	64	59	56	68
100-199%	86	90	34	28	79	86	61	66	52	56
200% or More	165	160	47	53	158	148	115	116	111	102
EDUCATION										
< High School	86	73	25	24	83	69	54	51	60	45
High School Graduate	108	118	34	35	104	111	69	62	77	93
Some College/Associate's Degree	116	110	47	44	107	102	85	80	64	63
College Graduate	99	107	26	31	95	103	67	86	68	62
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	150	151	50	58	144	140	98	105	104	97
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	102	97	29	27	98	93	65	68	71	62
Other ⁵	85	100	20	16	84	99	45	37	71	90
No Coverage	90	87	32	23	83	81	68	64	40	49

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.30D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.20	0.17	0.48	0.52	0.21	0.18	0.33	0.32	0.25	0.22
Midwest	0.14	0.14	0.40	0.40	0.16	0.15	0.26	0.25	0.20	0.17
South	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.29	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.23
West	0.19	0.21	0.45	0.44	0.22	0.23	0.31	0.36	0.30	0.30
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.12	0.11	0.27	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.16
Small Metro	0.15	0.16	0.30	0.29	0.16	0.18	0.26	0.22	0.17	0.26
Nonmetro	0.17	0.16	0.43	0.45	0.19	0.17	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.19
Urbanized	0.27	0.23	0.59	0.55	0.29	0.25	0.47	0.46	0.40	0.32
Less Urbanized	0.27	0.24	0.69	0.70	0.30	0.25	0.50	0.37	0.38	0.29
Completely Rural	0.46	0.54	1.53	2.03	0.48	0.53	0.54	1.36	0.55	*
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.24	0.27	0.37	0.35	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.50	0.59
100-199%	0.18	0.18	0.39	0.36	0.20	0.21	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.26
200% or More	0.10	0.10	0.28	0.30	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.18	0.14	0.13
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.25	0.23	0.45	0.49	0.28	0.25	0.42	0.44	0.36	0.28
High School Graduate	0.17	0.19	0.31	0.33	0.20	0.21	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.31
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.16	0.14	0.31	0.28	0.18	0.16	0.28	0.25	0.21	0.21
College Graduate	0.13	0.14	0.55	0.63	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.18
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.09	0.09	0.23	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.12
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.30	0.28	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.61	0.52
Other ⁵	0.13	0.15	0.64	0.53	0.13	0.15	0.57	0.47	0.13	0.16
No Coverage	0.34	0.36	0.55	0.50	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.76	0.96

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.30P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5760		0.6683		0.6860		0.8099		0.4217	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.3098		0.6747		0.3416		0.9847		0.1406	
Midwest	0.8842		0.8049		0.9443		0.7599		0.8186	
South	0.5724		0.6890		0.4887		0.4545		0.8300	
West	0.7853		0.3074		0.5244		0.3065		0.9165	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.5538		0.7869		0.6213		0.4912		0.1271	
Small Metro	0.7494		0.6184		0.6304		0.4015		0.1438	
Nonmetro	0.3523		0.9119		0.3524		0.6881		0.0977	
Urbanized	0.4886		0.7833		0.5584		0.9169		0.4175	
Less Urbanized	0.2634		0.9079		0.3017		0.6284		0.2904	
Completely Rural	0.4011		0.3866		0.5884		0.0714		*	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.6665		0.6882		0.5274		0.6424		0.1625	
100-199%	0.8040		0.2133		0.7671		0.5167		0.7272	
200% or More	0.4615		0.6626		0.3328		0.8323		0.1030	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.6176		0.7596		0.5740		0.6549		0.2508	
High School Graduate	0.7440		0.9923		0.7516		0.2891		0.6772	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.0331		0.0781		0.1116		0.0832		0.6487	
College Graduate	0.0420		0.1860		0.0889		0.0032		0.4787	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.9633		0.2785		0.6988		0.6024		0.2753	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7495		0.7503		0.8158		0.5060		0.7265	
Other ⁵	0.6219		0.0717		0.9063		0.3105		0.6399	
No Coverage	0.6580		0.0187		0.7348		0.8202		0.7508	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.31C Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	611	583	95	105	670	668	288	297	50	48	283	306
AGE GROUP												
18-49	376	359	80	77	429	426	196	199	44	40	194	205
18-25	133	148	36	30	165	183	74	82	19	16	72	86
26-34	199	200	47	47	226	234	109	109	25	22	107	112
35-49	254	251	53	50	274	279	135	137	31	28	135	139
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	381	384	74	94	405	406	170	169	33	41	165	170
Male 18-49	253	249	62	66	271	269	118	118	33	31	114	118
Female 18 or Older	442	443	62	46	485	504	225	237	37	24	223	244
Female 18-49	263	255	53	39	306	308	147	150	30	24	148	159

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.31D Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.25	0.24	1.78	1.96	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.12	1.08	1.07	0.12	0.12
AGE GROUP												
18-49	0.28	0.27	1.82	1.79	0.28	0.27	0.15	0.15	1.15	1.11	0.15	0.15
18-25	0.38	0.43	2.35	2.29	0.39	0.44	0.21	0.24	1.50	1.33	0.21	0.24
26-34	0.52	0.51	3.24	3.34	0.52	0.52	0.28	0.28	1.94	1.87	0.28	0.29
35-49	0.42	0.42	3.72	3.49	0.42	0.41	0.22	0.23	2.55	2.27	0.22	0.23
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	0.33	0.33	2.12	2.38	0.33	0.33	0.15	0.14	1.10	1.25	0.14	0.14
Male 18-49	0.38	0.38	2.19	2.14	0.38	0.38	0.18	0.18	1.30	1.20	0.18	0.18
Female 18 or Older	0.35	0.35	3.41	3.28	0.35	0.35	0.18	0.19	2.37	2.01	0.18	0.19
Female 18-49	0.39	0.38	3.28	3.20	0.39	0.38	0.22	0.22	2.28	2.27	0.22	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.31P Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Probation (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.2644		0.8229		0.2410		0.2042		0.9748		0.1774	
AGE GROUP												
18-49	0.4939		0.1399		0.3172		0.0164		0.7003		0.0107	
18-25	0.4970		0.0628		0.2736		0.0077		0.1409		0.0019	
26-34	0.9816		0.8907		0.9961		0.2387		0.7834		0.2362	
35-49	0.5525		0.2289		0.4274		0.3486		0.9731		0.3495	
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	0.6634		0.1889		0.8819		0.6840		0.2152		0.8548	
Male 18-49	0.7217		0.6434		0.7866		0.2465		0.6168		0.2952	
Female 18 or Older	0.2663		0.0394		0.1630		0.1893		0.2288		0.1223	
Female 18-49	0.5292		0.0024		0.2661		0.0270		0.3457		0.0142	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.32C Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	611	583	59	66	674	673	288	297	25	30	287	308
AGE GROUP												
18-49	376	359	48	51	438	430	196	199	24	25	199	207
18-25	133	148	18	17	169	185	74	82	*	*	75	86
26-34	199	200	26	26	233	241	109	109	12	14	111	113
35-49	254	251	*	*	280	280	135	137	*	18	138	140
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	381	384	51	59	412	411	170	169	16	27	170	173
Male 18-49	253	249	41	43	279	276	118	118	16	22	119	121
Female 18 or Older	442	443	*	*	489	505	225	237	*	*	224	244
Female 18-49	263	255	*	*	314	309	147	150	*	*	151	160

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.32D Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults On Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.25	0.24	3.20	3.26	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.12	1.61	1.90	0.12	0.12
AGE GROUP												
18-49	0.28	0.27	3.30	3.33	0.28	0.27	0.15	0.15	1.97	1.99	0.15	0.15
18-25	0.38	0.43	5.13	4.85	0.38	0.43	0.21	0.24	*	*	0.21	0.24
26-34	0.52	0.51	5.05	5.39	0.52	0.52	0.28	0.28	2.77	3.27	0.28	0.28
35-49	0.42	0.42	*	*	0.42	0.41	0.22	0.23	*	3.48	0.22	0.23
GENDER/AGE GROUP												
Male 18 or Older	0.33	0.33	3.64	3.75	0.33	0.33	0.15	0.14	1.34	2.14	0.15	0.14
Male 18-49	0.38	0.38	3.76	3.81	0.38	0.38	0.18	0.18	1.69	2.18	0.18	0.18
Female 18 or Older	0.35	0.35	*	*	0.35	0.35	0.18	0.19	*	*	0.18	0.19
Female 18-49	0.39	0.38	*	*	0.39	0.38	0.22	0.22	*	*	0.22	0.22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.32P Any Mental Illness and Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Any Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Total ¹ (2016)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Serious Mental Illness Among Adults Not on Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.2644		0.5316		0.2690		0.2042	
AGE GROUP								
18-49	0.4939		0.8837		0.4757		0.0164	
18-25	0.4970		0.1768		0.4183		0.0077	*
26-34	0.9816		0.9816		0.9810		0.2387	0.5370
35-49	0.5525		*		0.5996		0.3486	*
GENDER/AGE GROUP								
Male 18 or Older	0.6634		0.3865		0.7295		0.6840	0.0249
Male 18-49	0.7217		0.5858		0.7605		0.2465	0.0834
Female 18 or Older	0.2663		*		0.2457		0.1893	*
Female 18-49	0.5292		*		0.4793		0.0270	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.33C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	552	557	429	455	235	258	352	343	410	403
AGE GROUP										
18-25	107	117	85	99	52	63	68	73	73	77
26 or Older	539	545	422	437	230	249	345	333	403	396
26-49	285	282	245	242	146	144	191	184	201	188
50 or Older	439	459	329	344	179	200	275	272	348	349
GENDER										
Male	324	328	246	247	137	137	200	189	239	247
Female	426	423	342	365	189	211	280	275	326	317
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	522	513	411	405	224	219	333	323	396	378
White	549	548	371	385	207	208	301	307	378	353
Black or African American	158	163	117	105	53	67	100	75	101	120
American Indian or Alaska Native	37	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	9
Asian	104	92	77	65	*	*	72	63	66	62
Two or More Races	69	60	71	49	*	*	45	40	28	35
Hispanic or Latino	166	212	119	169	77	133	93	104	128	137
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	360	354	238	247	130	121	206	205	253	240
Part-Time	213	208	147	158	80	89	123	125	154	140
Unemployed	98	123	77	95	48	51	63	79	63	76
Other ²	395	423	292	316	165	197	246	238	260	267

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.33D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.23	0.72	0.75	1.33	1.34	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.19
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.31	0.34	0.91	0.94	2.14	2.05	0.97	1.04	0.26	0.28
26 or Older	0.26	0.26	0.84	0.87	1.56	1.55	0.95	0.94	0.22	0.22
26-49	0.29	0.29	0.89	0.87	1.68	1.57	0.98	0.96	0.24	0.23
50 or Older	0.40	0.42	1.54	1.57	3.09	3.16	1.71	1.67	0.35	0.35
GENDER										
Male	0.28	0.28	1.15	1.15	2.41	2.36	1.22	1.20	0.23	0.23
Female	0.34	0.34	0.93	0.94	1.59	1.57	1.08	1.04	0.31	0.30
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.26	0.25	0.77	0.80	1.38	1.37	0.87	0.90	0.22	0.21
White	0.30	0.31	0.84	0.89	1.47	1.45	0.97	1.03	0.28	0.26
Black or African American	0.52	0.53	2.15	2.09	5.01	4.47	2.35	2.01	0.40	0.48
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.54	2.35	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.17	1.86
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.02	2.00	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.12	0.95
Asian	0.75	0.66	4.03	3.44	*	*	4.49	3.83	0.54	0.51
Two or More Races	1.68	1.42	4.49	3.73	*	*	4.98	4.47	1.04	1.16
Hispanic or Latino	0.44	0.55	1.84	2.27	4.34	4.32	1.91	2.02	0.39	0.42
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.28	0.27	0.99	1.04	2.13	2.16	1.11	1.11	0.24	0.23
Part-Time	0.61	0.59	1.66	1.59	3.54	2.72	1.89	1.82	0.57	0.54
Unemployed	0.82	1.01	2.44	2.66	5.02	4.72	2.67	3.16	0.70	0.87
Other ²	0.46	0.46	1.29	1.39	2.14	2.11	1.55	1.56	0.39	0.39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.33P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5233		1.0000		0.8256		0.9012		0.7454	
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.0069		0.0147		0.7947		0.0391		0.1489	
26 or Older	0.9233		0.5562		0.8806		0.5105		0.9571	
26-49	0.9168		0.8855		0.9764		0.5339		0.9659	
50 or Older	0.9487		0.4812		0.8805		0.6231		0.9708	
GENDER										
Male	0.3954		0.1488		0.7654		0.1065		0.8625	
Female	0.1384		0.2821		0.9077		0.2784		0.5612	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5989		0.8570		0.6414		0.7564		0.7986	
White	0.3866		0.5615		0.4858		0.3917		0.8806	
Black or African American	0.6521		0.4863		0.0885		0.0442		0.7109	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8912		*		*		*		0.6923	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.7224		*		*		*		0.1009	
Asian	0.9802		0.9362		*		0.9917		0.9343	
Two or More Races	0.4090		0.1355		*		0.5273		0.1312	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5877		0.8780		0.5123		0.2852		0.8046	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.6496		0.5776		0.1108		0.9023		0.7415	
Part-Time	0.2721		0.2871		0.0659		0.9522		0.8019	
Unemployed	0.0531		0.2286		0.6087		0.1199		0.1108	
Other ²	0.7317		0.5993		0.8744		0.4142		0.5525	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.34C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	552	557	429	455	235	258	352	343	410	403
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	244	245	179	184	101	107	154	143	180	182
Midwest	249	251	202	190	93	100	165	154	169	205
South	332	321	254	264	153	148	208	206	242	244
West	279	291	210	255	115	143	162	175	216	181
COUNTY TYPE²										
Large Metro	469	518	324	345	179	187	260	266	321	339
Small Metro	354	368	240	278	131	158	194	194	231	217
Nonmetro	205	224	154	168	92	77	115	133	117	118
Urbanized	148	136	106	94	56	46	82	71	79	85
Less Urbanized	141	182	106	137	68	60	70	110	79	83
Completely Rural	87	73	65	51	*	*	45	*	44	38
POVERTY LEVEL³										
Less Than 100%	211	228	175	171	114	112	134	126	109	145
100-199%	248	284	181	214	102	129	147	169	171	165
200% or More	528	497	346	336	183	191	285	267	353	345
EDUCATION										
< High School	178	187	131	132	85	82	104	103	116	136
High School Graduate	280	284	190	216	99	132	165	164	190	182
Some College/Associate's Degree	337	347	251	258	153	151	190	203	225	215
College Graduate	367	375	229	239	124	123	196	194	268	272
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴										
Private	497	503	330	337	177	192	277	270	349	347
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	234	276	192	208	115	133	150	149	125	168
Other ⁶	360	373	258	243	155	140	205	202	245	269
No Coverage	109	109	90	88	59	63	65	63	65	66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.34D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ¹	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.23	0.72	0.75	1.33	1.34	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.19
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.56	0.56	1.68	1.68	3.40	3.05	1.87	1.93	0.48	0.49
Midwest	0.49	0.49	1.41	1.51	2.69	2.43	1.62	1.72	0.39	0.44
South	0.37	0.35	1.19	1.17	2.21	2.17	1.36	1.29	0.31	0.30
West	0.49	0.51	1.49	1.59	3.10	2.97	1.59	1.61	0.44	0.37
COUNTY TYPE²										
Large Metro	0.31	0.33	1.01	1.03	1.97	1.88	1.12	1.14	0.27	0.28
Small Metro	0.41	0.42	1.21	1.34	2.34	2.27	1.34	1.41	0.35	0.35
Nonmetro	0.55	0.50	1.80	1.70	3.22	2.98	2.05	1.86	0.41	0.38
Urbanized	0.81	0.68	2.31	2.54	4.67	4.79	2.85	2.89	0.60	0.63
Less Urbanized	0.80	0.77	3.14	2.45	4.77	4.15	3.26	2.64	0.59	0.52
Completely Rural	1.76	1.61	5.02	5.36	*	*	5.55	*	1.20	1.16
POVERTY LEVEL³										
Less Than 100%	0.53	0.57	1.49	1.49	2.83	2.65	1.67	1.68	0.39	0.51
100-199%	0.48	0.51	1.45	1.47	2.90	2.57	1.59	1.72	0.43	0.40
200% or More	0.29	0.28	0.98	0.98	1.77	1.98	1.09	1.06	0.25	0.24
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.50	0.55	1.90	2.04	4.34	4.37	1.98	2.11	0.40	0.49
High School Graduate	0.42	0.42	1.41	1.49	2.86	2.71	1.59	1.58	0.36	0.35
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.41	0.40	1.14	1.21	2.04	1.97	1.26	1.37	0.37	0.33
College Graduate	0.44	0.43	1.41	1.33	2.63	2.43	1.62	1.46	0.40	0.40
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴										
Private	0.27	0.27	0.95	0.96	1.81	1.90	1.05	1.02	0.24	0.23
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.62	0.69	1.58	1.53	2.69	2.37	1.80	1.74	0.48	0.63
Other ⁶	0.51	0.51	1.59	1.78	2.77	2.72	1.84	1.98	0.43	0.46
No Coverage	0.42	0.45	1.57	1.62	3.69	3.59	1.51	1.74	0.32	0.35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.34P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5233		1.0000		0.8256		0.9012		0.7454	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.5344		0.7951		0.5661		0.9951		0.4715	
Midwest	0.0316		0.5143		0.8198		0.6769		0.0047	
South	0.8283		0.6332		0.8386		0.7209		0.8020	
West	0.1751		0.4590		0.8120		0.3226		0.0183	
COUNTY TYPE²										
Large Metro	0.7205		0.9376		0.8077		0.6767		0.8151	
Small Metro	0.9711		0.6217		0.2142		0.7412		1.0000	
Nonmetro	0.2469		0.3547		0.4208		0.2754		0.5494	
Urbanized	0.4885		0.1347		0.4715		0.0925		0.2966	
Less Urbanized	0.0331		0.0482		0.8747		0.0063		1.0000	
Completely Rural	0.8807		0.7195		*		*		0.8515	
POVERTY LEVEL³										
Less Than 100%	0.0415		0.4862		0.4838		0.6297		0.0188	
100-199%	0.0352		0.2452		0.5857		0.6944		0.5697	
200% or More	0.2348		0.2643		0.2622		0.4864		0.4275	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.1479		0.8601		0.8772		0.8366		0.0489	
High School Graduate	0.4594		0.4608		0.4756		0.1609		0.4339	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.5937		0.6160		0.2544		0.3872		0.7119	
College Graduate	0.9306		0.9895		0.9107		0.9750		0.6465	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴										
Private	0.3841		0.1245		0.2303		0.2401		0.4640	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.0107		0.4708		0.5356		0.8469		0.0081	
Other ⁶	0.3458		0.0693		0.9805		0.1392		0.8681	
No Coverage	0.1713		0.2356		0.7910		0.5864		0.3199	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.35C Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	147	144	115	111	72	79	88	78	94	88
AGE GROUP										
18-25	42	38	32	32	22	22	24	24	25	22
26 or Older	139	136	108	105	68	77	85	73	90	85
26-49	73	79	65	68	49	51	39	43	38	40
50 or Older	122	109	92	78	48	52	78	58	80	76
GENDER										
Male	103	94	82	66	49	45	63	48	66	65
Female	107	104	82	89	54	64	63	61	67	51
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	133	124	108	93	62	63	84	72	79	80
White	107	96	89	82	60	55	65	62	60	49
Black or African American	62	70	39	39	12	30	37	26	48	57
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	6	7	4	*	*	*	2	1	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Asian	44	15	40	13	*	*	*	*	15	9
Two or More Races	8	11	6	10	5	7	3	7	5	5
Hispanic or Latino	66	63	46	48	35	39	30	28	50	39
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	98	74	78	53	41	31	62	43	57	51
Medicaid/CHIP ³	86	105	73	85	48	67	58	52	43	61
Other ⁴	101	101	73	74	47	46	57	59	71	69
No Coverage	36	37	29	29	15	18	25	23	21	22
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	66	53	46	38	22	22	40	32	48	36
Part-Time	47	63	32	48	19	27	26	39	33	39
Unemployed	31	38	26	25	22	15	24	20	16	28
Other ⁵	120	110	95	89	61	70	73	54	70	61

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.35D Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ¹	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.06	0.26	0.24	0.71	0.73	0.26	0.23	0.05	0.04
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.12	0.11	0.42	0.41	1.17	1.06	0.41	0.43	0.09	0.08
26 or Older	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.28	0.82	0.89	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.05
26-49	0.07	0.08	0.31	0.32	0.95	0.93	0.25	0.28	0.05	0.05
50 or Older	0.11	0.10	0.59	0.48	1.51	1.67	0.63	0.45	0.09	0.08
GENDER										
Male	0.09	0.08	0.48	0.37	1.38	1.21	0.47	0.35	0.07	0.07
Female	0.09	0.08	0.30	0.32	0.83	0.91	0.30	0.29	0.07	0.05
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.07	0.06	0.28	0.24	0.70	0.68	0.28	0.24	0.05	0.05
White	0.07	0.06	0.29	0.26	0.81	0.71	0.27	0.26	0.05	0.04
Black or African American	0.22	0.24	0.87	0.93	1.42	3.21	1.01	0.79	0.20	0.23
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.52	0.48	2.50	1.44	*	*	*	0.81	0.07	0.44
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.06
Asian	0.33	0.12	2.43	0.79	*	*	*	*	0.13	0.07
Two or More Races	0.21	0.28	0.51	0.91	1.31	2.21	0.44	0.92	0.20	0.18
Hispanic or Latino	0.18	0.17	0.82	0.77	2.94	2.75	0.68	0.59	0.16	0.12
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	0.06	0.04	0.31	0.20	0.78	0.60	0.31	0.20	0.04	0.04
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.25	0.30	0.78	0.83	1.87	2.13	0.84	0.73	0.18	0.24
Other ⁴	0.16	0.15	0.65	0.66	1.75	1.96	0.67	0.66	0.13	0.12
No Coverage	0.14	0.16	0.54	0.62	1.25	1.33	0.60	0.69	0.10	0.12
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.06	0.04	0.25	0.21	0.61	0.60	0.27	0.22	0.05	0.04
Part-Time	0.14	0.19	0.49	0.66	1.35	1.53	0.50	0.72	0.13	0.15
Unemployed	0.27	0.34	0.96	0.94	2.97	2.09	1.14	1.04	0.19	0.34
Other ⁵	0.15	0.14	0.58	0.54	1.49	1.60	0.60	0.45	0.11	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.35P Received Inpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ¹	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.7824		0.7475		0.5332		0.2780		0.5387	
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.5072		0.6044		0.9394		0.7609		0.7800	
26 or Older	0.9121		0.6245		0.5228		0.2238		0.5653	
26-49	0.3704		0.5776		0.5130		0.8694		0.4765	
50 or Older	0.6543		0.3128		0.8373		0.1859		0.7704	
GENDER										
Male	0.9354		0.3615		0.6097		0.4157		0.4144	
Female	0.6507		0.7108		0.2181		0.4678		0.9748	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7632		0.8007		0.4448		0.3296		0.4998	
White	0.9041		0.6343		0.8158		0.6170		0.8248	
Black or African American	0.2088		0.3020		0.0137		0.6015		0.3361	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5979		0.2426		*		*		0.3869	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.1093		0.1976		*		*		0.2143	
Two or More Races	0.1505		0.1037		0.2590		0.1890		0.6932	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9910		0.7900		0.8912		0.6340		0.9640	
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	0.3244		0.1165		0.1437		0.3357		0.8725	
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.2819		0.9434		0.1833		0.1290		0.0984	
Other ⁴	0.3840		0.5299		0.4060		0.6420		0.5034	
No Coverage	0.7124		0.4935		0.4898		0.8744		0.8323	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.6525		0.9186		0.7509		0.7492		0.5672	
Part-Time	0.1317		0.1751		0.1859		0.5688		0.6534	
Unemployed	0.8396		0.2975		0.0828		0.9664		0.1360	
Other ⁵	0.8928		0.5320		0.5715		0.1306		0.6255	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Inpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.36C Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	400	386	325	314	187	194	256	234	246	247
AGE GROUP										
18-25	84	89	69	79	44	52	55	58	50	53
26 or Older	392	370	318	299	182	186	248	226	240	239
26-49	215	213	187	186	116	122	143	134	128	131
50 or Older	320	301	249	225	135	135	196	183	215	201
GENDER										
Male	230	244	192	191	105	115	153	138	147	163
Female	304	277	250	237	152	149	197	183	188	172
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	379	364	309	296	177	179	238	225	235	231
White	374	361	283	276	161	169	222	209	218	202
Black or African American	105	117	88	78	47	52	71	57	55	86
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	24	*	*	*	*	7	*	16	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	6
Asian	73	67	40	44	*	*	31	40	60	45
Two or More Races	59	42	56	36	*	17	33	32	18	22
Hispanic or Latino	122	128	91	99	58	69	71	70	92	79
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	347	318	258	233	147	139	208	182	205	201
Medicaid/CHIP ³	164	183	141	149	85	100	106	107	77	102
Other ⁴	254	245	193	167	119	108	143	131	163	173
No Coverage	76	75	72	67	45	51	55	42	30	37
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	237	247	176	187	108	99	144	148	146	145
Part-Time	159	150	119	123	70	73	96	99	99	90
Unemployed	69	83	57	67	30	45	48	50	40	47
Other ⁵	271	272	216	206	131	138	168	154	158	165

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.36D Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.17	0.16	0.63	0.61	1.44	1.40	0.67	0.62	0.12	0.12
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.24	0.26	0.82	0.84	2.10	1.88	0.86	0.90	0.18	0.19
26 or Older	0.19	0.18	0.74	0.70	1.71	1.67	0.78	0.72	0.14	0.14
26-49	0.22	0.22	0.77	0.74	1.78	1.70	0.82	0.77	0.16	0.16
50 or Older	0.29	0.27	1.41	1.28	3.25	3.56	1.45	1.30	0.23	0.21
GENDER										
Male	0.20	0.21	1.00	0.98	2.41	2.44	1.03	0.93	0.15	0.16
Female	0.24	0.22	0.79	0.75	1.77	1.68	0.86	0.80	0.19	0.17
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.19	0.18	0.68	0.67	1.53	1.43	0.71	0.70	0.14	0.13
White	0.22	0.21	0.76	0.75	1.67	1.59	0.82	0.80	0.17	0.15
Black or African American	0.36	0.39	1.81	1.72	4.83	4.64	1.86	1.59	0.23	0.34
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.80	1.68	*	*	*	*	3.79	*	1.46	0.23
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.79	1.58	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.83	0.71
Asian	0.52	0.48	2.34	2.50	*	*	2.19	2.66	0.49	0.38
Two or More Races	1.48	1.03	4.12	3.03	*	5.23	3.86	3.82	0.67	0.75
Hispanic or Latino	0.33	0.33	1.57	1.53	4.17	4.47	1.56	1.45	0.28	0.24
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	0.20	0.18	0.88	0.78	2.18	2.04	0.92	0.78	0.15	0.14
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.47	0.50	1.37	1.30	2.83	2.57	1.42	1.37	0.31	0.40
Other ⁴	0.38	0.35	1.48	1.44	3.24	3.46	1.53	1.42	0.30	0.31
No Coverage	0.29	0.32	1.29	1.33	3.22	3.35	1.31	1.22	0.15	0.20
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.19	0.20	0.83	0.87	2.23	2.05	0.88	0.89	0.14	0.14
Part-Time	0.47	0.45	1.54	1.47	3.55	3.06	1.64	1.64	0.38	0.36
Unemployed	0.59	0.72	1.96	2.16	4.10	4.66	2.19	2.34	0.45	0.56
Other ⁵	0.33	0.31	1.17	1.16	2.51	2.59	1.24	1.17	0.24	0.25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

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⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.36P Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ¹	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.5942		0.2835		0.5982		0.2310		0.7856	
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.0311		0.0625		0.7878		0.1712		0.3014	
26 or Older	0.3038		0.1189		0.5846		0.1128		0.6230	
26-49	0.5946		0.9464		0.9865		0.6305		0.4358	
50 or Older	0.1090		0.0557		0.4816		0.1010		0.3187	
GENDER										
Male	0.5523		0.2675		0.6453		0.0807		0.9242	
Female	0.8314		0.6086		0.3005		0.8836		0.6622	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6653		0.3430		0.4983		0.3964		0.9966	
White	0.7666		0.3973		0.6687		0.3782		0.8482	
Black or African American	0.9782		0.6050		0.4371		0.1419		0.3353	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5833		*		*		*		0.0165	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4830		*		*		*		0.1773	
Asian	0.8134		0.4806		*		0.2042		0.7880	
Two or More Races	0.3171		0.1424		*		0.8182		0.1717	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7268		0.8069		0.6428		0.2820		0.4011	
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	0.1396		0.1137		0.4663		0.1472		0.1779	
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.1664		0.8777		0.9547		0.6046		0.0554	
Other ⁴	0.1284		0.0337		0.9931		0.0451		0.9551	
No Coverage	0.3386		0.7294		0.9209		0.8069		0.0828	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.4109		0.4218		0.2149		0.7921		0.5771	
Part-Time	0.3812		0.6475		0.6618		0.9514		0.9516	
Unemployed	0.0474		0.1668		0.4123		0.3032		0.1253	
Other ⁵	0.2753		0.1055		0.6910		0.0631		0.8108	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.37C Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ¹	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	512	515	391	418	221	248	317	318	382	368
AGE GROUP										
18-25	93	102	75	83	46	55	59	63	59	64
26 or Older	502	507	385	406	218	241	311	313	376	365
26-49	259	257	220	219	133	137	171	167	179	164
50 or Older	411	432	303	327	171	197	251	255	318	326
GENDER										
Male	295	290	223	222	130	130	179	170	215	220
Female	396	413	318	343	179	205	258	262	300	300
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	483	475	379	375	213	211	304	303	365	343
White	500	504	342	357	197	202	277	288	351	325
Black or African American	143	132	108	97	51	64	90	67	86	88
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	8
Asian	76	77	62	58	*	*	58	56	42	51
Two or More Races	62	59	66	47	*	*	43	39	24	33
Hispanic or Latino	148	187	105	154	70	129	80	84	110	118
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	440	456	293	305	167	183	247	244	319	316
Medicaid/CHIP ³	211	245	177	198	112	127	134	139	112	132
Other ⁴	340	350	249	234	150	135	193	192	223	250
No Coverage	100	100	82	82	54	58	59	59	58	59
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	321	312	215	219	116	113	186	180	228	219
Part-Time	190	188	133	142	73	83	107	110	140	129
Unemployed	92	108	73	89	47	48	60	74	57	63
Other ⁵	369	402	276	303	163	190	226	226	243	253

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

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⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.37D Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ¹	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.21	0.21	0.71	0.72	1.43	1.42	0.78	0.77	0.18	0.17
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.27	0.30	0.85	0.87	2.03	2.00	0.89	0.98	0.21	0.24
26 or Older	0.24	0.24	0.84	0.84	1.70	1.65	0.92	0.91	0.21	0.20
26-49	0.26	0.26	0.86	0.83	1.78	1.68	0.93	0.92	0.22	0.21
50 or Older	0.38	0.39	1.49	1.54	3.27	3.29	1.64	1.61	0.33	0.32
GENDER										
Male	0.25	0.25	1.10	1.07	2.58	2.47	1.16	1.12	0.21	0.21
Female	0.32	0.33	0.93	0.92	1.72	1.70	1.05	1.02	0.28	0.28
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.24	0.23	0.76	0.77	1.50	1.43	0.85	0.87	0.21	0.19
White	0.28	0.29	0.85	0.86	1.61	1.52	0.95	1.01	0.26	0.24
Black or African American	0.48	0.44	2.04	2.01	4.93	4.67	2.21	1.86	0.35	0.36
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.46	2.16	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.01	1.81
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.28	1.98	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.34	0.92
Asian	0.56	0.57	3.41	3.25	*	*	3.78	3.64	0.36	0.43
Two or More Races	1.53	1.38	4.34	3.68	*	*	4.68	4.39	0.90	1.10
Hispanic or Latino	0.39	0.49	1.68	2.14	4.54	5.06	1.67	1.66	0.34	0.36
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	0.25	0.25	0.92	0.91	1.96	2.00	1.00	0.97	0.22	0.22
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.57	0.62	1.54	1.49	2.78	2.47	1.69	1.68	0.43	0.50
Other ⁴	0.49	0.48	1.65	1.75	3.06	3.05	1.83	1.91	0.39	0.43
No Coverage	0.39	0.42	1.47	1.51	3.53	3.53	1.40	1.61	0.29	0.32
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.25	0.25	0.94	0.98	2.26	2.17	1.04	1.03	0.22	0.21
Part-Time	0.55	0.54	1.61	1.53	3.63	2.89	1.76	1.71	0.52	0.50
Unemployed	0.77	0.90	2.32	2.65	5.00	4.69	2.56	3.12	0.64	0.73
Other ⁵	0.43	0.44	1.30	1.37	2.22	2.31	1.50	1.51	0.37	0.37

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.37P Received Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.3633		0.6919		0.7235		0.9607		0.6658	
AGE GROUP										
18-25	0.0069		0.0157		0.7046		0.0410		0.1717	
26 or Older	0.6895		0.8789		0.6551		0.6347		0.8474	
26-49	0.9966		0.7719		0.6940		0.7274		0.5868	
50 or Older	0.6224		0.6361		0.7113		0.6176		0.6149	
GENDER										
Male	0.4874		0.1982		0.9755		0.1124		0.9937	
Female	0.0984		0.1621		0.6780		0.2186		0.5587	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3817		0.5079		0.9444		0.5355		0.7169	
White	0.2543		0.4267		0.8378		0.3692		0.7172	
Black or African American	0.4243		0.7202		0.2557		0.1759		0.6757	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8738		*		*		*		0.7673	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4996		*		*		*		0.3104	
Asian	0.5242		0.8832		*		0.9788		0.4084	
Two or More Races	0.7227		0.4243		*		0.7923		0.1593	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6725		0.7823		0.3421		0.1001		0.7734	
HEALTH INSURANCE²										
Private	0.5998		0.1677		0.6660		0.1782		0.7602	
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.0446		0.2196		0.5080		0.4271		0.2349	
Other ⁴	0.3309		0.1460		0.8692		0.2334		0.9704	
No Coverage	0.2997		0.3232		0.8805		0.4774		0.4941	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.7231		0.8140		0.8018		0.8817		0.5840	
Part-Time	0.3674		0.1631		0.0573		0.8106		0.4580	
Unemployed	0.3624		0.5046		0.2908		0.2145		0.5368	
Other ⁵	0.6901		0.8690		0.9575		0.7127		0.6724	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.38C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	180	173	49	39	159	150	60	65
18-25	48	59	15	13	41	56	19	15
26 or Older	173	163	48	36	152	141	58	63
26-49	125	110	39	25	104	95	47	46
50 or Older	120	118	29	27	109	104	34	43
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	101	114	26	18	91	100	37	50
18-25	32	41	6	7	28	41	12	8
26 or Older	94	105	25	16	85	89	35	50
26-49	72	76	25	11	63	67	31	30
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.38D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	1.58	1.48	0.59	0.45	1.57	1.41	0.71	0.75
18-25	1.85	2.05	0.69	0.61	1.68	2.04	0.89	0.68
26 or Older	2.01	1.88	0.78	0.58	2.00	1.79	0.93	0.99
26-49	2.02	1.75	0.86	0.54	1.93	1.64	1.05	0.99
50 or Older	4.73	4.87	1.67	1.58	4.65	4.73	1.92	2.53
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	2.59	2.27	1.09	0.66	2.77	2.51	1.55	1.77
18-25	3.54	3.54	1.01	1.05	3.51	3.74	1.95	1.05
26 or Older	3.28	2.87	1.43	0.82	3.51	3.16	1.96	2.37
26-49	3.25	2.85	1.87	0.75	3.53	2.99	2.24	1.97
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.38P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Substance Use Disorder, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	0.9789		0.0490		0.4993		0.9129	
18-25	0.0143		0.9829		0.0011		0.1404	
26 or Older	0.4264		0.0436		0.7161		0.5956	
26-49	0.3369		0.0146		0.8377		0.7645	
50 or Older	0.9065		0.7894		0.7974		0.6452	
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	0.3879		0.1341		0.2985		0.6535	
18-25	0.6057		0.9315		0.1120		0.0137	
26 or Older	0.4336		0.1159		0.5950		0.2525	
26-49	0.8209		0.0307		0.2764		0.9420	
50 or Older	*		*		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.39C Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT	552	557	492	497	158	164	455	470	1,710	1,664
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	83	78	51	37	18	8	48	36	66	68
Outpatient	204	222	139	133	74	64	117	115	153	158
Prescription Medication	382	435	262	307	142	166	220	239	303	314
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	27	41	26	30	18	12	18	27	10	28
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	62	50	44	44	20	20	40	40	44	22
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	321	297	270	254	158	166	205	194	198	181
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	98	90	90	82	63	69	62	49	40	37

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.39D Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT	0.23	0.23	0.72	0.75	1.33	1.34	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.19
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.19	0.08	0.14	0.11	0.03	0.03
Outpatient	0.08	0.09	0.30	0.29	0.73	0.61	0.33	0.33	0.08	0.08
Prescription Medication	0.16	0.18	0.55	0.62	1.27	1.40	0.60	0.64	0.15	0.15
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.19	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.01
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.01
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	0.13	0.12	0.56	0.52	1.37	1.32	0.57	0.53	0.10	0.09
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	0.04	0.04	0.21	0.18	0.63	0.65	0.18	0.14	0.02	0.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.39P Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT	0.5233		1.0000		0.8256		0.9012		0.7454	
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	0.9544		0.3777		0.4816		0.4922		0.5252	
Outpatient	0.3805		0.3959		0.2421		0.7636		0.5100	
Prescription Medication	0.1662		0.1785		0.6920		0.1693		0.6216	
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.0314		0.6074		0.4291		0.2572		0.0061	
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	0.5327		0.6319		0.9507		0.6049		0.6286	
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	0.7122		0.3512		0.7187		0.2741		0.9815	
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	0.7840		0.8630		0.3792		0.3723		0.9679	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders (MHSS-SCID)*, which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.40C Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ²	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	83	78	51	37	18	8	48	36	66	68
Outpatient	207	224	139	133	74	64	117	115	153	158
Prescription Medication	401	458	262	307	142	166	220	239	303	314
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	27	41	26	30	18	12	18	27	10	28
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	62	50	44	44	20	20	40	40	44	22
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	336	317	270	254	158	166	205	194	198	181
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	98	90	90	82	63	69	62	49	40	37

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.40D Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.19	0.28	0.13	0.39	0.29	0.42	0.43
Outpatient	0.56	0.60	0.69	0.64	1.10	0.94	0.88	0.87	0.94	0.94
Prescription Medication	0.83	0.89	1.08	1.15	1.80	1.94	1.34	1.36	1.22	1.27
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.29	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.07	0.18
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	0.18	0.14	0.24	0.23	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.14
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	0.77	0.77	1.11	1.08	1.87	1.86	1.30	1.29	1.10	1.02
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	0.28	0.25	0.47	0.42	0.95	1.00	0.50	0.39	0.26	0.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.40P Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ² (2015)	No Mental Illness ² (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	0.9897		0.3801		0.4893		0.4963		0.5540	
Outpatient	0.2415		0.3921		0.2656		0.7879		0.4020	
Prescription Medication	0.1627		0.0929		0.5802		0.0708		0.7205	
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.0344		0.6032		0.4378		0.2523		0.0062	
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	0.4929		0.6353		0.9725		0.6110		0.6118	
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	0.4078		0.2994		0.8121		0.2281		0.8918	
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	0.8689		0.8525		0.3426		0.3745		0.9401	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatments information were excluded.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.41C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ²	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	199	197	161	159	106	110	121	115	110	108
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	328	312	250	237	138	148	195	173	205	187
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	171	147	150	122	98	71	112	100	83	81
Outpatient Medical Clinic	96	111	79	85	51	57	59	63	57	72
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	52	36	47	30	31	24	36	18	21	19
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	19	23	16	19	9	9	14	16	9	11
Some Other Place ⁴	59	51	48	45	40	26	26	37	35	22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.41D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ²	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	1.02	1.02	1.30	1.25	2.06	2.03	1.60	1.51	1.66	1.61
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	1.19	1.20	1.44	1.40	2.19	2.16	1.78	1.80	2.07	1.98
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.91	0.80	1.20	1.02	2.04	1.46	1.47	1.40	1.34	1.28
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.54	0.63	0.69	0.75	1.16	1.25	0.85	0.95	0.92	1.17
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.31	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.74	0.56	0.53	0.27	0.34	0.32
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.16	0.19
Some Other Place ⁴	0.35	0.30	0.43	0.41	0.92	0.58	0.38	0.57	0.58	0.38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.41P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness		No Mental Illness ²	
			(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.8367		0.4922		0.8587		0.3725		0.5391	
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	0.7318		0.8227		0.8271		0.8788		0.4013	
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.1467		0.0527		0.0366		0.3823		0.7732	
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.4032		0.5036		0.4273		0.8774		0.6248	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.0906		0.1131		0.3131		0.1898		0.5025	
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	0.3318		0.4938		0.7073		0.5714		0.4385	
Some Other Place ⁴	0.8466		0.9100		0.1378		0.1035		0.5872	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.42C Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type and Location of Mental Health Services	Total		Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	No Mental Illness ¹
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES²	552	557	429	455	235	258	352	343	410	403
Outpatient	400	386	325	314	187	194	256	234	246	247
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	197	193	161	159	106	110	121	115	110	108
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	318	300	250	237	138	148	195	173	205	187
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	169	145	150	122	98	71	112	100	83	81
Outpatient Medical Clinic	96	110	79	85	51	57	59	63	57	72
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	52	36	47	30	31	24	36	18	21	19
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	19	23	16	19	9	9	14	16	9	11
Some Other Place ⁴	59	51	48	45	40	26	26	37	35	22
Inpatient	147	144	115	111	72	79	88	78	94	88
Prescription Medication	512	515	391	418	221	248	317	318	382	368
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	552	557	492	497	158	164	455	470	1,710	1,664

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.42D Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type and Location of Mental Health Services			Any Mental Illness		Serious Mental Illness		Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	No Mental Illness ¹	
	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES²	0.23	0.23	0.72	0.75	1.33	1.34	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.19
Outpatient	0.17	0.16	0.63	0.61	1.44	1.40	0.67	0.62	0.12	0.12
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.08	0.08	0.36	0.34	1.01	1.00	0.35	0.33	0.06	0.05
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	0.13	0.12	0.53	0.49	1.24	1.21	0.54	0.48	0.10	0.09
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.07	0.06	0.34	0.27	0.96	0.65	0.33	0.29	0.04	0.04
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.04	0.05	0.18	0.19	0.52	0.55	0.17	0.18	0.03	0.04
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.07	0.32	0.24	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.01
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.01
Some Other Place ⁴	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.10	0.41	0.25	0.08	0.11	0.02	0.01
Inpatient	0.06	0.06	0.26	0.24	0.71	0.73	0.26	0.23	0.05	0.04
Prescription Medication	0.21	0.21	0.71	0.72	1.43	1.42	0.78	0.77	0.18	0.17
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.23	0.23	0.72	0.75	1.33	1.34	0.81	0.81	0.20	0.19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.42P Types and Locations of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Type and Location of Mental Health Services	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness (2016)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2015)	No Mental Illness ¹ (2016)
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES²	0.5233		1.0000		0.8256		0.9012		0.7454	
Outpatient	0.5942		0.2835		0.5982		0.2310		0.7856	
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.6301		0.2469		0.6671		0.1769		0.6989	
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	0.5001		0.5595		0.8661		0.4410		0.4267	
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.1205		0.0318		0.0333		0.2244		0.8849	
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.5110		0.6853		0.5053		0.9098		0.6946	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.0770		0.0847		0.2700		0.1604		0.4837	
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ³	0.3803		0.5780		0.7474		0.6713		0.4737	
Some Other Place ⁴	0.7553		0.9586		0.1308		0.1510		0.5330	
Inpatient	0.7824		0.7475		0.5332		0.2780		0.5387	
Prescription Medication	0.3633		0.6919		0.7235		0.9607		0.6658	
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.5233		1.0000		0.8256		0.9012		0.7454	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

² Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.43C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/Level of Mental Illness	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
TOTAL	551	563	98	90	543	554	92	92
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	211	224	72	62	183	194	72	73
Any Mental Illness	180	173	49	39	159	150	60	65
Serious Mental Illness	101	114	26	18	91	100	37	50
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	143	135	44	35	126	118	46	40
No Mental Illness ¹	114	134	49	47	96	119	38	32
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	565	608	66	66	559	600	56	56
Any Mental Illness	385	422	31	49	380	417	47	37
Serious Mental Illness	213	232	1	6	211	231	28	19
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	324	328	31	48	320	324	37	32
No Mental Illness ¹	405	387	59	45	400	385	25	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.43D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/Level of Mental Illness	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
TOTAL	0.23	0.23	0.04	0.04	0.22	0.23	0.04	0.04
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.92	0.95	0.36	0.32	0.85	0.86	0.36	0.37
Any Mental Illness	1.58	1.48	0.59	0.45	1.57	1.41	0.71	0.75
Serious Mental Illness	2.59	2.27	1.09	0.66	2.77	2.51	1.55	1.77
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	1.85	1.86	0.73	0.59	1.81	1.74	0.78	0.69
No Mental Illness ¹	0.93	1.11	0.42	0.43	0.81	1.01	0.33	0.29
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.23	0.24	0.03	0.03	0.23	0.24	0.02	0.02
Any Mental Illness	0.79	0.85	0.09	0.13	0.79	0.85	0.13	0.10
Serious Mental Illness	1.56	1.59	0.02	0.07	1.58	1.58	0.38	0.25
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.90	0.91	0.11	0.17	0.89	0.91	0.13	0.11
No Mental Illness ¹	0.20	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.20	0.19	0.01	0.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.43P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Past Year Level of Mental Illness: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/Level of Mental Illness	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
TOTAL	0.6983		0.1080		0.5716		0.6480	
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.0738		0.0842		0.0209		0.5299	
Any Mental Illness	0.9789		0.0490		0.4993		0.9129	
Serious Mental Illness	0.3879		0.1341		0.2985		0.6535	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.3888		0.1789		0.8872		0.5576	
No Mental Illness ¹	0.0487		0.5402		0.0232		0.5097	
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.9782		0.7411		0.9814		0.8086	
Any Mental Illness	0.7753		0.9497		0.8613		0.3606	
Serious Mental Illness	0.3893		0.1074		0.4259		0.5559	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.9874		0.9249		0.9070		0.4742	
No Mental Illness ¹	0.7746		0.6202		0.7182		0.1419	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health treatment for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.44C Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	83	78	21	19	81	76	36	37	71	65
Outpatient	207	224	54	61	199	213	136	126	151	164
Prescription Medication	401	458	66	76	394	451	207	210	329	396
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	27	41	13	15	23	38	13	25	20	29
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	62	50	16	13	60	47	28	23	53	41
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	336	317	58	65	328	306	172	172	268	252
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	98	90	27	27	94	86	58	56	75	66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatment information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.44D Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	0.24	0.22	0.51	0.43	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.47	0.42
Outpatient	0.56	0.60	1.16	1.17	0.61	0.66	0.81	0.75	0.93	1.02
Prescription Medication	0.83	0.89	1.32	1.30	0.92	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.56	1.64
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.08	0.12	0.33	0.35	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.19
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	0.18	0.14	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.35	0.27
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	0.77	0.77	1.19	1.24	0.85	0.85	0.93	0.93	1.43	1.44
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	0.28	0.25	0.64	0.60	0.31	0.28	0.38	0.37	0.49	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatment information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.44P Types of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Type of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE										
Inpatient	0.9897		0.5593		0.9218		0.8052		0.9828	
Outpatient	0.2415		0.5132		0.2630		0.7584		0.2586	
Prescription Medication	0.1627		0.9373		0.1348		0.5138		0.0371	
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient and Outpatient	0.0344		0.6388		0.0417		0.0318		0.3835	
Inpatient and Prescription Medication	0.4929		0.5930		0.5469		0.3739		0.8427	
Outpatient and Prescription Medication	0.4078		0.5218		0.3427		0.6338		0.1618	
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES										
Inpatient, Outpatient, and Prescription Medication	0.8689		0.7490		0.9940		0.5037		0.6184	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling or combinations of types of treatment information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.45C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	199	197	47	45	193	194	117	109	158	152
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor – Not Part of a Clinic	328	312	69	75	320	298	177	177	258	227
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	171	147	28	29	170	144	80	84	144	120
Outpatient Medical Clinic	96	111	16	18	95	109	55	51	79	97
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	52	36	14	17	50	32	28	27	41	16
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	19	23	15	22	11	6	11	6	*	*
Some Other Place ³	59	51	10	10	58	50	36	38	45	37

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.45D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	1.02	1.02	1.74	1.63	1.13	1.17	1.26	1.18	2.00	2.08
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor – Not Part of a Clinic	1.19	1.20	1.90	1.77	1.33	1.37	1.36	1.39	2.34	2.42
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.91	0.80	1.18	1.10	1.04	0.92	0.98	0.98	1.85	1.69
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.54	0.63	0.72	0.71	0.61	0.73	0.67	0.62	1.10	1.45
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.31	0.21	0.62	0.66	0.34	0.22	0.35	0.34	0.59	0.26
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.11	0.14	0.66	0.85	0.08	0.05	0.14	0.08	*	*
Some Other Place ³	0.35	0.30	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.46	0.48	0.65	0.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.45P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Location of Mental Health Services ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.8367		0.9070		0.8317		0.6126		0.9431	
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor – Not Part of a Clinic	0.7318		0.4784		0.8237		0.4008		0.8062	
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.1467		0.8826		0.1517		0.8129		0.1473	
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.4032		0.7874		0.3970		0.9405		0.2796	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.0906		0.6934		0.0429		0.3690		0.0446	
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.3318		0.2719		0.4586		0.4265		*	
Some Other Place ³	0.8466		0.9068		0.8762		0.8232		0.9727	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.46C Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Self or Family Member Living in Household	244	220	59	60	234	209	138	138	185	155
Family Member Not Living in Household	43	45	25	35	34	30	27	24	20	18
Private Health Insurance	263	225	45	54	259	219	153	149	208	166
Medicare	178	180	22	24	176	179	67	69	158	163
Medicaid	130	127	27	25	127	124	81	77	93	98
Rehabilitation Program	9	25	4	3	8	25	8	15	2	21
Employer	96	89	11	14	95	89	63	63	74	65
VA or Other Military Program	108	111	10	10	107	111	54	54	92	94
Other Public Source	54	77	16	19	53	75	32	35	41	68
Other Private Source	33	46	11	7	31	45	16	25	27	38
Free Treatment	73	93	31	33	67	85	45	48	49	72

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.46D Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Self or Family Member Living in Household	1.13	1.04	1.94	1.84	1.26	1.18	1.36	1.29	2.16	2.07
Family Member Not Living in Household	0.25	0.27	1.03	1.29	0.23	0.21	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.28
Private Health Insurance	1.16	1.10	1.79	1.74	1.30	1.27	1.46	1.42	2.21	2.29
Medicare	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.94	1.08	1.10	0.84	0.80	2.02	2.16
Medicaid	0.72	0.72	1.16	0.98	0.81	0.83	1.00	0.92	1.29	1.46
Rehabilitation Program	0.05	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.18	0.10	0.18	0.02	0.33
Employer	0.54	0.51	0.47	0.57	0.62	0.60	0.76	0.77	1.02	1.01
VA or Other Military Program	0.62	0.64	0.45	0.41	0.71	0.74	0.67	0.66	1.31	1.43
Other Public Source	0.32	0.45	0.71	0.73	0.36	0.51	0.40	0.44	0.59	1.05
Other Private Source	0.19	0.28	0.48	0.28	0.21	0.32	0.21	0.31	0.40	0.60
Free Treatment	0.43	0.54	1.28	1.26	0.45	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.71	1.10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.46P Sources of Payment for Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source of Payment ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Self or Family Member Living in Household	0.7065		0.6711		0.8363		0.2370		0.4248	
Family Member Not Living in Household	0.6982		0.8973		0.4005		0.4846		0.5278	
Private Health Insurance	0.0366		0.5505		0.0266		0.2446		0.0551	
Medicare	0.9331		0.8881		0.9626		0.5185		0.9325	
Medicaid	0.5864		0.4679		0.4492		0.4168		0.8553	
Rehabilitation Program	0.1816		0.8211		0.1634		0.5745		0.1961	
Employer	0.7551		0.2832		0.7140		0.6083		0.8777	
VA or Other Military Program	0.3828		0.8400		0.4211		0.5580		0.6561	
Other Public Source	0.1567		0.4324		0.1028		0.8891		0.0786	
Other Private Source	0.2081		0.1895		0.1136		0.1056		0.4017	
Free Treatment	0.1498		0.8435		0.1558		0.7080		0.0471	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple sources of payment for outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.47C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	281	291	204	217	187	197
AGE GROUP						
18-25	95	105	64	71	74	83
26 or Older	263	262	200	204	175	175
26-49	181	182	140	140	116	126
50 or Older	189	194	147	154	127	120
GENDER						
Male	167	172	112	122	119	119
Female	224	229	173	181	150	152
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	266	267	192	203	178	179
White	249	248	180	186	159	159
Black or African American	90	88	63	62	61	62
American Indian or Alaska Native	24	15	*	*	11	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	5	*	*	8	3
Asian	50	58	26	*	43	41
Two or More Races	48	36	32	23	33	26
Hispanic or Latino	104	111	75	81	71	75
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	184	188	127	119	128	138
Part-Time	116	123	86	90	76	79
Unemployed	74	65	46	45	58	45
Other ³	173	180	142	154	107	104

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.47D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.12	0.12	0.56	0.58	0.09	0.09
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.27	0.31	1.22	1.24	0.23	0.26
26 or Older	0.13	0.13	0.61	0.63	0.10	0.10
26-49	0.18	0.18	0.81	0.81	0.14	0.15
50 or Older	0.17	0.18	0.92	0.95	0.14	0.13
GENDER						
Male	0.14	0.15	0.89	0.95	0.11	0.11
Female	0.18	0.18	0.71	0.72	0.14	0.15
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.13	0.58	0.60	0.10	0.10
White	0.16	0.15	0.62	0.63	0.12	0.12
Black or African American	0.31	0.29	2.31	2.21	0.23	0.23
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.81	1.12	*	*	0.97	0.59
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.48	0.49	*	*	1.46	0.32
Asian	0.37	0.43	3.74	*	0.34	0.33
Two or More Races	1.21	0.88	4.30	3.50	1.03	0.77
Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.29	2.22	2.33	0.20	0.22
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.15	0.15	0.83	0.79	0.12	0.13
Part-Time	0.35	0.36	1.50	1.47	0.28	0.30
Unemployed	0.63	0.59	2.81	2.66	0.57	0.49
Other ³	0.21	0.22	0.97	1.04	0.16	0.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.47P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2618		0.8590		0.2471	
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.0126		0.8206		0.0311	
26 or Older	0.7139		0.9708		0.6047	
26-49	0.4844		0.9280		0.3241	
50 or Older	0.9224		0.9513		0.8666	
GENDER						
Male	0.4095		0.4895		0.4023	
Female	0.4209		0.7150		0.3909	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3299		0.6074		0.5406	
White	0.2299		0.6808		0.3605	
Black or African American	0.9392		0.6996		0.9818	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2074		*		0.4275	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0605		*		0.0570	
Asian	0.1717		*		0.6736	
Two or More Races	0.0930		0.2686		0.2690	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5568		0.3558		0.1114	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.5462		0.5053		0.1243	
Part-Time	0.2008		0.3462		0.5901	
Unemployed	0.8962		0.8651		0.4535	
Other ³	0.5840		0.8346		0.7468	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.48C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	281	291	204	217	187	197
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	117	126	90	104	65	73
Midwest	132	114	92	89	86	78
South	171	186	121	138	116	120
West	143	146	115	98	108	109
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	227	243	159	171	154	162
Small Metro	150	165	114	118	93	105
Nonmetro	101	96	72	72	65	58
Urbanized	72	53	51	36	46	34
Less Urbanized	57	80	42	61	36	47
Completely Rural	50	23	*	20	28	11
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	133	129	104	99	82	74
100-199%	145	150	104	114	94	101
200% or More	221	216	153	152	149	153
EDUCATION						
< High School	102	98	70	73	71	65
High School Graduate	125	125	95	91	80	81
Some College/Associate's Degree	172	175	131	133	106	110
College Graduate	175	172	127	117	116	117
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	220	223	151	150	153	157
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	136	149	111	124	79	88
Other ⁷	147	148	122	124	84	84
No Coverage	94	96	54	60	76	75

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.48D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.12	0.12	0.56	0.58	0.09	0.09
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.27	0.29	1.26	1.36	0.18	0.20
Midwest	0.26	0.22	1.18	1.00	0.20	0.19
South	0.19	0.20	0.95	1.05	0.15	0.15
West	0.25	0.25	1.36	1.23	0.21	0.21
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	0.16	0.17	0.80	0.85	0.13	0.14
Small Metro	0.20	0.21	0.94	0.96	0.15	0.16
Nonmetro	0.28	0.25	1.43	1.25	0.21	0.19
Urbanized	0.46	0.36	2.28	1.69	0.36	0.28
Less Urbanized	0.34	0.40	1.85	2.00	0.25	0.30
Completely Rural	1.11	0.63	*	4.01	0.72	0.38
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	0.35	0.34	1.59	1.55	0.26	0.24
100-199%	0.29	0.30	1.48	1.43	0.22	0.24
200% or More	0.14	0.13	0.64	0.65	0.11	0.11
EDUCATION						
< High School	0.29	0.30	1.97	2.06	0.23	0.23
High School Graduate	0.21	0.20	1.17	1.21	0.15	0.15
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.23	0.22	1.04	1.00	0.17	0.17
College Graduate	0.23	0.22	1.01	0.92	0.19	0.18
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	0.13	0.13	0.63	0.63	0.11	0.11
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.39	0.41	1.45	1.47	0.28	0.32
Other ⁷	0.22	0.22	1.13	1.20	0.15	0.15
No Coverage	0.36	0.40	2.55	2.78	0.31	0.35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.48P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2618		0.8590		0.2471	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.0660		0.3223		0.1075	
Midwest	0.6469		0.2980		0.3745	
South	0.2845		0.2155		0.8738	
West	0.2630		0.2882		0.8913	
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	0.4670		0.9906		0.3609	
Small Metro	0.1256		0.3378		0.2383	
Nonmetro	0.4266		0.2867		0.5804	
Urbanized	0.0107		0.0167		0.2720	
Less Urbanized	0.0803		0.4912		0.3426	
Completely Rural	0.3422		*		0.2145	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	0.7682		0.3789		0.5289	
100-199%	0.0690		0.8683		0.1211	
200% or More	0.5616		0.8037		0.3270	
EDUCATION						
< High School	0.7291		0.3362		0.4567	
High School Graduate	0.4245		0.6545		0.2560	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.6163		0.9603		0.6275	
College Graduate	0.6763		0.6937		0.9438	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	0.4301		0.9848		0.1645	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.1749		0.6684		0.1872	
Other ⁷	0.7142		0.5307		0.8156	
No Coverage	0.4961		0.8249		0.8211	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.49C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	245	259	195	199	152	154
AGE GROUP						
18-25	87	97	57	68	65	63
26 or Older	234	231	192	185	138	138
26-49	173	171	134	128	102	108
50 or Older	164	170	135	140	96	89
GENDER						
Male	141	154	106	110	91	103
Female	199	204	164	165	125	117
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	233	239	182	186	145	141
White	214	220	167	173	130	129
Black or African American	75	67	57	53	47	42
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	13	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	44	45	*	*	39	25
Two or More Races	38	35	31	22	21	25
Hispanic or Latino	88	94	70	67	54	59
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	154	156	119	106	97	110
Part-Time	106	108	84	85	62	64
Unemployed	69	62	42	43	55	41
Other ³	155	163	129	143	87	84

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.49D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.52	0.52	0.92	0.90	0.58	0.58
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.95	0.95	1.68	1.69	1.10	1.08
26 or Older	0.60	0.57	1.04	0.98	0.67	0.65
26-49	0.74	0.71	1.22	1.17	0.80	0.84
50 or Older	1.01	0.99	1.68	1.69	1.17	1.02
GENDER						
Male	0.80	0.81	1.58	1.63	0.83	0.88
Female	0.66	0.67	1.10	1.06	0.81	0.79
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.55	0.56	0.95	0.94	0.64	0.64
White	0.62	0.64	1.01	1.00	0.75	0.78
Black or African American	1.55	1.45	3.58	3.44	1.51	1.37
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	4.04	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.49	2.68	*	*	2.85	2.00
Two or More Races	3.20	3.06	5.60	5.36	3.58	3.63
Hispanic or Latino	1.51	1.47	3.41	3.35	1.39	1.43
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.77	0.75	1.45	1.31	0.83	0.88
Part-Time	1.45	1.31	2.49	2.16	1.59	1.57
Unemployed	2.13	2.16	3.87	4.18	2.62	2.32
Other ³	0.91	0.95	1.47	1.61	1.06	0.98

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.49P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5689		0.8386		0.2631	
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.0113		0.3929		0.0337	
26 or Older	0.8552		0.5641		0.5500	
26-49	0.6414		0.7122		0.2221	
50 or Older	0.5926		0.6838		0.8543	
GENDER						
Male	0.5105		0.7735		0.2781	
Female	0.8481		0.5731		0.5296	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3941		0.7641		0.3954	
White	0.4784		0.8741		0.2620	
Black or African American	0.5154		0.2692		0.8987	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.2029		*		0.8108	
Two or More Races	0.6189		0.8871		0.7834	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5742		0.1520		0.3470	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.8561		0.1634		0.0734	
Part-Time	0.9630		0.9051		0.8863	
Unemployed	0.7725		0.5979		0.6678	
Other ³	0.5590		0.5572		0.7656	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.50C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	245	259	195	199	152	154
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	97	107	84	91	44	54
Midwest	122	101	90	83	77	62
South	150	167	116	124	94	99
West	134	134	107	96	87	87
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	196	207	154	156	126	125
Small Metro	134	145	109	109	78	87
Nonmetro	87	83	70	65	46	48
Urbanized	59	48	47	32	28	33
Less Urbanized	52	68	40	56	33	35
Completely Rural	45	22	*	*	17	10
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	117	115	98	95	63	57
100-199%	124	135	89	107	79	84
200% or More	193	188	149	139	119	124
EDUCATION						
< High School	92	89	67	66	60	57
High School Graduate	107	116	84	88	66	72
Some College/Associate's Degree	155	158	123	124	89	91
College Graduate	147	139	116	102	89	88
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	191	193	145	136	120	128
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	125	136	108	116	66	71
Other ⁷	128	129	108	112	69	65
No Coverage	85	85	49	54	68	65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.50D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.52	0.52	0.92	0.90	0.58	0.58
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	1.19	1.23	2.08	2.19	1.06	1.25
Midwest	1.13	1.02	1.90	1.70	1.44	1.26
South	0.86	0.92	1.55	1.57	0.93	0.98
West	1.16	1.06	2.11	1.94	1.29	1.19
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	0.77	0.76	1.33	1.34	0.87	0.85
Small Metro	0.88	0.92	1.58	1.49	0.94	1.04
Nonmetro	1.15	1.12	2.17	1.88	1.25	1.32
Urbanized	1.81	1.74	3.42	2.89	1.78	2.09
Less Urbanized	1.55	1.70	2.86	2.78	2.01	1.94
Completely Rural	4.60	2.92	*	*	3.78	3.11
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	1.11	1.19	2.09	2.18	1.11	1.12
100-199%	1.12	1.11	2.03	2.11	1.27	1.27
200% or More	0.72	0.67	1.18	1.12	0.83	0.82
EDUCATION						
< High School	1.47	1.55	3.00	3.21	1.50	1.51
High School Graduate	0.95	1.02	1.76	1.97	1.00	1.10
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.91	0.89	1.56	1.51	0.99	1.00
College Graduate	1.15	1.00	1.81	1.52	1.37	1.24
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	0.69	0.66	1.14	1.08	0.81	0.79
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	1.19	1.23	1.98	1.98	1.32	1.34
Other ⁷	1.08	1.12	1.77	2.00	1.22	1.08
No Coverage	1.44	1.67	3.58	3.92	1.51	1.75

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.50P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²					
	Total ¹		Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5689		0.8386		0.2631	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.1660		0.4755		0.1343	
Midwest	0.8966		1.0000		0.9833	
South	0.3987		0.6713		0.4736	
West	0.1893		0.1123		0.8863	
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	0.6724		0.9478		0.5597	
Small Metro	0.2720		0.5882		0.2736	
Nonmetro	0.2504		0.0943		0.9061	
Urbanized	0.1166		0.0485		0.7705	
Less Urbanized	0.8025		0.7720		0.8448	
Completely Rural	0.2973		*		0.4180	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	0.6680		0.9116		0.8190	
100-199%	0.7173		0.8754		0.9107	
200% or More	0.8421		0.5233		0.2300	
EDUCATION						
< High School	0.8980		0.7384		0.5860	
High School Graduate	0.3001		0.4523		0.2769	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.8978		0.7981		0.6952	
College Graduate	0.8843		0.6142		0.8040	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	0.9625		0.4618		0.2489	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.4988		0.9887		0.3454	
Other ⁷	0.9432		0.4277		0.7784	
No Coverage	0.1908		0.6185		0.3200	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with AMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.51C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	150	178	131	147	76	88
AGE GROUP						
18-25	52	64	38	47	36	39
26 or Older	145	165	128	138	68	81
26-49	113	116	94	96	59	59
50 or Older	94	118	88	99	*	*
GENDER						
Male	92	101	78	82	48	57
Female	121	143	106	121	59	68
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	144	165	122	137	72	83
White	131	149	112	126	67	75
Black or African American	43	47	*	41	25	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	54	63	50	*	25	31
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	91	93	78	71	51	60
Part-Time	59	66	50	54	34	37
Unemployed	37	42	*	*	*	*
Other ³	100	122	92	110	39	53

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.51D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.31	1.44	1.76	1.85	2.03	1.99
AGE GROUP						
18-25	2.00	2.06	2.72	2.75	2.99	2.92
26 or Older	1.53	1.67	2.00	2.06	2.44	2.51
26-49	1.79	1.67	2.14	2.07	2.95	2.68
50 or Older	2.64	3.33	3.42	3.93	*	*
GENDER						
Male	2.37	2.30	3.40	3.30	3.19	3.10
Female	1.61	1.79	2.04	2.20	2.77	2.65
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.40	1.44	1.87	1.84	2.24	2.18
White	1.55	1.58	2.00	2.01	2.61	2.50
Black or African American	4.18	4.27	*	5.76	4.88	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	4.16	4.55	5.91	*	4.95	5.18
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	2.07	2.04	2.91	2.88	2.98	2.91
Part-Time	3.36	2.85	4.47	3.46	5.33	4.91
Unemployed	4.70	4.74	*	*	*	*
Other ³	2.23	2.47	2.72	3.02	3.52	4.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.51P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Demographic Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.4474		0.9502		0.1485	
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.2370		0.6310		0.2448	
26 or Older	0.7410		0.8601		0.3074	
26-49	0.1491		0.1358		0.6555	
50 or Older	0.0988		0.3771		*	
GENDER						
Male	0.5590		0.7052		0.6011	
Female	0.6271		0.8256		0.1518	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4002		0.6126		0.4183	
White	0.6314		0.6624		0.8312	
Black or African American	0.4129		*		*	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		*	
Two or More Races	*		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9631		*		0.0494	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.4341		0.4115		0.9668	
Part-Time	0.7708		0.4832		0.1221	
Unemployed	0.7013		*		*	
Other ³	0.1610		0.3922		0.1448	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.52C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	150	178	131	147	76	88
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	66	76	59	69	24	33
Midwest	70	68	61	57	31	34
South	97	109	82	90	47	55
West	73	93	63	68	48	53
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	119	132	103	111	59	67
Small Metro	80	106	68	82	46	56
Nonmetro	66	54	58	43	24	30
Urbanized	48	35	*	28	*	*
Less Urbanized	36	40	33	30	*	*
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	77	81	69	70	40	37
100-199%	74	100	57	83	46	53
200% or More	112	113	100	93	47	64
EDUCATION						
< High School	49	64	44	52	22	*
High School Graduate	66	73	56	64	36	34
Some College/Associate's Degree	105	108	90	92	52	52
College Graduate	84	92	70	73	42	49
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	102	116	87	96	49	68
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	85	94	74	83	43	39
Other ⁷	84	87	79	77	29	*
No Coverage	58	67	42	48	38	47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.52D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Total ¹		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.31	1.44	1.76	1.85	2.03	1.99
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	3.29	3.17	3.97	4.26	4.32	4.58
Midwest	2.78	2.59	3.57	3.11	4.18	4.12
South	2.19	2.23	2.98	2.85	3.31	3.41
West	2.85	3.36	3.79	4.45	4.69	4.07
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	1.98	1.98	2.70	2.55	3.06	2.89
Small Metro	2.27	2.61	3.00	3.51	3.66	3.40
Nonmetro	3.20	2.96	3.93	3.51	4.21	5.36
Urbanized	5.10	4.51	*	5.80	*	*
Less Urbanized	4.36	4.34	5.34	4.88	*	*
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	2.50	2.76	3.48	3.56	3.75	4.14
100-199%	2.89	2.70	3.54	3.56	4.83	4.15
200% or More	1.89	1.93	2.48	2.46	2.73	2.89
EDUCATION						
< High School	3.73	4.51	5.42	5.99	4.40	*
High School Graduate	2.51	2.83	3.61	4.10	3.44	3.37
Some College/Associate's Degree	2.15	1.96	2.79	2.51	3.30	2.91
College Graduate	2.99	2.94	3.53	3.44	5.62	4.98
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	1.82	1.90	2.34	2.52	2.78	2.86
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	2.56	2.60	3.23	3.17	4.36	4.18
Other ⁷	2.73	3.15	3.37	3.73	4.44	*
No Coverage	3.80	3.60	5.30	5.37	4.94	4.79

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.52P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ²					
	Total ¹		Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.4474		0.9502		0.1485	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0.2102		0.3514		0.2166	
Midwest	0.8300		0.3898		0.2502	
South	0.5224		0.7157		0.5086	
West	0.9271		0.7492		0.7642	
COUNTY TYPE³						
Large Metro	0.6459		0.8953		0.5079	
Small Metro	0.2913		0.3969		0.4886	
Nonmetro	0.5952		0.1154		0.1802	
Urbanized	0.5967		*		*	
Less Urbanized	0.8177		0.6678		*	
Completely Rural	*		*		*	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴						
Less Than 100%	0.6554		0.8971		0.6285	
100-199%	0.4864		0.4402		0.8906	
200% or More	0.9205		0.5364		0.1598	
EDUCATION						
< High School	0.1337		0.4698		*	
High School Graduate	0.5073		0.9763		0.2143	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.8295		0.9490		0.9008	
College Graduate	0.9014		0.7925		0.5181	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵						
Private	0.6250		0.9667		0.2795	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.9644		0.8426		0.8029	
Other ⁷	0.4569		0.7028		*	
No Coverage	0.2708		0.7287		0.2423	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent past year perceived unmet need for all persons in the specified subgroup with SMI, including those with unknown mental health services information.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.53C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	281	300	204	217	187	197
Could Not Afford Cost	188	174	131	127	128	113
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	87	80	63	57	62	57
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	73	84	49	52	53	65
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	64	83	46	53	43	60
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	106	104	84	80	63	66
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	131	128	93	79	90	94
Concerned about Confidentiality	77	77	63	54	44	57
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	92	90	77	68	52	54
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	77	93	58	66	51	66
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	137	153	95	115	96	98
Treatment Would Not Help	97	89	67	67	68	58
Did Not Have Time	111	126	78	86	79	87
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	61	78	35	61	48	47
No Transportation/Inconvenient	56	72	44	64	36	31
Some Other Reason ⁴	94	89	69	75	63	47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.53D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Could Not Afford Cost	1.25	1.17	1.74	1.68	1.82	1.69
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	0.76	0.65	1.01	0.89	1.13	0.95
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	0.64	0.68	0.80	0.82	1.01	1.12
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	0.57	0.67	0.76	0.82	0.83	1.03
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	0.87	0.83	1.27	1.22	1.16	1.15
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	1.09	1.00	1.43	1.19	1.60	1.51
Concerned about Confidentiality	0.66	0.65	1.00	0.85	0.84	1.00
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	0.80	0.72	1.21	1.02	1.00	0.98
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	0.66	0.76	0.94	1.03	0.97	1.10
Treatment Would Not Help	1.09	1.15	1.47	1.64	1.62	1.52
Did Not Have Time	0.83	0.72	1.07	1.03	1.25	0.99
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	0.90	0.95	1.22	1.29	1.38	1.38
No Transportation/Inconvenient	0.54	0.64	0.59	0.96	0.91	0.82
Some Other Reason ⁴	0.50	0.59	0.74	0.99	0.69	0.57
	0.79	0.72	1.09	1.13	1.19	0.83

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.53P Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	da		da		da	
Could Not Afford Cost	0.0395		0.6502		0.0114	
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	0.9686		0.9019		0.9839	
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	0.0613		0.6259		0.0447	
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	0.1416		0.4161		0.1831	
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	0.5575		0.7715		0.5111	
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	0.2015		0.1264		0.6881	
Concerned about Confidentiality	0.3939		0.3945		0.0150	
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	0.4253		0.6970		0.3547	
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	0.2804		0.7408		0.2150	
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	0.1645		0.1215		0.8511	
Treatment Would Not Help	0.2954		0.8205		0.0688	
Did Not Have Time	0.1997		0.2568		0.5478	
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	0.0406		0.0085		0.9777	
No Transportation/Inconvenient	0.1667		0.0866		0.9550	
Some Other Reason ⁴	0.8575		0.6013		0.7098	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.54C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	245	259	195	199	152	154
Could Not Afford Cost	172	157	120	116	117	96
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	81	70	62	47	53	52
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	70	81	47	52	51	62
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	59	67	45	43	37	47
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	99	94	82	74	54	57
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	113	117	88	75	69	84
Concerned about Confidentiality	76	71	62	53	42	49
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	82	88	66	68	49	52
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	69	81	55	59	44	56
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	124	134	91	102	81	85
Treatment Would Not Help	78	83	59	63	51	52
Did Not Have Time	97	104	75	79	63	63
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	57	65	33	49	44	40
No Transportation/Inconvenient	54	69	43	63	35	29
Some Other Reason ⁴	78	84	64	71	44	44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with AMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.54D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Could Not Afford Cost	1.46	1.31	1.87	1.78	2.21	2.01
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	0.89	0.72	1.15	0.86	1.37	1.22
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	0.78	0.83	0.89	0.94	1.37	1.46
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	0.67	0.69	0.85	0.79	1.01	1.15
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	1.03	0.94	1.43	1.31	1.42	1.39
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	1.20	1.14	1.55	1.32	1.81	1.85
Concerned about Confidentiality	0.83	0.74	1.14	0.97	1.14	1.19
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	0.91	0.88	1.23	1.15	1.35	1.29
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	0.76	0.85	1.02	1.09	1.19	1.32
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	1.25	1.28	1.59	1.72	1.96	1.79
Treatment Would Not Help	0.86	0.85	1.10	1.14	1.38	1.25
Did Not Have Time	1.02	1.04	1.35	1.38	1.58	1.47
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	0.64	0.67	0.64	0.91	1.19	1.01
No Transportation/Inconvenient	0.62	0.73	0.83	1.13	0.96	0.74
Some Other Reason ⁴	0.84	0.85	1.16	1.23	1.21	1.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with AMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.54P Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	da		da		da	
Could Not Afford Cost	0.0450		0.7212		0.0060	
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	0.7803		0.6598		1.0000	
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	0.0633		0.3991		0.0932	
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	0.3549		0.7647		0.2830	
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	0.9615		0.9617		0.7825	
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	0.4183		0.1722		0.8712	
Concerned about Confidentiality	0.8729		0.3748		0.2981	
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	0.2339		0.3277		0.4208	
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	0.2821		0.7240		0.2331	
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	0.1348		0.2644		0.4268	
Treatment Would Not Help	0.6148		0.6708		0.1743	
Did Not Have Time	0.3227		0.3121		0.8036	
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	0.0381		0.0068		0.9408	
No Transportation/Inconvenient	0.2134		0.0679		0.6197	
Some Other Reason ⁴	0.4491		0.5283		0.6759	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with AMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.55C Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	150	178	131	147	76	88
Could Not Afford Cost	104	114	80	93	61	61
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	50	50	41	38	28	34
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	43	61	32	43	28	44
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	35	43	23	33	25	28
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	62	52	58	43	25	28
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	72	72	55	54	45	43
Concerned about Confidentiality	52	53	44	39	26	36
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	63	68	54	57	36	36
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	45	51	35	43	30	25
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	75	95	62	75	42	52
Treatment Would Not Help	53	61	41	45	33	38
Did Not Have Time	63	66	52	56	37	34
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	43	53	29	44	29	26
No Transportation/Inconvenient	43	60	35	57	29	19
Some Other Reason ⁴	47	58	37	53	25	22

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with SMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.55D Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Could Not Afford Cost	2.15	2.00	2.55	2.54	3.35	3.50
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	1.31	1.14	1.55	1.32	2.34	2.21
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	1.12	1.37	1.23	1.49	2.31	2.91
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	0.93	1.00	0.91	1.18	2.09	1.90
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	1.51	1.19	2.02	1.51	2.05	1.96
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	1.72	1.55	1.98	1.79	3.19	2.82
Concerned about Confidentiality	1.30	1.22	1.64	1.38	2.08	2.48
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	1.55	1.48	1.94	1.85	2.86	2.48
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	1.17	1.19	1.33	1.51	2.46	1.76
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	1.79	1.96	2.18	2.36	3.23	3.13
Treatment Would Not Help	1.35	1.36	1.52	1.57	2.62	2.49
Did Not Have Time	1.56	1.43	1.91	1.85	2.87	2.37
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	1.11	1.21	1.12	1.51	2.35	1.85
No Transportation/Inconvenient	1.13	1.38	1.34	1.95	2.35	1.37
Some Other Reason ⁴	1.19	1.35	1.39	1.85	2.10	1.56

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with SMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.55P Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Receipt of Past Year Mental Health Services: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Reason Did Not Receive Mental Health Services ¹	Total ²		MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ³			
			Received		Not Received	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL POPULATION	da		da		da	
Could Not Afford Cost	0.3527		0.9381		0.1014	
Might Cause Neighbors/Community to Have Negative Opinion	0.5770		0.7332		0.7394	
Might Have Negative Effect on Job	0.1001		0.2078		0.3356	
Health Insurance Does Not Cover Any Mental Health Services	0.6982		0.4981		0.8115	
Health Insurance Does Not Pay Enough for Mental Health Services	0.0862		0.0804		0.8944	
Did Not Know Where to Go for Services	0.2065		0.4216		0.2132	
Concerned about Confidentiality	0.8890		0.7647		0.5031	
Concerned about Being Committed/Having to Take Medicine	0.6669		0.5681		0.9491	
Did Not Feel Need for Treatment at the Time	0.5157		0.3558		0.7558	
Thought Could Handle the Problem Without Treatment	0.1517		0.2051		0.4917	
Treatment Would Not Help	0.9876		0.5040		0.3684	
Did Not Have Time	0.7664		0.9423		0.4988	
Did Not Want Others to Find Out	0.0564		0.0186		0.9823	
No Transportation/Inconvenient	0.2940		0.0643		0.2870	
Some Other Reason ⁴	0.2998		0.1752		0.8079	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² Estimates in the Total column represent reasons for not receiving mental health services for all persons aged 18 or older with SMI and a perceived unmet need for treatment/counseling, including those with unknown mental health services information.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Not Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.56C Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	368	368	211	211	299	301
18-25	97	107	65	67	75	85
18	42	44	28	27	30	34
19	40	38	23	25	32	30
20	38	53	23	31	32	40
21	43	41	26	24	33	33
22	37	34	22	21	29	26
23	35	38	23	22	27	30
24	33	35	21	22	27	27
25	35	40	23	23	27	31
26 or Older	348	352	198	201	286	286
26-29	87	89	55	60	69	63
30-34	93	97	53	54	76	77
35-39	99	100	56	68	80	74
40-44	91	88	59	58	68	63
45-49	100	88	66	54	79	69
50-54	149	147	84	87	125	122
55-59	118	160	62	82	101	135
60-64	120	130	76	75	93	107
65 or Older	154	136	83	78	127	113

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.56D Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.24
18-25	0.28	0.31	0.38	0.39	0.44	0.50
18	0.85	0.92	1.10	1.05	1.26	1.53
19	0.87	0.94	0.98	1.18	1.49	1.55
20	0.89	1.13	1.12	1.42	1.43	1.65
21	0.97	0.87	1.26	1.02	1.43	1.44
22	0.84	0.79	1.03	0.96	1.29	1.22
23	0.74	0.81	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.18
24	0.70	0.77	0.89	1.04	1.14	1.14
25	0.73	0.88	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.31
26 or Older	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.27	0.26
26-29	0.49	0.50	0.61	0.65	0.78	0.72
30-34	0.42	0.44	0.52	0.51	0.64	0.67
35-39	0.50	0.47	0.57	0.70	0.79	0.65
40-44	0.44	0.44	0.60	0.58	0.64	0.64
45-49	0.46	0.43	0.64	0.52	0.71	0.67
50-54	0.63	0.66	0.76	0.84	1.00	1.04
55-59	0.56	0.69	0.61	0.74	0.90	1.16
60-64	0.63	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.94	1.05
65 or Older	0.34	0.29	0.40	0.37	0.50	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.56P Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.9298		0.6143		0.8078	
18-25	0.1823		0.5956		0.2106	
18	0.5756		0.9594		0.3539	
19	0.9928		0.4522		0.4866	
20	0.0823		0.4121		0.0972	
21	0.4223		0.4814		0.7037	
22	0.8222		0.8501		0.9299	
23	0.7974		0.1820		0.5284	
24	0.2413		0.1374		0.9268	
25	0.3087		0.7602		0.2398	
26 or Older	0.8129		0.6999		0.5782	
26-29	0.7230		0.3231		0.1561	
30-34	0.2023		0.5256		0.2013	
35-39	0.9547		0.3448		0.2511	
40-44	0.9135		0.6433		0.8728	
45-49	0.0540		0.1769		0.2138	
50-54	0.8889		0.9914		0.7868	
55-59	0.3969		0.2607		0.6864	
60-64	0.8253		0.9283		0.7380	
65 or Older	0.5762		0.3686		0.9235	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.57C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age Group	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	368	368	295	299	314	335	265	276
18-25	97	107	81	91	73	78	59	67
26 or Older	348	352	279	283	306	322	259	264
26-49	205	202	168	158	172	176	148	142
50 or Older	280	278	222	236	257	256	213	222
MALE	211	211	168	168	169	178	138	149
18-25	65	67	54	55	38	46	31	39
26 or Older	198	201	156	160	166	174	136	146
26-49	128	126	106	95	107	101	89	81
50 or Older	150	157	117	130	129	136	*	*
FEMALE	299	301	241	244	266	273	225	223
18-25	75	85	61	71	61	59	49	51
26 or Older	286	286	229	229	259	265	220	214
26-49	158	150	127	120	138	136	118	112
50 or Older	230	233	187	194	218	220	183	183

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.57D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age Group	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	1.08	1.09	1.22	1.23
18-25	0.28	0.31	0.23	0.27	1.58	1.45	1.98	1.75
26 or Older	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.14	1.29	1.26	1.40	1.41
26-49	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.16	1.36	1.35	1.63	1.52
50 or Older	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.22	2.32	2.23	2.26	2.57
MALE	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.14	1.90	1.98	2.16	2.27
18-25	0.38	0.39	0.31	0.32	2.40	2.54	2.97	3.23
26 or Older	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	2.29	2.43	2.53	2.68
26-49	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.20	2.63	2.54	3.00	3.00
50 or Older	0.30	0.31	0.23	0.25	4.26	4.50	*	*
FEMALE	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.19	1.21	1.23	1.41	1.38
18-25	0.44	0.50	0.36	0.42	1.88	1.83	2.35	2.17
26 or Older	0.27	0.26	0.21	0.21	1.44	1.39	1.61	1.59
26-49	0.32	0.30	0.25	0.24	1.55	1.46	1.88	1.66
50 or Older	0.40	0.40	0.33	0.33	2.49	2.52	2.55	3.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.57P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Gender/Age Group	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.9298		0.9857		0.2081	0.7730
18-25	0.1823		0.1503		0.1882	0.7932
26 or Older	0.8129		0.7088		0.4311	1.0000
26-49	0.6973		0.4357		0.9845	0.2993
50 or Older	0.9778		0.8952		0.2783	0.2709
MALE	0.6143		0.9875		0.4100	0.7130
18-25	0.5956		0.9156		0.7401	0.2717
26 or Older	0.6999		0.9932		0.3180	0.9901
26-49	0.4791		0.7678		0.5080	0.7617
50 or Older	0.9489		0.7885		0.4926	*
FEMALE	0.8078		0.9959		0.3416	0.4968
18-25	0.2106		0.0717		0.0490	0.1879
26 or Older	0.5782		0.6331		0.8862	0.9591
26-49	0.2882		0.4251		0.4272	0.2465
50 or Older	0.9475		0.9815		0.3611	0.3015

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.58C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	368	368	295	299	314	335	265	276
GENDER								
Male	211	211	168	168	169	178	138	149
Female	299	301	241	244	266	273	225	223
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	342	341	278	263	301	307	251	244
White	316	328	252	246	276	282	230	224
Black or African American	104	111	78	91	83	95	57	80
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	30	24	21	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	27	9	17	*	*	*	*
Asian	82	58	55	44	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	61	47	56	40	56	36	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	115	158	88	149	96	134	76	129
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	223	217	167	159	181	172	140	132
Part-Time	136	139	101	100	113	118	86	90
Unemployed	82	87	57	71	52	67	42	54
Other ³	252	254	211	220	225	227	193	203

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.58D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	1.08	1.09	1.22	1.23
GENDER								
Male	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.14	1.90	1.98	2.16	2.27
Female	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.19	1.21	1.23	1.41	1.38
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13	1.13	1.13	1.29	1.23
White	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.15	1.22	1.19	1.35	1.30
Black or African American	0.35	0.37	0.27	0.31	3.70	3.57	4.37	3.94
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.01	2.10	1.88	1.56	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.75	2.45	1.55	1.59	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.61	0.45	0.41	0.34	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	1.54	1.13	1.42	0.98	5.50	5.20	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	0.31	0.42	0.24	0.39	3.13	3.69	3.45	4.71
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.13	1.64	1.70	1.96	2.12
Part-Time	0.40	0.42	0.31	0.31	2.21	2.18	2.49	2.46
Unemployed	0.71	0.74	0.51	0.62	3.82	3.70	4.34	4.58
Other ³	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.26	1.66	1.68	1.65	1.83

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.58P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}
					(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.9298		0.9857		0.2081		0.7730	
GENDER								
Male	0.6143		0.9875		0.4100		0.7130	
Female	0.8078		0.9959		0.3416		0.4968	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5894		0.4295		0.5656		0.5546	
White	0.6074		0.4171		0.5924		0.6025	
Black or African American	0.8682		0.8090		0.5775		0.1620	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9471		0.6445		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4897		0.9305		*		*	
Asian	0.8226		0.6692		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.3794		0.2720		0.2118		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1044		0.0673		0.1259		0.1343	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT								
Full-Time	0.4618		0.1530		0.0110		0.4250	
Part-Time	0.2396		0.4127		0.4499		0.6641	
Unemployed	0.4364		0.3040		0.2564		0.5726	
Other ³	0.9821		0.6382		0.6766		0.6563	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.59C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	368	368	295	299	314	335	265	276
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	156	147	130	125	140	128	114	114
Midwest	163	148	126	114	144	123	116	102
South	237	217	193	179	193	203	172	167
West	172	202	135	157	156	185	127	142
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	304	302	236	232	253	254	209	204
Small Metro	198	223	158	188	161	195	137	169
Nonmetro	142	123	115	98	117	102	98	86
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	168	164	138	137	143	136	126	118
100-199%	159	193	128	158	130	161	112	137
200% or More	293	284	225	226	246	244	196	206
EDUCATION								
< High School	130	133	103	115	108	111	94	97
High School Graduate	165	180	122	148	134	150	106	133
Some College/Associate's Degree	243	221	193	181	206	192	174	160
College Graduate	197	205	148	149	163	172	124	130
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	293	287	225	228	248	245	198	204
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	166	177	139	156	146	155	127	139
Other ⁷	225	202	179	169	204	183	169	160
No Coverage	105	115	88	87	74	81	63	59
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	105	107	81	80	80	85	65	67
Very Good	196	180	140	127	160	140	121	104
Good	198	193	158	141	168	166	141	130
Fair/Poor	212	226	178	205	185	204	162	189

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.59D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	1.08	1.09	1.22	1.23
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.36	0.34	0.30	0.29	2.20	2.64	2.89	3.05
Midwest	0.32	0.29	0.25	0.22	1.87	2.12	2.02	2.42
South	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.20	1.82	1.75	2.07	1.93
West	0.31	0.35	0.24	0.28	2.29	2.34	2.53	2.70
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.16	1.56	1.53	1.82	1.85
Small Metro	0.25	0.28	0.20	0.24	1.66	1.88	1.85	1.88
Nonmetro	0.42	0.32	0.35	0.26	2.21	2.28	2.40	2.49
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.44	0.44	0.37	0.38	2.19	2.20	2.33	2.49
100-199%	0.32	0.37	0.26	0.31	2.27	2.00	2.43	2.19
200% or More	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.14	1.41	1.52	1.69	1.82
EDUCATION								
< High School	0.38	0.41	0.30	0.36	3.18	3.37	3.28	4.07
High School Graduate	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.24	2.13	2.29	2.48	2.53
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.32	0.28	0.26	0.23	1.65	1.61	1.83	1.74
College Graduate	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.19	1.97	1.95	2.43	2.37
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.14	1.37	1.50	1.54	1.89
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.49	0.48	0.42	0.43	1.89	2.09	1.83	2.24
Other ⁷	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.25	2.15	2.07	2.10	1.89
No Coverage	0.41	0.48	0.34	0.37	2.98	3.13	3.67	3.46
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.16	3.18	3.00	3.98	3.67
Very Good	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.15	1.84	1.89	2.18	2.39
Good	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.20	1.83	1.75	2.20	1.93
Fair/Poor	0.61	0.63	0.52	0.59	2.06	1.98	1.95	2.14

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.59P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.9298		0.9857		0.2081		0.7730	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.9082		0.5847		0.0384		0.5134	
Midwest	0.8388		0.9359		0.0270		0.4086	
South	0.3502		0.4076		0.0806		0.2290	
West	0.3031		0.6114		0.3056		0.4603	
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.8825		0.8122		0.3908		0.7060	
Small Metro	0.1775		0.4347		0.4940		0.8946	
Nonmetro	0.1194		0.5064		0.4703		0.8378	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.7511		0.5999		0.6295		0.7964	
100-199%	0.0029		0.0150		0.2418		0.3929	
200% or More	0.1399		0.0766		0.0106		0.4378	
EDUCATION								
< High School	0.3429		0.2748		0.5756		0.2848	
High School Graduate	0.8677		0.5506		0.4033		0.6132	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.3911		0.4238		0.2075		0.3735	
College Graduate	0.8212		0.6754		0.9161		0.3668	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.4301		0.1280		0.0179		0.1371	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.2549		0.1047		0.1342		0.2338	
Other ⁷	0.2324		0.4055		0.8726		0.7556	
No Coverage	0.1169		0.1931		0.5229		0.7682	
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	0.3648		0.8332		0.3988		0.4363	
Very Good	0.1763		0.3408		0.1588		0.2820	
Good	0.4065		0.7994		0.2978		0.4262	
Fair/Poor	0.9663		0.5199		0.5512		0.2892	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.60C Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	610	604	194	242	616	604
Marijuana	520	534	163	200	514	516
Cocaine	192	174	67	65	180	166
Crack	93	88	37	41	86	80
Heroin	79	83	31	35	73	74
Hallucinogens	171	181	54	67	162	160
LSD	81	96	34	34	71	87
PCP	29	28	4	19	28	21
Ecstasy	119	121	41	38	114	115
Inhalants	83	85	33	33	72	80
Methamphetamine	120	99	56	46	102	91
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	375	365	137	157	354	343
Pain Relievers ⁴	303	280	114	121	276	260
Tranquilizers	205	203	94	94	178	182
Stimulants	171	185	67	76	157	166
Sedatives	111	116	47	44	103	108
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	307	286	116	123	278	266
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	545	540	167	161	533	534
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	381	374	99	106	383	362

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.60D Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	0.25	0.25	1.02	1.11	0.26	0.25
Marijuana	0.21	0.22	0.93	1.03	0.22	0.22
Cocaine	0.08	0.07	0.41	0.38	0.08	0.07
Crack	0.04	0.04	0.23	0.25	0.04	0.04
Heroin	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.22	0.03	0.03
Hallucinogens	0.07	0.07	0.33	0.39	0.07	0.07
LSD	0.03	0.04	0.21	0.21	0.03	0.04
PCP	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.01	0.01
Ecstasy	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.23	0.05	0.05
Inhalants	0.03	0.03	0.20	0.20	0.03	0.03
Methamphetamine	0.05	0.04	0.34	0.28	0.05	0.04
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.15	0.15	0.80	0.85	0.15	0.15
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.12	0.11	0.69	0.69	0.12	0.11
Tranquilizers	0.08	0.08	0.56	0.55	0.08	0.08
Stimulants	0.07	0.08	0.41	0.45	0.07	0.07
Sedatives	0.05	0.05	0.29	0.27	0.05	0.05
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	0.13	0.12	0.69	0.69	0.12	0.11
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	0.22	0.22	0.90	0.90	0.23	0.22
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	0.16	0.15	0.59	0.62	0.16	0.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 8.60P Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	0.2870		0.0208		0.7991	
Marijuana	0.0455		0.0360		0.2428	
Cocaine	0.3800		0.9131		0.3786	
Crack	0.7705		0.8072		0.9727	
Heroin	0.2893		0.3760		0.5714	
Hallucinogens	0.2917		0.0609		0.6086	
LSD	0.0014		0.2667		0.0033	
PCP	0.9607		0.2830		0.5096	
Ecstasy	0.6680		0.8405		0.7201	
Inhalants	0.8512		0.1073		0.3082	
Methamphetamine	0.0305		0.1363		0.1929	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.6151		0.4534		0.4395	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.0223		0.5408		0.0221	
Tranquilizers	0.8034		1.0000		0.9445	
Stimulants	0.0653		0.1011		0.2342	
Sedatives	0.9359		0.8226		0.7512	
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	0.0377		0.5539		0.0342	
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	0.4091		0.9148		0.3432	
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	0.0376		0.7854		0.0445	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.61C Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding	Any Mental Illness Excluding	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)
							Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)										
TOTAL POPULATION	0	0	681	679	288	310	590	583	1,810	1,763	376	390	1,944	1,910	288	281	1,954	1,937
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	386	393	603	625	257	273	535	551	1,775	1,722	339	344	1,887	1,863	254	246	1,900	1,887
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER																		
Illicit Drugs	217	220	166	162	97	100	137	125	135	142	100	109	192	193	95	95	190	195
Marijuana	138	147	89	103	54	59	74	84	105	100	59	72	122	126	53	65	126	128
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)	126	124	106	100	59	61	88	75	75	75	58	64	110	105	63	51	108	112
Alcohol	348	346	206	213	101	109	174	179	278	276	124	124	325	331	105	117	334	329
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	129	119	97	88	59	52	79	69	80	80	58	60	115	105	63	56	108	104
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	386	393	251	256	125	142	211	207	300	306	150	156	362	369	122	139	369	365

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE or suicide information.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.61D Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding	Any Mental Illness Excluding	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2015)	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ² (2016)
							Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)										
TOTAL POPULATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.16	0.16	0.51	0.53	1.14	1.21	0.57	0.58	0.15	0.15	0.85	0.84	0.16	0.16	1.11	1.24	0.16	0.15
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER																		
Illicit Drugs	0.09	0.09	0.36	0.35	0.94	0.91	0.39	0.36	0.07	0.07	0.60	0.62	0.09	0.09	0.92	0.93	0.08	0.08
Marijuana	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.23	0.55	0.55	0.22	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.43	0.06	0.06	0.55	0.65	0.06	0.05
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)	0.05	0.05	0.24	0.22	0.59	0.58	0.26	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.38	0.05	0.05	0.63	0.50	0.05	0.05
Alcohol	0.14	0.14	0.44	0.45	0.97	0.95	0.48	0.51	0.14	0.14	0.73	0.70	0.14	0.14	0.99	1.08	0.14	0.14
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.05	0.05	0.22	0.19	0.60	0.49	0.23	0.20	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.36	0.05	0.05	0.63	0.56	0.05	0.04
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.16	0.16	0.51	0.53	1.14	1.21	0.57	0.58	0.15	0.15	0.85	0.84	0.16	0.16	1.11	1.24	0.16	0.15

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE or suicide information.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.61P Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness, Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status, and Past Year Status of Serious Thoughts of Suicide: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	Any Mental Illness (2015)	Any Mental Illness (2016)	Serious Mental Illness (2015)	Serious Mental Illness (2016)	Any Mental Illness Excluding	Any Mental Illness Excluding	No Mental Illness (2015)	No Mental Illness (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²	No Serious Thoughts of Suicide ²
							(2015)	(2016)							(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL POPULATION	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.2260	0.2260	0.8808	0.8808	0.3471	0.3471	0.4030	0.4030	0.0817	0.0817	0.7327	0.7327	0.1472	0.1472	0.1973	0.1973	0.0941	0.0941
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER																		
Illicit Drugs	0.2708	0.2708	0.5613	0.5613	0.7276	0.7276	0.2868	0.2868	0.1504	0.1504	0.4461	0.4461	0.1242	0.1242	0.8910	0.8910	0.1844	0.1844
Marijuana	0.8870	0.8870	0.2385	0.2385	0.2285	0.2285	0.5951	0.5951	0.2877	0.2877	0.0872	0.0872	0.3718	0.3718	0.1919	0.1919	0.5235	0.5235
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)	0.1252	0.1252	0.4935	0.4935	0.7448	0.7448	0.2448	0.2448	0.0603	0.0603	0.7941	0.7941	0.0782	0.0782	0.2944	0.2944	0.2771	0.2771
Alcohol	0.1861	0.1861	0.6533	0.6533	0.7134	0.7134	0.4288	0.4288	0.1244	0.1244	0.9568	0.9568	0.1479	0.1479	0.4488	0.4488	0.1046	0.1046
Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol	0.0736	0.0736	0.1206	0.1206	0.4368	0.4368	0.1532	0.1532	0.2082	0.2082	0.5716	0.5716	0.0280	0.0280	0.3300	0.3300	0.0914	0.0914
Illicit Drugs or Alcohol	0.2260	0.2260	0.8808	0.8808	0.3471	0.3471	0.4030	0.4030	0.0817	0.0817	0.7327	0.7327	0.1472	0.1472	0.1973	0.1973	0.0941	0.0941

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 or older, including those with unknown past year MDE or suicide information.

² Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.62C Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	302	317	68	75	295	304	164	172	246	231
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	294	310	66	72	290	297	159	168	242	227
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	249	231	43	50	247	226	125	126	205	178
Other Medical Doctor ³	99	83	18	17	98	81	52	45	84	68
Psychologist	148	166	42	42	143	157	84	88	116	118
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	175	183	39	44	174	175	96	103	145	136
Social Worker	105	101	20	20	103	97	56	57	89	76
Counselor	124	143	46	40	119	136	81	87	89	99
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	100	76	17	19	98	74	50	46	82	58
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	72	82	18	17	70	80	33	40	58	71
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	128	144	27	26	126	140	77	72	95	118
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	117	123	25	24	115	120	67	63	89	100
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	65	80	12	11	65	79	41	38	50	68
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	17	22	3	3	17	22	16	10	5	20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons in the specified subgroup with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.62D Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	0.57	0.57	0.98	0.93	0.66	0.64	0.77	0.72	1.11	1.12
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	1.48	1.50	2.25	2.45	1.67	1.73	1.78	1.83	2.73	3.05
Other Medical Doctor ³	0.93	0.81	1.18	1.12	1.08	0.94	1.10	0.94	2.02	1.82
Psychologist	1.26	1.41	2.14	2.26	1.43	1.60	1.59	1.58	2.58	2.85
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	1.37	1.44	2.05	2.21	1.58	1.64	1.72	1.74	2.93	2.99
Social Worker	0.97	0.97	1.28	1.28	1.12	1.10	1.14	1.17	2.11	1.99
Counselor	1.11	1.26	2.28	2.08	1.25	1.45	1.50	1.59	2.09	2.45
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	0.97	0.76	1.10	1.23	1.11	0.88	1.05	0.98	2.02	1.56
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	0.71	0.82	1.21	1.11	0.80	0.94	0.70	0.85	1.49	1.87
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	1.16	1.27	1.64	1.54	1.34	1.45	1.52	1.44	2.23	2.81
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	1.08	1.14	1.57	1.48	1.26	1.31	1.35	1.28	2.12	2.53
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	0.64	0.79	0.78	0.74	0.74	0.91	0.87	0.81	1.29	1.78
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	0.17	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.27	0.35	0.22	0.13	0.55

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons in the specified subgroup with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.62P Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	da		da		da		da		da	
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	0.9516		0.8302		0.8998		0.8568		0.7518	
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	0.0578		0.3511		0.0293		0.1746		0.0790	
Other Medical Doctor ³	0.1319		0.6449		0.1527		0.0750		0.6071	
Psychologist	0.3851		0.8589		0.4136		0.7149		0.4708	
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	0.1058		0.9651		0.1022		0.0113		0.9081	
Social Worker	0.9948		0.7256		0.9517		0.7650		0.7676	
Counselor	0.1557		0.0276		0.0407		0.0625		0.2493	
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	0.2137		0.1759		0.1216		0.4829		0.1398	
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	0.3340		0.7121		0.2777		0.1817		0.6110	
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	0.3638		0.3289		0.2521		0.9957		0.1603	
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	0.7379		0.4082		0.5980		0.9967		0.5157	
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	0.6393		0.7718		0.5883		0.4788		0.2534	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	0.8165		0.6759		0.8658		0.0969		0.2013	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons in the specified subgroup with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.63C Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	252	259	56	65	247	248	143	139	205	199
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	248	254	55	63	244	243	141	136	202	197
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	203	201	37	45	201	195	109	107	166	159
Other Medical Doctor ³	77	73	15	16	77	71	43	36	65	63
Psychologist	123	144	35	37	119	138	76	77	92	104
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	159	153	34	40	157	146	82	88	133	115
Social Worker	96	97	18	18	95	93	51	54	79	74
Counselor	114	117	39	36	109	111	75	78	79	79
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	93	69	14	17	91	67	47	43	76	51
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	64	78	17	15	61	77	32	39	48	68
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	106	124	19	24	104	121	62	59	78	105
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	98	107	18	22	96	104	53	50	73	90
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	50	68	10	11	49	67	37	34	32	58
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	16	22	3	3	16	22	15	10	5	20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 18 or older with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.63D Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	0.56	0.52	0.92	1.07	0.64	0.58	0.65	0.71	1.20	0.98
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	1.72	1.76	2.69	2.91	1.98	2.04	2.16	2.12	3.33	3.56
Other Medical Doctor ³	1.04	0.99	1.40	1.36	1.22	1.17	1.29	1.08	2.27	2.38
Psychologist	1.50	1.70	2.51	2.56	1.72	1.96	1.97	1.97	3.01	3.47
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	1.71	1.66	2.47	2.57	2.00	1.93	2.03	2.07	3.78	3.50
Social Worker	1.25	1.30	1.64	1.52	1.45	1.49	1.45	1.53	2.68	2.75
Counselor	1.40	1.55	2.71	2.54	1.58	1.79	1.90	1.98	2.66	2.93
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	1.25	0.97	1.34	1.44	1.44	1.13	1.39	1.28	2.62	1.96
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	0.90	1.09	1.55	1.27	1.02	1.28	0.95	1.16	1.83	2.53
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	1.34	1.54	1.74	1.86	1.54	1.81	1.74	1.64	2.61	3.55
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	1.27	1.37	1.64	1.73	1.46	1.62	1.53	1.42	2.50	3.21
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	0.69	0.95	0.96	0.90	0.80	1.11	1.10	1.01	1.19	2.19
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	0.23	0.33	0.26	0.23	0.27	0.39	0.47	0.32	0.18	0.79

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 18 or older with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.63P Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Type of Professional ¹	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL²	da		da		da		da		da	
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	0.9611		0.3030		0.6900		0.8162		0.4967	
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	0.3247		0.3328		0.2378		0.2672		0.5173	
Other Medical Doctor ³	0.5218		0.7379		0.4796		0.1727		0.9395	
Psychologist	0.3284		0.8475		0.3181		0.8581		0.2695	
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	0.2420		0.6434		0.2815		0.0176		0.6965	
Social Worker	0.8188		0.7109		0.7416		0.3870		0.8352	
Counselor	0.5595		0.0178		0.2422		0.1649		0.7363	
Other Mental Health Professional ⁴	0.1188		0.3927		0.0816		0.3908		0.1021	
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	0.2500		0.4367		0.1700		0.1696		0.4312	
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	0.3349		0.9798		0.3021		0.5633		0.0988	
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁵	0.5812		0.9499		0.5633		0.5870		0.2946	
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	0.6653		0.7683		0.5973		0.2999		0.1410	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁶	0.8650		0.8424		0.8281		0.2466		0.2015	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 18 or older with past year MDE who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

³ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁴ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁵ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁶ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.64C Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	309	330	137	132	92	124	257	268
AGE GROUP								
18-25	71	75	40	46	23	20	51	57
26 or Older	303	318	133	122	88	123	253	259
26-49	169	173	86	81	47	41	136	139
50 or Older	255	254	102	87	74	117	213	210
GENDER								
Male	165	176	78	82	53	53	137	149
Female	263	269	113	105	76	113	215	221
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	297	302	123	123	87	78	250	252
White	271	278	109	107	80	70	233	240
Black or African American	83	93	30	49	32	26	70	67
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	5	4	*	22
Two or More Races	56	36	*	19	10	*	*	25
Hispanic or Latino	92	133	52	46	29	*	72	78
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	143	134	62	55	43	44	118	116
100-199%	128	159	57	73	30	49	105	131
200% or More	240	240	108	90	75	106	203	187
EDUCATION								
< High School	106	110	48	48	31	47	92	88
High School Graduate	132	150	63	47	53	102	103	103
Some College/Associate's Degree	201	190	76	80	52	39	177	166
College Graduate	160	170	82	76	42	41	130	147
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	243	242	110	103	73	105	202	189
Medicaid/CHIP ³	144	154	61	55	42	42	123	136
Other ⁴	203	182	67	61	48	48	183	167
No Coverage	72	80	34	42	26	38	56	52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.64D Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	1.09	1.09	0.79	0.74	0.55	0.74	1.15	1.17
AGE GROUP								
18-25	1.56	1.44	1.03	1.13	0.64	0.52	1.26	1.28
26 or Older	1.30	1.28	0.98	0.89	0.68	0.94	1.43	1.42
26-49	1.38	1.37	1.06	0.98	0.62	0.55	1.43	1.39
50 or Older	2.34	2.27	1.82	1.59	1.37	2.06	2.65	2.77
GENDER								
Male	1.96	1.98	1.35	1.36	0.94	0.92	1.93	2.03
Female	1.22	1.26	0.97	0.94	0.68	1.02	1.38	1.47
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.13	1.14	0.80	0.78	0.59	0.54	1.25	1.23
White	1.21	1.20	0.87	0.84	0.65	0.60	1.37	1.36
Black or African American	3.78	3.56	2.20	3.04	2.22	1.81	3.86	3.52
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	0.89	0.72	*	3.99
Two or More Races	5.56	5.22	*	4.14	2.24	*	*	5.05
Hispanic or Latino	3.28	3.72	2.65	2.12	1.56	*	3.22	3.18
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	2.21	2.22	1.60	1.54	1.15	1.26	2.28	2.47
100-199%	2.28	2.02	1.59	1.65	0.90	1.16	2.31	2.25
200% or More	1.43	1.54	1.09	0.96	0.81	1.18	1.61	1.60
EDUCATION								
< High School	3.27	3.44	2.47	2.36	1.63	2.40	3.56	3.62
High School Graduate	2.15	2.32	1.57	1.28	1.38	2.55	2.15	2.28
Some College/Associate's Degree	1.65	1.66	1.10	1.14	0.79	0.61	1.82	1.84
College Graduate	1.93	1.98	1.76	1.61	1.00	0.95	2.29	2.29
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	1.40	1.51	1.08	1.03	0.75	1.10	1.60	1.58
Medicaid/CHIP ³	1.94	2.09	1.61	1.35	1.16	1.07	2.28	2.37
Other ⁴	2.18	2.12	1.64	1.62	1.20	1.30	2.63	2.69
No Coverage	2.92	3.14	1.70	2.07	1.38	1.90	2.60	2.44

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.64P Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	0.1895		0.2896		0.8109		0.6867	
AGE GROUP								
18-25	0.1604		0.5974		0.1055		0.6815	
26 or Older	0.4078		0.3417		0.9073		0.8409	
26-49	0.9017		0.8480		0.5878		0.9457	
50 or Older	0.2874		0.1655		0.7130		0.8065	
GENDER								
Male	0.6313		0.8905		0.6151		0.7319	
Female	0.1988		0.1566		0.9805		0.8414	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3918		0.5660		0.2785		0.9441	
White	0.4122		0.3038		0.4662		0.8162	
Black or African American	0.5943		0.2371		0.1049		0.5608	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		0.9473		*	
Two or More Races	0.1696		*		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3401		0.1059		*		0.4193	
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	0.7184		0.5729		0.9864		0.4925	
100-199%	0.2316		0.4801		0.0887		0.9134	
200% or More	0.0111		0.1197		0.3294		0.4339	
EDUCATION								
< High School	0.6197		0.7860		0.3104		0.3859	
High School Graduate	0.3560		0.0313		0.8677		0.7310	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.2671		0.7008		0.2337		0.4462	
College Graduate	0.8461		0.6151		0.6218		0.6736	
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	0.0128		0.4067		0.5571		0.1708	
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.1753		0.1392		0.2854		0.8220	
Other ⁴	0.9525		0.6609		0.8832		0.6966	
No Coverage	0.5241		0.3116		0.2512		0.4691	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.65C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	115	117	23	15	105	105	40	48
18-25	37	41	10	10	32	39	13	9
26 or Older	107	108	21	11	98	97	38	48
26-49	81	78	21	10	72	69	33	31
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	170	191	68	60	143	164	58	52
18-25	47	53	19	19	39	46	18	17
26 or Older	164	182	63	57	141	158	55	49
26-49	110	117	50	44	86	97	42	41
50 or Older	127	126	41	35	113	114	36	29
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	264	270	9	6	260	267	40	24
18-25	50	56	5	2	50	56	7	*
26 or Older	259	263	7	6	255	260	39	24
26-49	137	136	7	6	135	133	25	20
50 or Older	222	219	*	*	219	219	31	13
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	491	501	66	48	487	497	34	50
18-25	80	88	11	12	79	86	10	11
26 or Older	482	494	65	46	477	490	32	49
26-49	246	244	36	40	242	240	28	27
50 or Older	402	425	51	24	397	422	17	41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.65D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	2.24	2.02	0.69	0.43	2.26	2.09	1.15	1.34
18-25	2.77	2.64	0.98	0.96	2.58	2.70	1.26	0.83
26 or Older	2.87	2.66	0.90	0.45	2.95	2.79	1.55	1.91
26-49	2.88	2.73	1.18	0.58	3.00	2.68	1.77	1.64
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	0.94	1.05	0.41	0.38	0.84	0.93	0.36	0.33
18-25	1.03	1.17	0.45	0.46	0.87	1.03	0.42	0.42
26 or Older	1.21	1.37	0.52	0.49	1.10	1.23	0.46	0.43
26-49	1.22	1.32	0.61	0.58	1.02	1.15	0.53	0.53
50 or Older	2.85	2.75	1.04	0.89	2.56	2.58	0.91	0.76
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	1.31	1.32	0.07	0.05	1.31	1.31	0.31	0.19
18-25	1.61	1.64	0.19	0.08	1.59	1.62	0.28	*
26 or Older	1.57	1.55	0.07	0.06	1.58	1.54	0.38	0.24
26-49	1.59	1.55	0.13	0.10	1.59	1.54	0.44	0.36
50 or Older	2.86	2.86	*	*	2.87	2.86	0.66	0.28
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	0.22	0.22	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.22	0.02	0.02
18-25	0.29	0.32	0.04	0.05	0.28	0.31	0.04	0.04
26 or Older	0.25	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.24	0.25	0.02	0.03
26-49	0.27	0.27	0.04	0.05	0.27	0.27	0.03	0.03
50 or Older	0.38	0.39	0.05	0.02	0.38	0.39	0.02	0.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.65P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons 18 or Older, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status/MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	0.8765		0.0689		0.8369		0.4492	
18-25	0.3652		0.8675		0.0854		0.0671	
26 or Older	0.8845		0.0428		0.6681		0.1876	
26-49	0.4127		0.0309		0.7760		0.7447	
50 or Older	*		*		*		*	
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	0.0827		0.1664		0.0138		0.8043	
18-25	0.0765		0.5996		0.0171		0.9232	
26 or Older	0.2023		0.1880		0.0656		0.7701	
26-49	0.0349		0.2596		0.0138		0.2821	
50 or Older	0.9304		0.5042		0.6783		0.3935	
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	0.1311		0.5929		0.1989		0.2768	
18-25	0.3011		0.3563		0.4340		*	
26 or Older	0.2083		0.9320		0.2755		0.4229	
26-49	0.8104		0.9456		0.7766		0.8621	
50 or Older	0.1685		*		0.2516		0.2067	
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	0.7476		0.3858		0.7495		0.2214	
18-25	0.0283		0.3016		0.0429		0.5807	
26 or Older	0.9352		0.2711		0.9613		0.2607	
26-49	0.5818		0.7562		0.5197		0.7886	
50 or Older	0.8271		0.0615		0.7564		0.2031	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.66C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	280	267	197	198	199	182
18-25	91	96	63	73	68	67
18	42	41	29	29	31	29
19	35	37	23	26	28	28
20	32	46	21	34	24	32
21	35	34	22	24	27	24
22	31	31	23	21	21	23
23	33	35	24	22	22	25
24	30	29	21	20	22	21
25	26	29	19	21	18	21
26 or Older	267	247	188	183	186	165
26-29	81	74	56	60	58	46
30-34	73	78	57	54	46	57
35-39	71	72	49	50	51	53
40-44	68	60	52	44	44	40
45-49	70	70	52	44	51	54
50-54	102	108	75	85	69	66
55-59	98	89	66	64	70	64
60-64	79	74	56	60	56	44
65 or Older	121	109	79	85	92	69

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.66D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.14
18-25	0.26	0.28	0.36	0.43	0.39	0.39
18	0.87	0.86	1.15	1.13	1.28	1.31
19	0.80	0.90	0.97	1.21	1.37	1.44
20	0.75	1.02	0.98	1.56	1.14	1.40
21	0.80	0.72	1.03	1.06	1.21	1.06
22	0.71	0.72	1.05	0.94	0.96	1.07
23	0.71	0.74	1.03	1.05	0.95	0.96
24	0.65	0.66	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.93
25	0.56	0.64	0.87	0.92	0.73	0.92
26 or Older	0.13	0.12	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15
26-29	0.46	0.42	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.53
30-34	0.34	0.36	0.55	0.50	0.41	0.50
35-39	0.36	0.34	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.48
40-44	0.33	0.31	0.52	0.45	0.42	0.41
45-49	0.33	0.34	0.50	0.43	0.47	0.52
50-54	0.43	0.49	0.67	0.81	0.57	0.56
55-59	0.46	0.41	0.64	0.58	0.63	0.59
60-64	0.41	0.39	0.61	0.65	0.57	0.45
65 or Older	0.26	0.23	0.38	0.40	0.36	0.26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.66P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.9882		0.3634		0.3649	
18-25	0.1852		0.1284		0.7805	
18	0.8430		0.8806		0.7902	
19	0.7038		0.1959		0.4518	
20	0.0092		0.0625		0.0784	
21	0.7533		0.7393		0.4914	
22	0.8960		0.5328		0.6607	
23	0.6841		0.9290		0.5004	
24	0.6369		0.4959		0.9918	
25	0.1844		0.5689		0.2021	
26 or Older	0.6984		0.6691		0.3061	
26-29	0.5759		0.5847		0.1455	
30-34	0.2473		0.6886		0.0339	
35-39	0.3412		0.3006		0.7779	
40-44	0.2300		0.5881		0.2366	
45-49	0.7938		0.5906		0.3581	
50-54	0.8278		0.3500		0.4399	
55-59	0.8213		0.7784		0.9652	
60-64	0.2688		0.9751		0.0843	
65 or Older	0.5882		0.7813		0.3173	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.67C Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	138	127	99	91	94	95
18-25	54	56	37	37	40	44
18	26	24	20	13	15	20
19	24	22	15	15	19	16
20	20	22	11	14	16	17
21	20	22	12	16	15	16
22	14	18	11	11	10	15
23	23	16	14	10	17	13
24	15	17	10	13	11	12
25	10	16	9	10	5	13
26 or Older	127	114	91	84	86	84
26-29	40	35	29	24	28	26
30-34	38	47	29	28	24	37
35-39	32	42	19	30	25	32
40-44	31	37	22	31	22	17
45-49	34	35	25	21	23	27
50-54	65	45	49	32	43	31
55-59	40	34	32	22	23	26
60-64	34	43	16	41	30	14
65 or Older	56	36	38	15	41	33

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.67D Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
18-25	0.16	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.26
18	0.55	0.52	0.81	0.53	0.66	0.96
19	0.55	0.55	0.64	0.73	0.93	0.87
20	0.48	0.53	0.55	0.68	0.78	0.80
21	0.47	0.51	0.61	0.72	0.71	0.72
22	0.32	0.42	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.70
23	0.50	0.36	0.63	0.47	0.74	0.54
24	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.60	0.49	0.53
25	0.22	0.36	0.41	0.45	0.19	0.56
26 or Older	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
26-29	0.23	0.20	0.33	0.27	0.33	0.31
30-34	0.18	0.22	0.29	0.27	0.21	0.34
35-39	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.31	0.26	0.29
40-44	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.32	0.21	0.18
45-49	0.16	0.17	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.27
50-54	0.28	0.21	0.44	0.31	0.35	0.27
55-59	0.19	0.15	0.32	0.20	0.21	0.23
60-64	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.44	0.31	0.14
65 or Older	0.12	0.08	0.18	0.07	0.16	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.67P Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.8363		0.6754		0.4855	
18-25	0.4874		0.7260		0.5333	
18	0.8956		0.3110		0.3783	
19	0.9565		0.5656		0.5418	
20	0.5213		0.4323		0.8646	
21	0.5202		0.5932		0.6756	
22	0.2721		0.9514		0.1686	
23	0.0448		0.4917		0.0340	
24	0.3919		0.3334		0.8040	
25	0.0558		0.9428		0.0141	
26 or Older	0.9645		0.5649		0.6101	
26-29	0.6720		0.3584		0.7748	
30-34	0.0884		0.9502		0.0152	
35-39	0.0568		0.2254		0.1734	
40-44	0.6337		0.1626		0.2549	
45-49	0.5162		0.5522		0.1416	
50-54	0.2087		0.4552		0.3013	
55-59	0.3011		0.0845		0.7552	
60-64	0.7347		0.0806		0.0852	
65 or Older	0.1789		0.0743		0.6771	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.68C Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	100	96	71	64	73	71
18-25	44	45	28	30	33	35
18	20	20	16	12	12	16
19	19	19	10	11	16	15
20	14	21	6	12	12	17
21	15	17	10	11	11	13
22	12	14	9	11	9	8
23	16	12	8	10	14	6
24	15	15	10	12	11	9
25	9	10	7	8	6	6
26 or Older	90	84	65	57	66	63
26-29	24	25	19	15	14	20
30-34	28	29	23	14	15	26
35-39	21	27	10	13	18	23
40-44	28	18	24	13	14	12
45-49	25	20	17	13	18	16
50-54	45	27	26	14	37	24
55-59	36	41	36	37	*	18
60-64	27	25	15	25	22	*
65 or Older	37	34	10	13	36	32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.68D Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
18-25	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.20
18	0.43	0.45	0.64	0.49	0.57	0.80
19	0.44	0.48	0.43	0.55	0.80	0.82
20	0.34	0.50	0.31	0.60	0.60	0.79
21	0.35	0.39	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.59
22	0.29	0.33	0.41	0.52	0.40	0.39
23	0.35	0.26	0.35	0.48	0.61	0.26
24	0.34	0.34	0.46	0.59	0.49	0.39
25	0.20	0.22	0.34	0.35	0.23	0.26
26 or Older	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
26-29	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.23
30-34	0.13	0.14	0.23	0.13	0.13	0.23
35-39	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.21
40-44	0.14	0.09	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.12
45-49	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.16
50-54	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.31	0.20
55-59	0.17	0.19	0.35	0.34	*	0.17
60-64	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.27	0.23	*
65 or Older	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.68P Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.5506		0.4479		0.8978	
18-25	0.4229		0.1252		0.8046	
18	0.6560		0.8922		0.4126	
19	0.4884		0.3156		0.9286	
20	0.1371		0.1028		0.5003	
21	0.3285		0.7059		0.3309	
22	0.7483		0.3720		0.5667	
23	0.1184		0.6688		0.0187	
24	0.6992		0.6470		0.3141	
25	0.6873		0.8114		0.7259	
26 or Older	0.3181		0.1215		0.9801	
26-29	0.6673		0.4277		0.1655	
30-34	0.6465		0.1227		0.4253	
35-39	0.3413		0.6472		0.4409	
40-44	0.1728		0.1438		0.7876	
45-49	0.9200		0.8655		0.7614	
50-54	0.1054		0.5256		0.1226	
55-59	0.9383		0.5723		*	
60-64	0.5347		0.7457		*	
65 or Older	0.9620		0.9432		0.9431	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.69C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	280	267	91	96	267	247	165	154	209	193
GENDER										
Male	197	198	63	73	188	183	118	109	141	147
Female	199	182	68	67	186	165	112	105	147	124
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	261	244	81	83	249	224	149	142	197	176
White	232	228	77	77	223	210	135	130	173	168
Black or African American	99	85	28	33	96	76	44	47	82	59
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	12	6	3	18	11	18	9	0	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	11	*	*	*	6	*	6	*	*
Asian	55	52	25	27	48	47	31	30	*	*
Two or More Races	41	41	19	18	35	36	26	27	25	24
Hispanic or Latino	105	106	46	48	95	97	70	66	66	70
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	168	164	55	57	161	154	117	113	109	102
Part-Time	97	115	46	58	90	97	64	57	58	78
Unemployed	73	72	39	33	61	64	43	41	43	51
Other ¹	176	170	49	52	171	161	79	85	155	140

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.69D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.17
GENDER										
Male	0.17	0.17	0.36	0.43	0.19	0.18	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.29
Female	0.16	0.14	0.39	0.39	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.21
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.12	0.30	0.31	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.18
White	0.15	0.14	0.38	0.37	0.16	0.15	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20
Black or African American	0.34	0.28	0.54	0.64	0.40	0.31	0.37	0.38	0.71	0.50
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.52	0.84	2.68	1.33	1.75	0.96	3.15	1.57	0.08	1.01
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.62	1.04	*	*	*	0.70	*	1.34	*	*
Asian	0.42	0.39	1.14	1.14	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.44	*	*
Two or More Races	1.05	1.01	1.99	2.12	1.15	1.10	1.66	1.62	1.64	1.48
Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.28	0.62	0.64	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.61	0.62
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.14	0.14	0.37	0.38	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.28	0.25
Part-Time	0.30	0.35	0.49	0.58	0.38	0.41	0.57	0.51	0.46	0.64
Unemployed	0.63	0.63	1.05	0.96	0.75	0.80	0.82	0.80	1.48	1.80
Other ¹	0.21	0.21	0.58	0.63	0.23	0.22	0.44	0.47	0.28	0.25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.69P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9882		0.1852		0.6984		0.6944		0.4409	
GENDER										
Male	0.3634		0.1284		0.6691		0.9480		0.6083	
Female	0.3649		0.7805		0.3061		0.6090		0.0989	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8366		0.2030		0.8896		0.4213		0.4440	
White	0.8439		0.3383		0.9627		0.4235		0.5259	
Black or African American	0.6135		0.0509		0.9530		0.3884		0.5215	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4189		0.5858		0.4933		0.2138		0.0715	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8387		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.9049		0.8374		0.8632		0.8871		*	
Two or More Races	0.6813		0.4049		0.9251		0.8200		0.7324	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6495		0.6320		0.4851		0.4388		0.8624	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.9888		0.4769		0.8468		0.7972		0.9874	
Part-Time	0.1230		0.0349		0.6093		0.5892		0.2600	
Unemployed	0.6587		0.6062		0.3790		0.8745		0.3036	
Other ¹	0.3422		0.8509		0.3309		0.1085		0.0533	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.70C Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	138	127	54	56	127	114	78	85	101	78
GENDER										
Male	99	91	37	37	91	84	55	59	71	57
Female	94	95	40	44	86	84	53	62	70	54
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	129	118	45	49	121	109	73	78	95	78
White	121	102	39	42	114	94	64	72	93	63
Black or African American	39	51	18	22	34	47	24	23	23	40
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	7	2	2	16	6	*	4	0	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	*
Asian	18	19	13	13	12	14	12	14	*	*
Two or More Races	19	29	11	12	15	27	14	19	*	19
Hispanic or Latino	54	46	32	27	42	37	28	36	34	5
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	74	81	30	32	69	75	54	56	44	50
Part-Time	45	53	24	33	39	43	28	41	27	14
Unemployed	38	39	23	21	30	32	22	18	21	27
Other ¹	102	76	31	28	97	71	46	48	83	52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.70D Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07
GENDER										
Male	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.22	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.11
Female	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.26	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.09
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.08
White	0.08	0.07	0.20	0.22	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.08
Black or African American	0.13	0.18	0.35	0.45	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.34
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.26	0.50	1.15	0.89	1.50	0.57	*	0.75	0.08	0.86
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.21	*	*	*	0.20	*	0.40	*	*
Asian	0.13	0.14	0.62	0.57	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.21	*	*
Two or More Races	0.49	0.72	1.29	1.49	0.50	0.82	0.95	1.17	*	1.14
Hispanic or Latino	0.14	0.12	0.43	0.36	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.31	0.04
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.06	0.07	0.20	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.13
Part-Time	0.14	0.17	0.27	0.35	0.17	0.19	0.25	0.38	0.22	0.12
Unemployed	0.33	0.36	0.65	0.63	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.36	0.71	0.98
Other ¹	0.13	0.09	0.38	0.35	0.13	0.10	0.26	0.27	0.15	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.70P Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.8363		0.4874		0.9645		0.0446		0.0707	
GENDER										
Male	0.6754		0.7260		0.5649		0.6179		0.2247	
Female	0.4855		0.5333		0.6101		0.0207		0.1768	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7569		0.3678		0.9944		0.0941		0.1667	
White	0.8057		0.3531		0.5652		0.1095		0.0379	
Black or African American	0.1334		0.2631		0.2536		0.3210		0.4661	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2901		0.3403		0.3652		*		0.1843	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.9517		0.6583		0.8618		0.8771		*	
Two or More Races	0.6179		0.5556		0.3129		0.7431		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8323		0.9031		0.8853		0.2368		0.0766	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.2275		0.7493		0.2186		0.2067		0.6666	
Part-Time	0.0519		0.1574		0.2007		0.0230		0.2113	
Unemployed	0.9696		0.4520		0.6687		0.5068		0.9775	
Other ¹	0.0652		0.4112		0.1083		0.4623		0.0207	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.71C Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	100	96	44	45	90	84	57	53	73	65
GENDER										
Male	71	64	28	30	65	57	45	29	47	48
Female	73	71	33	35	66	63	35	45	56	43
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	92	89	37	40	85	81	51	47	71	65
White	88	69	31	34	82	62	47	42	71	45
Black or African American	26	38	14	16	21	34	17	15	12	30
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	2	1	1	6	2	6	2	0	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	5	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	*
Asian	14	40	10	13	10	37	10	10	*	*
Two or More Races	10	10	9	6	4	8	4	8	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	38	34	24	22	28	26	23	26	16	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	59	65	25	27	53	60	33	29	47	53
Part-Time	26	35	18	25	18	22	18	22	*	1
Unemployed	30	35	18	17	24	30	19	17	*	*
Other ¹	71	50	25	23	67	44	39	35	54	27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.71D Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06
GENDER										
Male	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.17	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.09
Female	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.07
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
White	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.06
Black or African American	0.09	0.13	0.27	0.34	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.26
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.47	0.15	0.60	0.32	0.55	0.17	1.03	0.32	0.08	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.48	*	*	*	0.20	*	0.40	*	*
Asian	0.10	0.30	0.46	0.60	0.09	0.34	0.15	0.14	*	*
Two or More Races	0.25	0.26	1.03	0.81	0.14	0.25	0.28	0.51	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	0.10	0.09	0.33	0.29	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.15	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.18	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.13
Part-Time	0.08	0.11	0.20	0.27	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.21	*	0.01
Unemployed	0.26	0.32	0.50	0.51	0.30	0.39	0.37	0.34	*	*
Other ¹	0.09	0.06	0.32	0.30	0.09	0.06	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.05

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.71P Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.5506		0.4229		0.3181		0.8814		0.2624	
GENDER										
Male	0.4479		0.1252		0.1215		0.0638		0.6031	
Female	0.8978		0.8046		0.9801		0.1511		0.3057	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6493		0.3392		0.3936		0.8748		0.3609	
White	0.1612		0.5336		0.0841		0.7205		0.0661	
Black or African American	0.2797		0.5548		0.3313		0.6411		0.3754	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0783		0.3966		0.1056		0.1105		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.1510		0.2431		0.3103		0.8290		*	
Two or More Races	0.6053		0.3637		0.5737		0.5821		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6078		0.9823		0.5405		0.9851		*	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.7859		0.6135		0.9061		0.5261		0.7938	
Part-Time	0.1237		0.0815		0.7342		0.7762		*	
Unemployed	0.9684		0.9877		0.9294		0.7666		*	
Other ¹	0.0500		0.6345		0.0673		0.5021		0.0686	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.72C Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Suicide Behavior/Gender	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Made Any Suicide Plans	139	127	55	58	128	113	79	85	101	78
GENDER										
Male	100	91	38	37	91	84	56	60	72	57
Female	95	95	40	45	87	83	54	62	70	53
Attempted Suicide	100	96	44	46	90	84	57	53	73	65
GENDER										
Male	71	64	28	30	65	57	45	29	47	*
Female	73	71	33	35	67	63	36	45	56	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.72D Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Suicide Behavior/Gender	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Made Any Suicide Plans	1.24	1.15	1.59	1.54	1.63	1.50	1.67	1.70	3.18	2.79
GENDER										
Male	1.91	1.72	2.34	2.43	2.44	2.25	2.48	2.63	4.74	3.80
Female	1.57	1.65	2.02	2.11	2.09	2.17	2.18	2.27	4.14	4.20
Attempted Suicide	0.93	0.93	1.40	1.38	1.20	1.18	1.29	1.20	2.42	2.40
GENDER										
Male	1.47	1.28	2.05	1.92	1.86	1.61	2.12	1.43	3.39	*
Female	1.26	1.32	1.82	1.91	1.69	1.72	1.54	1.86	3.45	3.46

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.72P Made Any Suicide Plans or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year, by Age Group and Gender: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Suicide Behavior/Gender	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
Made Any Suicide Plans	0.8083		0.9943		0.8376		0.0378		0.1139	
GENDER										
Male	0.2896		0.5741		0.3527		0.5970		0.1054	
Female	0.1522		0.5570		0.2156		0.0147		0.5248	
Attempted Suicide	0.5197		0.7749		0.3506		0.7567		0.3372	
GENDER										
Male	0.2484		0.3253		0.0733		0.0430		*	
Female	0.8288		0.6789		0.7216		0.1669		0.5388	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.73C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	280	267	91	96	267	247	165	154	209	193
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	128	114	39	45	121	104	64	59	102	77
Midwest	118	115	39	38	111	104	71	66	82	79
South	172	154	50	57	164	140	92	91	128	110
West	142	155	53	52	129	148	93	88	90	117
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	231	215	78	89	215	196	133	120	168	153
Small Metro	154	159	50	51	143	148	88	87	106	111
Nonmetro	103	90	36	31	97	81	52	60	77	53
Urbanized	72	64	23	18	65	60	33	40	56	40
Less Urbanized	69	59	25	24	65	50	38	41	48	30
Completely Rural	31	29	11	11	28	25	14	15	23	20
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	125	135	57	54	111	123	74	74	87	94
100-199%	140	142	45	46	131	133	77	80	106	104
200% or More	212	201	66	75	199	181	128	114	152	129
EDUCATION										
< High School	122	114	40	44	115	102	48	53	103	87
High School Graduate	138	125	53	54	127	113	72	70	98	93
Some College/Associate's Degree	164	163	63	70	153	148	105	100	108	104
College Graduate	141	139	24	26	140	135	92	82	101	107
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	217	202	73	83	206	181	117	110	164	137
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	141	137	48	45	131	126	80	75	106	97
Other ⁵	163	148	30	27	163	147	72	51	143	137
No Coverage	90	100	39	40	82	93	63	74	56	57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.73D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.26	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.17
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.30	0.26	0.64	0.75	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.34	0.51	0.38
Midwest	0.23	0.22	0.53	0.52	0.25	0.24	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.33
South	0.19	0.17	0.39	0.45	0.21	0.18	0.25	0.25	0.32	0.27
West	0.25	0.27	0.64	0.63	0.27	0.30	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.47
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.16	0.15	0.37	0.42	0.18	0.16	0.22	0.20	0.28	0.26
Small Metro	0.20	0.21	0.42	0.43	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32
Nonmetro	0.30	0.23	0.74	0.64	0.32	0.25	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.29
Urbanized	0.51	0.42	1.01	0.84	0.54	0.46	0.61	0.75	0.87	0.57
Less Urbanized	0.41	0.30	1.13	1.00	0.46	0.30	0.70	0.63	0.55	0.32
Completely Rural	0.68	0.75	2.57	2.69	0.70	0.76	0.98	1.22	0.91	1.04
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.33	0.38	0.53	0.54	0.40	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.76	0.83
100-199%	0.28	0.28	0.53	0.58	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.49	0.48
200% or More	0.13	0.12	0.39	0.42	0.14	0.12	0.20	0.17	0.19	0.16
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.35	0.35	0.71	0.87	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.46	0.62	0.54
High School Graduate	0.22	0.20	0.47	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.31
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.22	0.21	0.42	0.42	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.31	0.36	0.34
College Graduate	0.19	0.18	0.52	0.54	0.20	0.19	0.26	0.23	0.30	0.30
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.13	0.12	0.34	0.37	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.17
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.40	0.38	0.61	0.59	0.48	0.44	0.52	0.46	0.89	0.81
Other ⁵	0.25	0.22	0.95	0.89	0.26	0.23	0.89	0.64	0.26	0.24
No Coverage	0.34	0.41	0.68	0.80	0.40	0.49	0.41	0.53	1.07	1.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.73P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.9882		0.1852		0.6984		0.6944		0.4409	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION										
Northeast	0.4341		0.1831		0.1920		0.6684		0.1883	
Midwest	0.5632		0.1699		0.2901		0.8607		0.1194	
South	0.8538		0.3790		0.6585		0.6919		0.4039	
West	0.2090		0.6066		0.1114		0.6485		0.0721	
COUNTY TYPE¹										
Large Metro	0.8910		0.1839		0.5572		0.7567		0.6268	
Small Metro	0.3622		0.5686		0.4458		0.6767		0.4808	
Nonmetro	0.2608		0.8834		0.3031		0.2120		0.0174	
Urbanized	0.2721		0.5244		0.3637		0.4708		0.1027	
Less Urbanized	0.4047		0.9175		0.4067		0.4115		0.0527	
Completely Rural	0.4309		0.6559		0.5151		0.5122		0.7666	
POVERTY LEVEL²										
Less Than 100%	0.5063		0.5634		0.6464		0.6481		0.3566	
100-199%	0.1981		0.2484		0.2651		0.1463		0.7426	
200% or More	0.7288		0.2034		0.3589		0.5804		0.4506	
EDUCATION										
< High School	0.6871		0.2380		0.8884		0.1879		0.5867	
High School Graduate	0.2822		0.9006		0.3158		0.7556		0.1401	
Some College/Associate's Degree	0.4669		0.1262		0.8972		0.8525		0.9816	
College Graduate	0.9133		0.7454		0.8574		0.5238		0.7268	
HEALTH INSURANCE³										
Private	0.8090		0.1306		0.6962		0.8333		0.7358	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.5820		0.9636		0.5674		0.6424		0.2771	
Other ⁵	0.1221		0.2919		0.1824		0.0879		0.5220	
No Coverage	0.0743		0.3464		0.1009		0.0482		0.8849	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.74C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	280	267	138	127	100	96
AGE GROUP						
18-25	91	96	54	56	44	45
26 or Older	267	247	127	114	90	84
26-49	165	154	78	85	57	53
50 or Older	209	193	101	78	73	65
GENDER						
Male	197	198	99	91	71	64
Female	199	182	94	95	73	71
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	261	244	129	118	92	89
White	232	228	121	102	88	69
Black or African American	99	85	39	51	26	38
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	12	16	7	6	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	11	*	2	*	5
Asian	55	52	18	19	14	40
Two or More Races	41	41	19	29	10	10
Hispanic or Latino	105	106	54	46	38	34
HEALTH INSURANCE²						
Private	217	202	91	88	74	60
Medicaid/CHIP ³	141	137	71	63	58	59
Other ⁴	163	148	85	70	55	46
No Coverage	90	100	60	46	37	34
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	168	164	74	81	59	65
Part-Time	97	115	45	53	26	35
Unemployed	73	72	38	39	30	35
Other ⁵	176	170	102	76	71	50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.74D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.26	0.28	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.13
26 or Older	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
26-49	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.05
50 or Older	0.19	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06
GENDER						
Male	0.17	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05
Female	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
White	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04
Black or African American	0.34	0.28	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.13
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.52	0.84	1.26	0.50	0.47	0.15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.62	1.04	*	0.21	*	0.48
Asian	0.42	0.39	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.30
Two or More Races	1.05	1.01	0.49	0.72	0.25	0.26
Hispanic or Latino	0.28	0.28	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09
HEALTH INSURANCE²						
Private	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.40	0.38	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17
Other ⁴	0.25	0.22	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.07
No Coverage	0.34	0.41	0.23	0.20	0.15	0.15
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05
Part-Time	0.30	0.35	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.11
Unemployed	0.63	0.63	0.33	0.36	0.26	0.32
Other ⁵	0.21	0.21	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.74P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	0.9882		0.8363		0.5506	
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.1852		0.4874		0.4229	
26 or Older	0.6984		0.9645		0.3181	
26-49	0.6944		0.0446		0.8814	
50 or Older	0.4409		0.0707		0.2624	
GENDER						
Male	0.3634		0.6754		0.4479	
Female	0.3649		0.4855		0.8978	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.8366		0.7569		0.6493	
White	0.8439		0.8057		0.1612	
Black or African American	0.6135		0.1334		0.2797	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4189		0.2901		0.0783	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.8387		*		*	
Asian	0.9049		0.9517		0.1510	
Two or More Races	0.6813		0.6179		0.6053	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6495		0.8323		0.6078	
HEALTH INSURANCE²						
Private	0.8090		0.5699		0.2478	
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.5820		0.3118		0.5700	
Other ⁴	0.1221		0.3280		0.4843	
No Coverage	0.0743		0.5589		0.5631	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.9888		0.2275		0.7859	
Part-Time	0.1230		0.0519		0.1237	
Unemployed	0.6587		0.9696		0.9684	
Other ⁵	0.3422		0.0652		0.0500	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁵ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.75C Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	100	96	83	68	73	62
AGE GROUP						
18-25	44	45	31	26	23	22
26 or Older	90	84	78	*	70	59
26-49	57	53	50	40	42	35
50 or Older	73	65	*	*	*	*
GENDER						
Male	71	64	55	38	49	36
Female	73	71	63	58	55	51
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	92	89	79	67	68	60
White	88	69	74	56	63	49
Black or African American	26	38	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	2	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	5	*	*	*	*
Asian	14	40	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	10	10	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	38	34	*	*	*	*
HEALTH INSURANCE¹						
Private	74	60	62	42	55	36
Medicaid/CHIP ²	58	59	*	*	*	*
Other ³	55	46	*	*	*	*
No Coverage	37	34	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	59	65	*	*	*	*
Part-Time	26	35	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	30	35	*	*	*	*
Other ⁴	71	50	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.75D Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	0.04	0.04	3.58	3.69	3.87	3.57
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.13	0.13	3.73	3.48	3.35	3.16
26 or Older	0.04	0.04	5.34	*	5.81	6.00
26-49	0.06	0.05	4.90	5.57	5.72	5.34
50 or Older	0.07	0.06	*	*	*	*
GENDER						
Male	0.06	0.05	5.59	5.66	5.75	5.51
Female	0.06	0.06	4.50	4.58	5.04	4.69
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.04	3.99	3.99	4.37	3.93
White	0.06	0.04	4.66	4.43	5.05	4.43
Black or African American	0.09	0.13	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.47	0.15	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.48	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.10	0.30	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	0.25	0.26	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	0.10	0.09	*	*	*	*
HEALTH INSURANCE¹						
Private	0.05	0.04	5.22	5.43	5.92	5.07
Medicaid/CHIP ²	0.17	0.17	*	*	*	*
Other ³	0.08	0.07	*	*	*	*
No Coverage	0.15	0.15	*	*	*	*
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.05	0.05	*	*	*	*
Part-Time	0.08	0.11	*	*	*	*
Unemployed	0.26	0.32	*	*	*	*
Other ⁴	0.09	0.06	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.75P Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt, or Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Attempted Suicide in Past Year, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2015)	Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt among Persons Who Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	0.5506		0.0164		0.5218	
AGE GROUP						
18-25	0.4229		0.0016		0.4428	
26 or Older	0.3181		*		0.9188	
26-49	0.8814		0.1415		0.6367	
50 or Older	0.2624		*		*	
GENDER						
Male	0.4479		0.0119		0.2164	
Female	0.8978		0.3059		0.8288	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6493		0.0555		0.8853	
White	0.1612		0.0709		0.6712	
Black or African American	0.2797		*		*	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0783		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*	
Asian	0.1510		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.6053		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6078		*		*	
HEALTH INSURANCE¹						
Private	0.2478		0.1051		0.7474	
Medicaid/CHIP ²	0.5700		*		*	
Other ³	0.4843		*		*	
No Coverage	0.5631		*		*	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	0.7859		*		*	
Part-Time	0.1237		*		*	
Unemployed	0.9684		*		*	
Other ⁴	0.0500		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.76C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	280	267	138	127	100	96
ILLICIT DRUGS²	163	177	86	88	63	60
Marijuana	139	149	68	71	56	49
Cocaine	63	72	39	38	30	31
Crack	37	34	25	21	25	14
Heroin	26	33	14	22	8	16
Hallucinogens	51	71	27	31	19	34
LSD	29	36	19	22	14	20
PCP	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	38	50	22	23	17	20
Inhalants	30	37	19	15	19	11
Methamphetamine	48	54	25	27	17	16
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	116	134	71	70	44	47
Pain Relievers ⁴	105	110	64	58	40	41
Tranquilizers	76	83	53	47	29	31
Stimulants	58	67	33	39	20	24
Sedatives	35	32	19	16	13	11
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	106	111	64	59	40	42
PAST YEAR ALCOHOL	229	242	114	110	83	76
ALCOHOL OR ILLICIT DRUG USE²	237	256	121	117	85	78
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUG USE²	148	161	76	78	60	56
PAST MONTH ALCOHOL	199	209	101	95	67	67
Binge Alcohol Use ⁵	144	154	74	75	54	55
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁵	75	79	42	44	33	29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.76D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
ILLCIT DRUGS²	0.35	0.37	0.20	0.20	0.14	0.13
Marijuana	0.40	0.40	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.14
Cocaine	1.24	1.35	0.81	0.75	0.64	0.62
Crack	4.08	3.71	2.79	2.42	2.87	1.67
Heroin	3.16	3.35	1.70	2.30	0.99	1.75
Hallucinogens	1.16	1.41	0.63	0.68	0.46	0.73
LSD	2.05	1.90	1.46	1.24	1.11	1.14
PCP	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecstasy	1.52	1.98	0.92	0.97	0.71	0.86
Inhalants	2.53	3.14	1.76	1.35	1.75	0.99
Methamphetamine	2.62	3.49	1.52	1.98	1.05	1.23
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.62	0.72	0.40	0.40	0.25	0.27
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.85	0.98	0.55	0.53	0.35	0.38
Tranquilizers	1.23	1.38	0.89	0.84	0.51	0.55
Stimulants	1.13	1.18	0.68	0.73	0.42	0.46
Sedatives	2.46	2.20	1.40	1.15	0.95	0.81
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.84	0.96	0.54	0.53	0.34	0.38
PAST YEAR ALCOHOL	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05
ALCOHOL OR ILLICIT DRUG USE²	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUG USE²	0.36	0.38	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.14
PAST MONTH ALCOHOL	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05
Binge Alcohol Use ⁵	0.22	0.24	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.09
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁵	0.44	0.48	0.24	0.28	0.19	0.18

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.76P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Type of Illicit Drug Use in Past Year and Alcohol Use in Past Year and Past Month: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
TOTAL	0.9882		0.8363		0.5506	
ILLICIT DRUGS²	0.6320		0.8545		0.5921	
Marijuana	0.7921		0.8725		0.2731	
Cocaine	0.9894		0.4578		0.4231	
Crack	0.4989		0.5722		0.2316	
Heroin	0.2988		0.2363		0.1781	
Hallucinogens	0.3884		0.2692		0.0246	
LSD	0.9045		0.7212		0.2616	
PCP	*		*		*	
Ecstasy	0.4936		0.3686		0.1261	
Inhalants	0.7739		0.4382		0.2204	
Methamphetamine	0.4889		0.3762		0.6779	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.3855		0.8948		0.8226	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.6600		0.7118		0.7629	
Tranquilizers	0.5720		0.6798		0.9651	
Stimulants	0.6721		0.4396		0.3342	
Sedatives	0.3184		0.5013		0.7412	
OPIOIDS (HEROIN USE OR PAIN RELIEVER MISUSE)⁴	0.5678		0.6467		0.5780	
PAST YEAR ALCOHOL	0.5941		0.9848		0.4533	
ALCOHOL OR ILLICIT DRUG USE²	0.4114		0.6998		0.6103	
ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUG USE²	0.9806		0.7037		0.3650	
PAST MONTH ALCOHOL	0.5369		0.9591		0.6789	
Binge Alcohol Use ⁵	0.7910		0.7755		0.8107	
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁵	0.3552		0.2173		0.9166	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.77C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	280	267	53	39	282	277
AGE GROUP						
18-49	189	188	47	39	189	191
18-25	91	96	26	21	94	102
26-34	107	106	30	23	105	106
35-49	118	114	24	21	118	115
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	197	198	45	33	196	200
Male 18-49	134	133	39	33	133	133
Female 18 or Older	199	182	26	21	199	187
Female 18-49	134	130	26	21	134	134

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.77D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.12	0.11	1.14	0.90	0.12	0.11
AGE GROUP						
18-49	0.14	0.14	1.23	1.10	0.14	0.14
18-25	0.26	0.28	2.02	1.77	0.26	0.28
26-34	0.28	0.28	2.31	1.97	0.28	0.28
35-49	0.20	0.19	2.05	1.68	0.20	0.19
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	0.17	0.17	1.44	1.04	0.17	0.17
Male 18-49	0.20	0.20	1.51	1.29	0.20	0.20
Female 18 or Older	0.16	0.14	1.78	1.76	0.16	0.15
Female 18-49	0.20	0.19	2.09	1.99	0.20	0.19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.77P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.9882		0.0805		0.7370	
AGE GROUP						
18-49	0.3486		0.1864		0.2120	
18-25	0.1852		0.3147		0.1029	
26-34	0.6799		0.4685		0.5217	
35-49	0.8992		0.6242		0.8412	
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	0.3634		0.1504		0.2255	
Male 18-49	0.4202		0.4349		0.3179	
Female 18 or Older	0.3649		0.3608		0.4648	
Female 18-49	0.6008		0.2490		0.4340	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year probation status information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.78C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On	On	Not on	Not on
			Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	280	267	31	23	285	280
AGE GROUP						
18-49	189	188	20	21	192	195
18-25	91	96	9	13	97	104
26-34	107	106	12	10	110	108
35-49	118	114	*	13	119	116
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	197	198	29	18	200	204
Male 18-49	134	133	17	16	137	137
Female 18 or Older	199	182	11	*	200	187
Female 18-49	134	130	11	*	137	134

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.78D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On	On	Not on	Not on
			Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.12	0.11	1.95	1.48	0.12	0.11
AGE GROUP						
18-49	0.14	0.14	1.69	1.70	0.14	0.14
18-25	0.26	0.28	3.07	4.13	0.26	0.28
26-34	0.28	0.28	2.87	2.36	0.28	0.28
35-49	0.20	0.19	*	2.57	0.20	0.19
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	0.17	0.17	2.34	1.49	0.17	0.17
Male 18-49	0.20	0.20	1.81	1.69	0.20	0.20
Female 18 or Older	0.16	0.14	3.23	*	0.16	0.14
Female 18-49	0.20	0.19	4.06	*	0.20	0.19

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.78P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Parole/Supervised Release Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On	On	Not on	Not on
			Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2015)	Parole/Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0.9882		0.6437		0.9387	
AGE GROUP						
18-49	0.3486		0.8862		0.3588	
18-25	0.1852		0.8183		0.1988	
26-34	0.6799		0.5224		0.6140	
35-49	0.8992		*		0.9521	
GENDER/AGE GROUP						
Male 18 or Older	0.3634		0.6789		0.3284	
Male 18-49	0.4202		0.6531		0.4541	
Female 18 or Older	0.3649		*		0.3783	
Female 18-49	0.6008		*		0.5793	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown past year parole/supervised release status information.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.79C Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	79	92	44	51	68	71
Made Any Suicide Plans	47	51	27	25	40	43
Attempted Suicide	37	41	19	19	32	37
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	26	24	12	10	23	22
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	20	20	7	10	19	18
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	130	148	91	93	97	102
Serious Mental Illness	59	69	31	47	49	50
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	119	118	80	72	87	87
No Mental Illness	305	320	222	233	209	206
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶	88	100	57	66	71	71
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	31	33	13	15	29	29
Outpatient	67	82	47	58	47	52
Prescription Medication	74	85	46	51	58	65

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.79D Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	0.35	0.39	0.50	0.57	0.49	0.51
Made Any Suicide Plans	0.21	0.23	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.32
Attempted Suicide	0.18	0.19	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.28
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.17
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.14
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	0.49	0.54	0.85	0.86	0.62	0.68
Serious Mental Illness	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.54	0.36	0.37
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.48	0.46	0.79	0.73	0.58	0.60
No Mental Illness	0.49	0.54	0.85	0.86	0.62	0.68
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶	0.38	0.41	0.61	0.69	0.51	0.52
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.22
Outpatient	0.30	0.34	0.53	0.63	0.35	0.38
Prescription Medication	0.33	0.36	0.52	0.56	0.42	0.47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.79P Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	0.2820		0.2929		0.6042	
Made Any Suicide Plans	0.4386		0.7862		0.3983	
Attempted Suicide	0.0870		0.7940		0.0551	
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.7345		0.9006		0.8033	
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.3545		0.2332		0.6022	
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	0.6481		0.5460		0.2682	
Serious Mental Illness	0.0061		0.0037		0.1778	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.2518		0.0170		0.6943	
No Mental Illness	0.6481		0.5460		0.2682	
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶	0.4402		0.4659		0.6394	
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	0.1629		0.3917		0.2900	
Outpatient	0.0226		0.1100		0.1056	
Prescription Medication	0.0385		0.2234		0.0898	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.80C Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Male College Students (2015)	Full-Time Male College Students (2016)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	56	67	29	35	47	52
Made Any Suicide Plans	32	32	16	15	29	29
Attempted Suicide	24	26	9	11	22	23
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	18	14	4	7	17	12
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	15	12	3	5	15	11
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	84	93	55	54	63	71
Serious Mental Illness	33	42	17	26	29	32
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	77	78	50	46	56	61
No Mental Illness	206	210	146	142	150	154
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶	55	60	33	33	45	48
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	22	23	10	10	20	21
Outpatient	39	48	26	34	29	34
Prescription Medication	41	49	21	30	35	42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.80D Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Male College Students (2015)	Full-Time Male College Students (2016)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	0.47	0.58	0.70	0.91	0.64	0.70
Made Any Suicide Plans	0.29	0.29	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.40
Attempted Suicide	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.30	0.32
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.24	0.17
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.16
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	0.66	0.76	1.19	1.28	0.80	0.90
Serious Mental Illness	0.29	0.37	0.43	0.71	0.40	0.43
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.62	0.65	1.13	1.10	0.73	0.79
No Mental Illness	0.66	0.76	1.19	1.28	0.80	0.90
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶	0.49	0.52	0.83	0.89	0.61	0.64
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	0.21	0.21	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.29
Outpatient	0.34	0.42	0.64	0.89	0.40	0.46
Prescription Medication	0.36	0.42	0.53	0.77	0.47	0.56

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.80P Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Males Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Male College Students (2015)	Full-Time Male College Students (2016)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Males Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	0.1855		0.5815		0.2982	
Made Any Suicide Plans	0.7790		0.9450		0.7254	
Attempted Suicide	0.1328		0.4913		0.1722	
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.6266		0.3348		0.3860	
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.9871		0.3497		0.7938	
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	0.5321		0.5152		0.2340	
Serious Mental Illness	0.1062		0.3155		0.1991	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.8718		0.2137		0.5303	
No Mental Illness	0.5321		0.5152		0.2340	
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	0.6994		0.7801		0.4878	
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	0.5502		0.8663		0.6818	
Outpatient	0.1215		0.2940		0.2807	
Prescription Medication	0.0032		0.0465		0.0341	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all males aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Males include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.81C Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Female College Students (2015)	Full-Time Female College Students (2016)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	60	63	32	40	51	47
Made Any Suicide Plans	35	39	20	21	28	31
Attempted Suicide	29	33	17	15	23	29
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	19	20	12	9	15	18
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	14	17	7	9	12	14
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	95	111	64	74	74	75
Serious Mental Illness	48	57	27	41	39	38
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	83	87	56	54	64	65
No Mental Illness	179	194	126	143	123	116
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶						
	69	79	45	54	53	52
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	22	23	9	12	20	20
Outpatient	54	64	36	45	39	41
Prescription Medication	62	64	39	42	50	48

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.81D Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Female College Students (2015)	Full-Time Female College Students (2016)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	0.55	0.53	0.72	0.79	0.77	0.74
Made Any Suicide Plans	0.33	0.37	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.52
Attempted Suicide	0.28	0.32	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.49
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.18	0.20	0.28	0.20	0.24	0.31
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.24
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	0.74	0.78	1.19	1.23	0.96	1.03
Serious Mental Illness	0.44	0.50	0.61	0.82	0.60	0.62
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.69	0.68	1.12	1.01	0.88	0.95
No Mental Illness	0.74	0.78	1.19	1.23	0.96	1.03
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶	0.60	0.68	0.92	1.03	0.79	0.84
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.28	0.32	0.34
Outpatient	0.49	0.53	0.79	0.85	0.61	0.66
Prescription Medication	0.55	0.56	0.83	0.83	0.75	0.77

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.81P Suicide Behavior and Treatment, Level of Mental Illness, Major Depressive Episode, and Mental Health Services among Females Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health Measure	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time Female College Students (2015)	Full-Time Female College Students (2016)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Females Aged 18-22² (2016)
SUICIDE BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT³						
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ⁴	0.8704		0.4225		0.8494	
Made Any Suicide Plans	0.4130		0.7649		0.3253	
Attempted Suicide	0.3349		0.8495		0.1564	
Received Medical Attention for Suicide Attempt	0.9815		0.4846		0.5979	
Stayed Overnight or Longer in a Hospital for Suicide Attempt	0.2166		0.4171		0.3019	
LEVEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS⁵						
Any Mental Illness	0.9060		0.6867		0.4590	
Serious Mental Illness	0.0248		0.0099		0.3447	
Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness	0.1744		0.0377		0.8467	
No Mental Illness	0.9060		0.6867		0.4590	
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE⁶	0.4527		0.3348		0.8041	
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁷						
Inpatient	0.1535		0.3264		0.2372	
Outpatient	0.0759		0.2401		0.1811	
Prescription Medication	0.5997		0.9553		0.4448	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females aged 18 to 22, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Females include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

⁵ Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID), which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

⁶ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

⁷ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.82C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
Major Depressive Episode ²	181	184	105	93	68	49
No Major Depressive Episode ²	219	204	89	90	77	82
Mental Health Services ³	199	188	108	89	78	61
No Mental Health Services ³	206	201	88	89	63	74
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	122	139	70	70	47	47
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	105	117	55	60	40	41
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	95	95	56	52	41	34
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	254	246	119	110	91	82
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	208	218	110	111	80	70
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	189	172	81	70	63	68
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	49	52	36	27	32	21
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	281	274	134	123	95	93

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.82D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
Major Depressive Episode ²	0.97	0.94	0.63	0.56	0.42	0.30
No Major Depressive Episode ²	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
Mental Health Services ³	0.56	0.50	0.32	0.25	0.23	0.17
No Mental Health Services ³	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.58	0.67	0.35	0.36	0.24	0.25
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	0.65	0.76	0.36	0.41	0.26	0.28
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	1.22	1.28	0.78	0.75	0.57	0.51
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	0.73	0.72	0.43	0.41	0.31	0.27
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	2.06	2.25	1.54	1.26	1.37	1.00
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.82P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Made Any Suicide Plans, or Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2015)	Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide ¹ (2016)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2015)	Made Any Suicide Plans (2016)	Attempted Suicide (2015)	Attempted Suicide (2016)
Major Depressive Episode ²	0.8785		0.6935		0.1063	
No Major Depressive Episode ²	0.9597		0.3892		0.6472	
Mental Health Services ³	0.1265		0.2385		0.0357	
No Mental Health Services ³	0.2354		0.1329		0.2946	
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.0730		0.1918		0.2423	
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	0.1946		0.2943		0.5569	
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.4573		0.5589		1.0000	
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.5186		0.7022		0.2364	
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	0.9086		0.9951		0.3086	
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	0.4687		0.8921		0.9472	
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	0.9489		0.2374		0.2792	
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	0.9216		0.5718		0.7921	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

² Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

³ Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.83C Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	2015	2016
Major Depressive Episode ¹	181	184
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	219	204
Mental Health Services ²	199	188
No Mental Health Services ²	206	201
Perceived Need ³	81	88
No Perceived Need ³	190	176
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	122	139
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	105	117
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	95	95
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	254	246
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	208	218
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	189	172
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	49	52
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	281	274

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.83D Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	2015	2016
Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.45	1.38
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	1.45	1.38
Mental Health Services ²	1.46	1.36
No Mental Health Services ²	1.46	1.36
Perceived Need ³	0.81	0.85
No Perceived Need ³	1.47	1.33
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	1.11	1.24
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	0.99	1.08
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.92	0.93
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	1.11	1.24
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	1.42	1.36
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	1.42	1.36
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	0.49	0.51
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	0.49	0.51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.83P Major Depressive Episode, Mental Health Services and Perceived Need, Substance Use Disorder, Serious Psychological Distress, and Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Past Year Mental Health or Substance Use Measure	2015	2016
Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.9490	
No Major Depressive Episode ¹	0.9490	
Mental Health Services ²	0.0973	
No Mental Health Services ²	0.0973	
Perceived Need ³	0.0878	
No Perceived Need ³	0.5417	
Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.1973	
Alcohol Use Disorder ⁴	0.4488	
Illicit Drug Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.8910	
No Substance Use Disorder ^{4,5}	0.1973	
Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	0.3115	
No Serious Psychological Distress ⁶	0.3115	
Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	0.5622	
No Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{5,7}	0.5622	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

² Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

³ Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

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

⁵ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁶ Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

⁷ Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.84C Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	303	336	190	214	225	253
18-25	106	105	65	70	78	79
18	46	46	30	32	34	34
19	38	39	24	24	30	29
20	38	57	24	37	28	41
21	39	40	26	27	27	28
22	34	36	22	25	26	27
23	34	39	22	22	26	30
24	40	33	27	23	26	24
25	36	33	24	24	27	23
26 or Older	278	311	179	199	209	238
26-29	79	93	54	65	59	59
30-34	80	82	52	58	58	57
35-39	82	85	54	58	64	64
40-44	86	89	58	62	59	59
45-49	81	82	61	48	54	65
50-54	125	128	76	99	97	87
55-59	95	134	61	61	77	120
60-64	96	107	67	54	71	94
65 or Older	115	128	63	82	96	95

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.84D Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.20
18-25	0.30	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.45	0.46
18	0.89	0.91	1.11	1.19	1.38	1.51
19	0.89	0.94	1.03	1.13	1.42	1.50
20	0.86	1.20	1.12	1.64	1.27	1.69
21	0.88	0.84	1.20	1.15	1.20	1.25
22	0.78	0.82	0.98	1.12	1.18	1.23
23	0.73	0.82	0.96	1.00	1.09	1.17
24	0.84	0.74	1.13	1.07	1.10	1.03
25	0.76	0.71	1.07	1.08	1.05	0.99
26 or Older	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.22
26-29	0.44	0.50	0.59	0.69	0.69	0.65
30-34	0.37	0.36	0.51	0.54	0.50	0.49
35-39	0.42	0.40	0.55	0.59	0.64	0.56
40-44	0.42	0.44	0.58	0.62	0.56	0.59
45-49	0.38	0.40	0.59	0.46	0.49	0.63
50-54	0.53	0.57	0.68	0.94	0.79	0.74
55-59	0.44	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.69	1.04
60-64	0.50	0.55	0.73	0.58	0.72	0.93
65 or Older	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.38	0.37	0.36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.84P Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0.0624		0.3441		0.0773	
18-25	0.0847		0.0775		0.4180	
18	0.9672		0.7107		0.9519	
19	0.4977		0.4348		0.8803	
20	0.0050		0.0308		0.0559	
21	0.6168		0.7384		0.6799	
22	0.1294		0.1938		0.3592	
23	0.8768		0.7876		0.7536	
24	0.7811		0.9808		0.6763	
25	0.2711		0.6554		0.2675	
26 or Older	0.1302		0.6523		0.0945	
26-29	0.8972		0.3095		0.3578	
30-34	0.1954		0.5244		0.2123	
35-39	0.2282		0.4110		0.4583	
40-44	0.9751		0.9307		0.9975	
45-49	0.6302		0.0699		0.0142	
50-54	0.2653		0.1286		0.9754	
55-59	0.6756		0.8835		0.5247	
60-64	0.6839		0.3981		0.2627	
65 or Older	0.9841		0.8942		0.9393	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.85C Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	303	336	106	105	278	311	178	194	221	255
GENDER										
Male	190	214	65	70	179	199	118	130	132	149
Female	225	253	78	79	209	238	131	130	167	207
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	277	283	95	92	256	259	161	169	206	202
White	242	253	89	86	224	229	146	150	175	176
Black or African American	112	115	38	40	108	104	59	60	89	80
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	25	*	7	19	24	15	17	*	11
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	21	*	*	7	21	*	*	*	*
Asian	66	72	22	27	62	64	39	41	48	49
Two or More Races	37	46	18	17	34	43	27	31	21	30
Hispanic or Latino	114	180	46	55	108	166	73	83	74	148
HEALTH INSURANCE¹										
Private	192	232	80	87	176	209	109	124	147	176
Medicaid/CHIP ²	167	192	57	55	160	183	101	115	120	149
Other ³	184	179	31	34	182	173	85	71	161	157
No Coverage	114	117	43	49	105	106	82	82	65	69
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	168	166	66	66	154	150	116	126	102	91
Part-Time	116	131	52	64	103	110	70	72	74	82
Unemployed	99	102	41	46	91	92	60	56	70	70
Other ⁴	208	254	56	58	201	244	106	111	168	218

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.85D Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.12	0.14	0.30	0.30	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.23
GENDER										
Male	0.16	0.18	0.37	0.41	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.29
Female	0.18	0.20	0.45	0.46	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.35
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.13	0.14	0.35	0.34	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20
White	0.15	0.16	0.43	0.41	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.22
Black or African American	0.37	0.37	0.71	0.74	0.44	0.42	0.47	0.47	0.77	0.67
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.70	1.58	*	2.79	1.80	1.85	2.61	2.55	*	1.85
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.58	1.97	*	*	1.55	2.23	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.48	0.52	1.01	1.22	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.60	1.03	1.08
Two or More Races	0.98	1.12	1.98	1.97	1.12	1.30	1.74	1.85	1.35	1.81
Hispanic or Latino	0.30	0.47	0.62	0.73	0.35	0.54	0.38	0.43	0.67	1.29
HEALTH INSURANCE¹										
Private	0.12	0.14	0.38	0.37	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.22
Medicaid/CHIP ²	0.47	0.50	0.72	0.68	0.57	0.61	0.62	0.66	1.01	1.22
Other ³	0.28	0.27	0.98	1.09	0.28	0.27	1.00	0.87	0.29	0.28
No Coverage	0.42	0.48	0.72	0.95	0.50	0.54	0.52	0.57	1.21	1.35
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.43	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.26	0.23
Part-Time	0.35	0.39	0.56	0.63	0.43	0.46	0.62	0.63	0.58	0.66
Unemployed	0.81	0.86	1.07	1.24	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.01	2.24	2.42
Other ⁴	0.25	0.30	0.64	0.67	0.27	0.32	0.56	0.58	0.30	0.38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 8.85P Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0.0624		0.0847		0.1302		0.1719		0.3996	
GENDER										
Male	0.3441		0.0775		0.6523		0.7404		0.7340	
Female	0.0773		0.4180		0.0945		0.0939		0.4049	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE										
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3929		0.4088		0.4671		0.1762		0.8810	
White	0.5606		0.6330		0.5873		0.1231		0.5911	
Black or African American	0.9158		0.4183		0.9219		0.8122		0.9516	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9912		*		0.8189		0.9417		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.6312		*		0.5168		*		*	
Asian	0.5525		0.4006		0.8150		0.7505		0.5643	
Two or More Races	0.4658		0.8711		0.3206		0.5899		0.3585	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0137		0.0367		0.0546		0.6545		0.0472	
HEALTH INSURANCE¹										
Private	0.0460		0.3263		0.0813		0.0323		0.6107	
Medicaid/CHIP ²	0.0616		0.9093		0.0516		0.2927		0.1132	
Other ³	0.2433		0.3457		0.1845		0.0524		0.6162	
No Coverage	0.3721		0.0172		0.8962		0.7076		0.4788	
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT										
Full-Time	0.6355		0.7728		0.6203		0.1420		0.3004	
Part-Time	0.1373		0.0942		0.4580		0.3943		0.8198	
Unemployed	0.7273		0.1131		0.7766		0.7989		0.8542	
Other ⁴	0.1259		0.7156		0.1219		0.5746		0.1171	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

² CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

³ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁴ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.1A Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Mental Health Service	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-13 (2015)	Aged 12-13 (2016)	Aged 14-15 (2015)	Aged 14-15 (2016)	Aged 16-17 (2015)	Aged 16-17 (2016)
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	3,253 ^b	3,598	931	1,006	1,170	1,292	1,152 ^a	1,300
Outpatient	2,958 ^b	3,239	817	901	1,077	1,151	1,064	1,187
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	2,532 ^b	2,819	676	754	922	1,003	934	1,062
Mental Health Clinic or Center	792 ^a	929	166	188	332	351	293 ^a	390
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	455	489	138	137	178	169	139	183
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	830	845	231	251	332	306	267	288
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	642	737	199	172	221 ^a	298	221	266
Hospital	588	666	190	153	196 ^a	270	202	243
Residential Treatment Center	271	311	75	55	109	130	87	126
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE	3,691	3,732	1,204	1,271	1,383	1,344	1,104	1,116
Education¹	3,206	3,193	1,066	1,156	1,206	1,139	934	899
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	2,239	2,278	713	798	852	799	673	681
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	1,357	1,319	479	488	514	494	363	338
General Medicine								
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	668	708	182	158	259	265	227	285
Juvenile Justice								
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ²	53	53	15	16	14	12	25	26
Child Welfare								
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	79	108	31	30	27	36	21	43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

² These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.1B Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Mental Health Service	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-13 (2015)	Aged 12-13 (2016)	Aged 14-15 (2015)	Aged 14-15 (2016)	Aged 16-17 (2015)	Aged 16-17 (2016)
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	13.3 ^b	14.7	12.1	13.2	13.7 ^a	15.3	13.8 ^a	15.6
Outpatient	12.0 ^b	13.2	10.6	11.8	12.6	13.6	12.8	14.2
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	10.3 ^b	11.5	8.8	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.2 ^a	12.7
Mental Health Clinic or Center	3.2 ^a	3.8	2.2	2.4	3.9	4.1	3.5 ^a	4.7
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.2
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.4
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.6 ^a	3.5	2.7	3.2
Hospital	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.3 ^a	3.2	2.4	2.9
Residential Treatment Center	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.5
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE	15.2	15.4	16.1	16.9	16.3	16.0	13.4	13.4
Education¹	13.2	13.1	14.2	15.3	14.2	13.5	11.3	10.8
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.5	10.0	9.5	8.1	8.2
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	4.4	4.0
General Medicine								
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.4
Juvenile Justice								
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ²	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Child Welfare								
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

² These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.2A Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	3,253 ^b	3,598	2,958 ^b	3,239	642	737	3,691	3,732	3,206	3,193	668	708	53	53	79	108
AGE GROUP																
12-13	931	1,006	817	901	199	172	1,204	1,271	1,066	1,156	182	158	15	16	31	30
14-15	1,170	1,292	1,077	1,151	221 ^a	298	1,383	1,344	1,206	1,139	259	265	14	12	27	36
16-17	1,152 ^a	1,300	1,064	1,187	221	266	1,104	1,116	934	899	227	285	25	26	21	43
GENDER																
Male	1,273	1,404	1,091 ^a	1,227	292	303	1,584	1,618	1,377	1,401	248	248	35	29	43	52
Female	1,980 ^a	2,194	1,867	2,013	349 ^a	433	2,107	2,113	1,829	1,792	420	459	18	24	36	56
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE																
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,636 ^a	2,864	2,403 ^a	2,609	515	581	2,904	2,829	2,492	2,401	539	577	46	34	64	80
White	1,981 ^a	2,205	1,865 ^a	2,068	337	378	1,946	1,954	1,638	1,617	394	468	30	19	47	47
Black or African American	361	386	297	293	101	141	592	541	534	478	78	64	14	14	12	24
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	17	17	14	6	5	*	17	*	14	3	4	0	0	1	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	120	103	83	89	48	29	169	168	147	154	35	20	1	*	*	5
Two or More Races	138	145	132	135	16	29	151	132	129	121	27	21	1	1	4	2
Hispanic or Latino	617 ^a	734	556	630	127	156	787	903	714	793	129	131	7	19	15	29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.2B Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	13.3 ^b	14.7	12.0 ^b	13.2	2.6	3.0	15.2	15.4	13.2	13.1	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
AGE GROUP																
12-13	12.1	13.2	10.6	11.8	2.6	2.2	16.1	16.9	14.2	15.3	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
14-15	13.7 ^a	15.3	12.6	13.6	2.6 ^a	3.5	16.3	16.0	14.2	13.5	3.0	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
16-17	13.8 ^a	15.6	12.8	14.2	2.7	3.2	13.4	13.4	11.3	10.8	2.7	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
GENDER																
Male	10.2 ^a	11.3	8.7 ^a	9.9	2.3	2.4	12.9	13.2	11.1	11.4	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Female	16.4 ^a	18.3	15.5	16.7	2.9 ^a	3.6	17.7	17.7	15.3	15.0	3.5	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE																
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.0 ^b	15.3	12.7 ^a	13.9	2.7	3.1	15.6	15.2	13.3	12.9	2.9	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
White	15.0 ^b	16.9	14.1 ^b	15.8	2.5	2.9	14.9	15.1	12.5	12.4	3.0	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Black or African American	10.7	11.6	8.8	8.8	3.0	4.2	17.7	16.5	15.9	14.5	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.4	11.9	10.8	10.0	3.8	3.1	*	12.0	*	9.6	1.9	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	9.8	7.9	6.8	6.9	3.9	2.2	14.3	13.0	12.3	12.0	2.8	1.5	0.0	*	*	0.4
Two or More Races	17.7	18.2	16.9	16.9	2.1	3.6	20.0	16.7	17.0	15.3	3.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
Hispanic or Latino	10.9 ^a	12.9	9.8	11.0	2.2	2.7	14.1	16.1	12.8	14.0	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.3A Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	3,253 ^b	3,598	2,958 ^b	3,239	642	737	3,691	3,732	3,206	3,193	668	708	53	53	79	108
GEOGRAPHIC REGION																
Northeast	609	679	553	610	112	134	680	718	597	636	107	141	0	1	17	18
Midwest	784	857	706	791	149	167	834	821	739	721	150	157	13	12	12	15
South	1,113	1,209	993	1,069	264	275	1,303	1,300	1,099	1,059	256	277	26	35	35	45
West	747 ^a	852	707	769	116	161	874	892	771	777	154	133	14	6	15	30
COUNTY TYPE⁷																
Large Metro	1,821 ^a	2,046	1,654 ^a	1,851	359	394	2,190	2,116	1,942	1,866	382	355	20	23	32	63
Small Metro	1,028	1,091	945	978	202	232	1,039	1,133	873	950	205	223	19	20	36	33
Nonmetro	405	462	359	411	80	111	462	483	391	377	81 ^b	130	14	10	12	13
Urbanized	172	175	154	160	32	41	191	210	169	169	32 ^a	57	2	6	5	7
Less Urbanized	195	238	176	207	36	59	219	230	182	177	37 ^a	62	12	4	7	4
Completely Rural	38	49	30	44	13	11	52	42	41	31	12	11	*	*	*	2
POVERTY LEVEL⁸																
Less Than 100%	714	789	604	650	199	254	913	927	816	801	138	147	25	22	23 ^a	47
100-199%	747	767	689	682	158	189	882	880	773	777	153	135	19	19	27	38
200% or More	1,792 ^b	2,042	1,665 ^b	1,907	285	294	1,896	1,925	1,617	1,616	376	426	9	12	29	23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁸ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.3B Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	13.3 ^b	14.7	12.0 ^b	13.2	2.6	3.0	15.2	15.4	13.2	13.1	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION																
Northeast	15.0	17.0	13.6	15.2	2.8	3.3	17.0	18.0	14.8	16.0	2.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Midwest	14.8	16.4	13.4	15.1	2.8	3.2	16.0	15.8	14.1	13.8	2.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
South	11.9	12.9	10.6	11.4	2.8	2.9	14.2	14.0	11.9	11.4	2.7	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
West	12.8 ^a	14.6	12.1	13.2	2.0	2.7	15.1	15.5	13.3	13.4	2.6	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
COUNTY TYPE⁷																
Large Metro	13.2 ^b	14.8	11.9 ^a	13.4	2.6	2.8	16.0	15.5	14.2	13.6	2.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.2 ^a	0.5
Small Metro	13.7	15.0	12.6	13.4	2.7	3.2	14.1	15.7	11.8	13.1	2.7	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Nonmetro	12.7	13.8	11.2	12.2	2.5	3.3	14.6	14.4	12.3	11.3	2.5 ^a	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Urbanized	12.3	12.5	10.9	11.4	2.3	2.9	13.7	15.0	12.0	12.1	2.3 ^a	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Less Urbanized	13.6	14.5	12.3	12.6	2.5	3.5	15.6	14.1	12.9	10.8	2.6	3.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2
Completely Rural	10.4	15.6	8.2 ^a	13.9	3.4	3.4	14.1	13.7	11.1	10.1	3.3	3.4	*	*	*	0.5
POVERTY LEVEL⁸																
Less Than 100%	12.9 ^a	15.1	10.9	12.4	3.6 ^a	4.8	16.9	18.1	15.0	15.5	2.5	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.4 ^a	0.9
100-199%	13.5	13.9	12.4	12.4	2.8	3.4	16.2	16.1	14.1	14.2	2.8	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
200% or More	13.3 ^b	14.9	12.4 ^b	13.9	2.1	2.1	14.2	14.1	12.1	11.8	2.8	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁸ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.4A Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Service ¹	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE						SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE, OR CHILD WELFARE ⁷	
	Total		Outpatient ²		Inpatient or Residential ³		Education ⁴		General Medicine ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶		2015	2016
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016		
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁸	3,253 ^b	3,598	2,958 ^b	3,239	642	737	3,206	3,193	668	708	79	108	1,408	1,513
Thought about Killing Self or Tried to Kill Self	893	1,002	801	856	290 ^a	384	301	318	132	155	*	*	265	283
Felt Depressed	1,682 ^a	1,869	1,604 ^a	1,770	272	335	873	986	283	337	*	*	573	648
Felt Very Afraid and Tense	809 ^b	978	782 ^a	919	82 ^b	143	408	490	140 ^a	201	*	*	233 ^b	335
Had Eating Problems	360	413	342	377	62	89	160	121	91	88	*	*	100	114
Had Other Diagnosed Mental/Neurological Disorder ⁹	84	106	81	103	7	3	3	12	15	20	*	*	4	7
Broke Rules and "Acted Out"	560	575	532	523	96	110	342	365	87	90	*	*	160	147
Had Trouble Controlling Anger	427 ^a	517	407	472	35 ^a	71	192	185	49	45	*	*	94	110
Got into Physical Fights	101	106	97	90	9	17	68	72	6	10	*	*	18	27
Had Problems with Home/Family	707	727	688	692	39	60	305	269	50	53	*	*	134	127
Had Problems with Friends	326	347	316	323	21	35	354	302	25	23	*	*	78	88
Had Problems with People Other Than Family/Friends	262	281	251	244	24	42	174	186	21	22	*	*	43	56
Had Problems at School	542	615	517	551	37 ^b	86	460	494	74	67	*	*	133	167
Some Other Reason ¹⁰	310 ^a	393	295	348	19 ^b	58	164	152	63	43	*	*	44	51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service or reasons for receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked the reasons for the last time they received mental health care from each of the reported mental health services and could indicate multiple reasons for the last time they received mental health care; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents who did not indicate receiving mental health care from a particular mental health service category for any of the reasons listed in this table were excluded for that service.

² Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

⁴ The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services or reasons for mental health care from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ Includes receipt of any specialty mental health services and receipt of any services from education, medical, or child welfare sources. The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems.

⁸ The Received Mental Health Services row represents all youths who received treatment/counseling regardless of whether a reason is known. The level of unknown data in this row is less than the level of unknown data in the reason for receipt of mental health service rows. The reason for receipt of mental health service rows have a smaller denominator compared to the overall received mental health services row due to the larger amount of unknown reason for treatment data.

⁹ Respondent reported in the other-specify question that he or she has been diagnosed with a mental or neurological disorder as a reason for having received mental health services. This reason is one of the most commonly reported other reasons for having received treatment/counseling.

¹⁰ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.4B Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Service ¹	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE						SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE, OR CHILD WELFARE ⁷	
	Total		Outpatient ²		Inpatient or Residential ³		Education ⁴		General Medicine ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶		2015	2016
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016		
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁸	13.3 ^b	14.7	12.0 ^b	13.2	2.6	3.0	13.2	13.1	2.7	2.9	0.3	0.4	5.7	6.2
Thought about Killing Self or Tried to Kill Self	31.3	31.1	29.4	28.6	62.9	64.0	14.4	15.0	22.6	25.9	*	*	26.6	25.6
Felt Depressed	58.4	57.6	58.1	58.6	59.8	55.7	41.7 ^a	46.7	48.5	56.2	*	*	56.9	58.6
Felt Very Afraid and Tense	28.6	30.5	28.8	30.7	18.3	24.0	19.5	23.2	24.0 ^a	33.6	*	*	22.2 ^b	29.1
Had Eating Problems	12.8	12.9	12.6	12.7	13.8	14.9	7.7	5.7	15.7	14.6	*	*	9.5	9.6
Had Other Diagnosed Mental/Neurological Disorder ⁹	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	2.6	3.3	*	*	0.3	0.5
Broke Rules and "Acted Out"	19.8	17.9	19.6	17.5	21.4	18.4	16.3	17.3	15.0	15.1	*	*	15.0	12.2
Had Trouble Controlling Anger	15.1	16.1	15.0	15.8	7.7	11.8	9.2	8.8	8.3	7.5	*	*	8.7	9.5
Got into Physical Fights	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	1.1	1.6	*	*	1.5	2.2
Had Problems with Home/Family	25.0	22.7	25.4	23.1	8.8	10.0	14.6	12.7	8.6	8.8	*	*	13.1	11.2
Had Problems with Friends	11.6	10.9	11.7	10.9	4.7	5.9	17.0	14.3	4.4	3.9	*	*	7.2	7.4
Had Problems with People Other Than Family/Friends	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.2	5.3	7.0	8.3	8.8	3.5	3.6	*	*	4.0	4.7
Had Problems at School	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.4	8.2 ^a	14.4	22.0	23.4	12.6	11.2	*	*	12.7	14.6
Some Other Reason ¹⁰	11.0	12.3	10.9	11.7	4.1 ^a	9.7	7.8	7.2	10.8	7.2	*	*	4.0	4.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service or reasons for receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were asked the reasons for the last time they received mental health care from each of the reported mental health services and could indicate multiple reasons for the last time they received mental health care; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents who did not indicate receiving mental health care from a particular mental health service category for any of the reasons listed in this table were excluded for that service.

² Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

⁴ The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services or reasons for mental health care from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ Includes receipt of any specialty mental health services and receipt of any services from education, medical, or child welfare sources. The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems.

⁸ The Received Mental Health Services row represents all youths who received treatment/counseling regardless of whether a reason is known. The level of unknown data in this row is less than the level of unknown data in the reason for receipt of mental health service rows. The reason for receipt of mental health service rows have a smaller denominator compared to the overall received mental health services row due to the larger amount of unknown reason for treatment data.

⁹ Respondent reported in the other-specify question that he or she has been diagnosed with a mental or neurological disorder as a reason for having received mental health services. This reason is one of the most commonly reported other reasons for having received treatment/counseling.

¹⁰ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.5A Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Specialty Mental Health Service	NUMBER OF VISITS OR OVERNIGHT STAYS FOR SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES									
	1		2		3-6		7-24		25 or More	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	486	525	365	398	700	733	754	817	556 ^a	674
Outpatient	365	398	341	349	695	735	722	766	509	589
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	397	447	316	306	726	756	614	657	278 ^b	375
Mental Health Clinic or Center	156	160	97	100	188	221	211	234	75 ^b	126
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	130	126	63	46	97	117	86	97	37	53
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	182	185	116	102	157	208	191	157	87	96
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	180	201	64 ^a	100	104	104	166	178	49 ^a	86
Hospital	227	246	33 ^b	74	116	111	136	140	24	45
Residential Treatment Center	75	74	17	37	60	47	76 ^a	117	30	26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of specialty mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of specialty mental health service information or unknown number of visits/overnight stays were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.5B Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Specialty Mental Health Service	NUMBER OF VISITS OR OVERNIGHT STAYS FOR SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES									
	1		2		3-6		7-24		25 or More	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	17.0	16.7	12.8	12.6	24.5	23.3	26.4	26.0	19.4	21.4
Outpatient	13.9	14.0	13.0	12.3	26.4	25.9	27.4	27.0	19.3	20.8
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	17.0	17.6	13.6	12.0	31.1	29.8	26.3	25.9	11.9 ^a	14.8
Mental Health Clinic or Center	21.4	19.0	13.3	11.9	25.9	26.3	29.0	27.8	10.3 ^a	15.0
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	31.5	28.7	15.3	10.5	23.4	26.6	20.9	22.2	8.9	12.0
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	24.8	24.7	15.8	13.7	21.4 ^a	27.8	26.0	21.0	11.9	12.9
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	31.9	30.1	11.4	14.9	18.5	15.6	29.5	26.6	8.7	12.9
Hospital	42.3	39.9	6.1 ^a	12.0	21.6	18.1	25.4	22.7	4.5	7.2
Residential Treatment Center	29.2	24.6	6.5	12.3	23.3	15.6	29.5	38.8	11.4	8.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of specialty mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of specialty mental health service information or unknown number of visits/overnight stays were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.6A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	3,031	3,089	2,129	2,168	1,186	1,249	945	1,001
12	197	176	131	116	58	60	*	*
13	390	372	257	238	127	130	108	82
14	484	516	340	356	188	184	142	138
15	679	598	486	433	284	271	232	231
16	667	729	487	538	267	337	210 ^a	281
17	615	697	428	488	263	268	219	220
MALE	725	786	477	539	262	260	206	208
12	41	57	29	34	*	*	*	*
13	79	77	48	56	*	*	*	*
14	87	109	66	63	*	*	*	*
15	112	138	64 ^a	110	*	*	*	*
16	209	203	131	143	80	75	*	*
17	196	203	139	133	66	57	*	*
FEMALE	2,306	2,303	1,652	1,629	924	989	739	793
12	156	119	102	82	*	*	*	*
13	310	295	209	182	103	115	87	72
14	396	407	274	293	145	147	107	115
15	567 ^a	460	422 ^a	323	245	213	205	178
16	458	527	357	395	187 ^a	262	152 ^a	214
17	419	494	288	355	197	212	159	183

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.6B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received	Received	Received	Received
					Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	12.5	12.8	8.8	9.0	39.3	40.9	44.6	46.7
12	5.4	5.0	3.6	3.3	30.1	34.8	*	*
13	10.1	9.4	6.7	6.0	32.7	35.6	42.2	34.8
14	11.5	12.7	8.1	8.7	39.0	36.3	42.0	39.7
15	16.1	13.9	11.5	10.0	41.8	45.5	47.7	53.8
16	16.0	17.4	11.7	12.8	40.4	46.6	43.4 ^a	52.9
17	15.0	17.0	10.4	11.9	42.8	38.5	51.3	45.2
MALE	5.8	6.4	3.8	4.4	36.3	33.5	43.1	39.0
12	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.9	*	*	*	*
13	3.9	3.8	2.4	2.8	*	*	*	*
14	4.1	5.2	3.1	3.0	*	*	*	*
15	5.3	6.5	3.0 ^a	5.2	*	*	*	*
16	9.9	9.4	6.2	6.6	38.2	37.3	*	*
17	9.1	9.7	6.5	6.3	33.7	27.9	*	*
FEMALE	19.5	19.4	14.0	13.7	40.3	43.4	45.1	49.3
12	8.7	6.9	5.7	4.8	*	*	*	*
13	16.8	15.3	11.3	9.4	33.1	39.7	41.7	39.8
14	19.0	20.5	13.1	14.8	36.9	36.9	39.3	40.6
15	26.7 ^b	21.0	19.9 ^b	14.7	43.1	46.4	48.6	55.4
16	22.3	25.8	17.4	19.3	41.4	50.1	43.1 ^a	54.8
17	21.5	24.7	14.9	17.7	47.0	42.8	55.1	51.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.7A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received	Received	Received	Received
					Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	3,031	3,089	2,129	2,168	1,186	1,249	945	1,001
AGE GROUP								
12-13	587	548	388	354	185	189	142	131
14-15	1,163	1,115	826	789	472	455	374	369
16-17	1,281	1,427	915	1,025	530	605	429	501
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,323	2,366	1,651	1,703	936	1,008	755	827
White	1,742	1,781	1,258	1,290	702	799	563 ^a	668
Black or African American	302	301	198	196	127	102	97	71
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	16	*	8	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	118	152	67 ^a	118	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	121	109	98	86	55	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	708	724	477	465	251	241	190	174

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.7B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	12.5	12.8	8.8	9.0	39.3	40.9	44.6	46.7
AGE GROUP								
12-13	7.8	7.3	5.1	4.7	31.9	35.3	37.0	37.6
14-15	13.8	13.3	9.8	9.4	40.6	41.3	45.4	47.5
16-17	15.5	17.2	11.1	12.4	41.5	42.6	47.1	49.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.5	12.8	8.9	9.2	40.5	42.9	46.0	48.9
White	13.4	13.8	9.7	10.0	40.6	45.1	45.0 ^a	52.1
Black or African American	9.0	9.1	5.9	6.0	42.0	34.5	48.8	37.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	11.5	*	5.7	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	9.7	11.9	5.5 ^a	9.3	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	15.6	13.8	12.6	10.9	46.7	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	12.6	12.7	8.5	8.2	35.5	34.1	40.0	38.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.8A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	3,031	3,089	2,129	2,168	1,186	1,249	945	1,001
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	473	512	318	349	190	222	140	173
Midwest	731	730	541	483	302	346	250	270
South	1,064	1,093	757	798	392	405	325	325
West	763	754	514	537	302	276	230	233
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	1,698	1,728	1,195	1,213	684	692	547	543
Small Metro	958	952	685	675	369	373	292	317
Nonmetro	375	409	249	280	133 ^a	185	106	141
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	608	624	415	433	244	215	187	175
100-199%	735	720	527	498	282	306	225	241
200% or More	1,688	1,746	1,187	1,236	660	728	533	585
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	1,776	1,858	1,281	1,305	698	761	562	620
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	1,126	1,078	777	756	459	468	364	368
Other ⁷	129	174	106	106	48	60	*	*
No Coverage	105 ^a	161	61 ^b	132	*	*	*	*
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	732	733	495	498	230	238	179	200
Very Good	1,353	1,356	917	976	503	533	381	425
Good	775	780	584	529	345	376	288	282
Fair/Poor	171	220	133	165	108	102	97	94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.8B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	12.5	12.8	8.8	9.0	39.3	40.9	44.6	46.7
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	11.8	12.8	7.9	8.8	40.4	43.4	44.5	49.4
Midwest	14.0	14.1	10.4	9.3	41.5	47.7	46.3 ^a	56.6
South	11.5	11.8	8.2	8.6	37.1	37.5	43.4	41.3
West	13.2	13.0	8.9	9.3	39.7	37.3	44.8	44.1
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	12.4	12.7	8.7	8.9	40.5	40.6	46.1	45.5
Small Metro	13.0	13.2	9.3	9.4	38.7	39.5	42.8	47.4
Nonmetro	11.9	12.3	7.9	8.4	35.8 ^a	45.2	42.6	50.4
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	11.1	12.1	7.6	8.4	40.4	36.1	45.1	42.6
100-199%	13.3	13.2	9.6	9.1	38.6	42.6	42.9	48.4
200% or More	12.7	12.9	8.9	9.1	39.3	41.8	45.2	47.4
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	12.6	13.1	9.1	9.2	39.5	41.1	44.2	47.6
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	12.7	12.3	8.8	8.6	41.0	44.3	47.0	49.7
Other ⁷	11.4	14.7	9.3	8.9	37.2	34.5	*	*
No Coverage	9.5 ^b	15.5	5.5 ^b	12.7	*	*	*	*
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	8.6	8.6	5.8	5.8	31.4	32.5	36.3	40.2
Very Good	13.7	13.8	9.3	9.9	37.4	39.7	41.9	44.1
Good	15.6	16.2	11.7	11.0	44.8	48.8	49.5	53.9
Fair/Poor	19.4	22.3	15.0	16.6	63.6 ^a	47.9	73.1	59.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.9A Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	4,346 ^b	3,941	955	979	3,251 ^b	2,823
Marijuana	3,137	2,982	675	751	2,366 ^a	2,136
Cocaine	153	136	34	35	115	91
Crack	5	11	*	4	5	4
Heroin	21	13	5	3	14	9
Hallucinogens	523	456	129	127	371	308
LSD	251	204	63	41	177	157
PCP	34	18	2	6	29	12
Ecstasy	201	177	45	59	151	111
Inhalants	684 ^a	554	193	159	457	378
Methamphetamine	40	32	14	6	22	23
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	1,464	1,317	370	411	1,044 ^b	851
Pain Relievers ⁴	969	881	236	283	700 ^b	556
Tranquilizers	394	434	103	149	277	260
Stimulants	491	427	166	142	305	275
Sedatives	102	100	26	43	73	50
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	980	891	236	285	710 ^b	563
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	208 ^b	129	55 ^a	27	141 ^a	94
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	221	191	51	52	165	132

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.9B Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	17.5 ^b	15.8	31.5	31.7	15.3 ^b	13.4
Marijuana	12.6	12.0	22.3	24.3	11.1 ^a	10.1
Cocaine	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4
Crack	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	2.1	1.8	4.2	4.1	1.7	1.5
LSD	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.7
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ecstasy	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.5
Inhalants	2.7 ^a	2.2	6.4	5.1	2.2	1.8
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	5.9	5.3	12.2	13.3	4.9 ^b	4.0
Pain Relievers ⁴	3.9	3.5	7.8	9.2	3.3 ^b	2.6
Tranquilizers	1.6	1.7	3.4	4.8	1.3	1.2
Stimulants	2.0	1.7	5.5	4.6	1.4	1.3
Sedatives	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.2
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	3.9	3.6	7.8	9.2	3.3 ^b	2.7
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	0.8 ^b	0.5	1.8 ^a	0.9	0.7 ^a	0.4
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.10A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/Demographic Characteristic	2015	2016
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	350	333
Age Group		
12-13	*	*
14-15	115	114
16-17	219	204
Gender		
Male	87	72
Female	263	261
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	2,681	2,756
Age Group		
12-13	571	533
14-15	1,048	1,000
16-17	1,062 ^a	1,223
Gender		
Male	638	714
Female	2,043	2,042

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.10B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/Demographic Characteristic	2015	2016
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	29.1	33.0
Age Group		
12-13	*	*
14-15	33.1	36.6
16-17	27.7	32.5
Gender		
Male	14.8	15.0
Female	42.8	49.5
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	11.6	11.9
Age Group		
12-13	7.6	7.2
14-15	12.9	12.4
16-17	14.2	15.9
Gender		
Male	5.4	6.0
Female	18.2	18.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.11A Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Major Depressive Episode Status/ Demographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER STATUS													
	No Substance Use Disorder		Substance Use Disorder											
			Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)		Alcohol		Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹		Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL²	23,661 ^a	23,832	855	789	651	584	127	153	623 ^b	488	245	213	1,233 ^a	1,064
MDE	2,681	2,756	241	236	167	144	53	84	202	182	93	85	350	333
Age Group														
12-13	571	533	13	11	0	2	1	7	8	6	*	2	16	15
14-15	1,048	1,000	90	92	69	55	25	47	64	57	39	34	115	114
16-17	1,062 ^a	1,223	138	133	97	87	27	31	130	119	49	49	219	204
Gender														
Male	638	714	57	59	41	37	12	15	51	27	20	13	87	72
Female	2,043	2,042	184	177	125	107	41	70	151	156	73	73	263	261
NO MDE	20,374	20,438	593	506	466	411	70	64	411 ^b	279	149	109	854 ^b	676
Age Group														
12-13	6,900	6,909	43	45	13	13	13	12	17	10	10	*	49	56
14-15	7,056	7,078	173	155	134	129	21	29	97	73	39	30	232	198
16-17	6,419	6,450	377	306	319	269	35	22	297 ^b	196	100	79	573 ^b	422
Gender														
Male	11,180	11,136	357	321	303	272	26	24	240 ^b	156	95	66	502	411
Female	9,194	9,302	235	185	164	140	44	40	171	123	54	43	352 ^a	265

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.11B Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Major Depressive Episode Status/ Demographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER STATUS													
	No Substance Use Disorder		Substance Use Disorder											
			Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)		Alcohol		Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹		Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL²	95.0 ^a	95.7	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.3	0.5	0.6	2.5 ^b	2.0	1.0	0.9	5.0 ^a	4.3
MDE	88.4	89.2	8.0	7.6	5.5	4.7	1.7	2.7	6.7	5.9	3.1	2.8	11.6	10.8
Age Group														
12-13	97.3	97.3	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	*	0.4	2.7	2.7
14-15	90.1	89.7	7.7	8.2	5.9	5.0	2.2	4.2	5.5	5.1	3.3	3.1	9.9	10.3
16-17	82.9	85.7	10.8	9.3	7.6	6.1	2.1	2.2	10.2	8.4	3.8	3.4	17.1	14.3
Gender														
Male	88.0	90.8	7.8	7.5	5.7	4.7	1.6	1.9	7.0 ^a	3.4	2.8	1.6	12.0	9.2
Female	88.6	88.7	8.0	7.7	5.4	4.7	1.8	3.0	6.6	6.8	3.2	3.2	11.4	11.3
NO MDE	96.0 ^b	96.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.9 ^b	1.3	0.7	0.5	4.0 ^b	3.2
Age Group														
12-13	99.3	99.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.7	0.8
14-15	96.8	97.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	3.2	2.7
16-17	91.8 ^b	93.9	5.4	4.4	4.6	3.9	0.5	0.3	4.2 ^b	2.9	1.4	1.2	8.2 ^b	6.1
Gender														
Male	95.7	96.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	0.2	0.2	2.1 ^b	1.4	0.8	0.6	4.3	3.6
Female	96.3 ^a	97.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	3.7 ^a	2.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.12A Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2016)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	350	333	303	278
AGE GROUP				
12-13	16	15	16	15
14-15	115	114	95	93
16-17	219	204	192	170
GENDER				
Male	87	72	70	56
Female	263	261	232	222
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	251	240	216	208
White	183	185	161	166
Black or African American	29	19	23	13
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	4	1	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
Asian	9	14	3	12
Two or More Races	23	18	22	16
Hispanic or Latino	99	93	87	70

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.12B Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2016)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
AGE GROUP				
12-13	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
14-15	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
16-17	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1
GENDER				
Male	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Female	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
White	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Black or African American	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9	2.5	0.9	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.0
Two or More Races	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.0
Hispanic or Latino	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.13A Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2015)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2016)
TOTAL ³	1,103	1,189	886	955
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	1,042	1,148	854	926
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	232 ^b	322	186 ^b	270
Other Medical Doctor ⁴	29 ^a	65	26 ^a	57
Psychologist	386 ^a	471	336 ^a	422
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	317	378	266	336
Social Worker	183	210	158	167
Counselor	688	717	561	608
Other Mental Health Professional ⁵	106	140	97	136
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	92 ^a	143	78 ^a	123
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	137	123	101	105
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁶	123	103	90	91
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	27	22	22	16
OTHER PROFESSIONAL ⁷	9	6	7	4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

³ Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17 with past year MDE or past year MDE with severe impairment who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

⁴ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁵ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁶ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁷ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.13B Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2015)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2016)
TOTAL ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	95.9 ^a	98.6	97.2	98.8
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	21.3 ^a	27.7	21.2 ^b	28.8
Other Medical Doctor ⁴	2.7 ^a	5.6	3.0 ^a	6.0
Psychologist	35.5	40.4	38.2 ^a	45.0
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	29.2	32.5	30.2	35.9
Social Worker	16.8	18.0	18.0	17.9
Counselor	63.3	61.6	63.8	64.8
Other Mental Health Professional ⁵	9.8	12.0	11.1	14.5
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	8.4 ^a	12.3	8.9	13.1
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	12.6	10.5	11.5	11.2
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁶	11.4	8.9	10.2	9.7
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.7
OTHER PROFESSIONAL ⁷	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

³ Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17 with past year MDE or past year MDE with severe impairment who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

⁴ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁵ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁶ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁷ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.14A Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	1,139	1,223	596	571	87	59	447 ^b	576
GENDER								
Male	249	256	143	107	25	13	81 ^a	136
Female	889	967	452	464	63	47	365	439
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	907	987	455	426	59	45	385 ^b	500
White	692	781	310	304	41	38	332 ^a	425
Black or African American	111	100	79	70	10	*	21	27
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	55	*	*	*	*	7	23	*
Hispanic or Latino	231	236	141	146	29	14	62	76
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	232	204	129	95	23	16	79	94
100-199%	274	301	130	153	17	14	122	133
200% or More	633	718	337	323	47	30	246 ^b	348
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	671	754	353	347	44	34	270 ^a	359
Medicaid/CHIP ³	440	448	224	218	35	31	178	198
Other ⁴	47	60	29	24	*	2	*	33
No Coverage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.14B Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	37.9	40.2	19.8	18.8	2.9	1.9	14.8 ^b	18.9
GENDER								
Male	34.6	32.9	19.9 ^a	13.8	3.4	1.6	11.3 ^a	17.5
Female	38.9	42.7	19.8	20.5	2.7	2.1	16.0 ^a	19.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	39.4	42.2	19.7	18.2	2.6	1.9	16.7 ^b	21.3
White	40.0	44.3	18.0	17.3	2.4	2.1	19.2 ^a	24.1
Black or African American	37.3	33.8	26.5	23.8	3.4	*	7.1	9.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	46.5	*	*	*	*	6.7	18.8	*
Hispanic or Latino	32.9	33.5	20.1	20.6	4.0	2.0	8.7	10.7
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	38.6	34.5	21.5	15.9	3.8	2.6	13.1	15.5
100-199%	37.5	42.0	17.8	21.5	2.3	1.9	16.7	18.6
200% or More	37.8	41.4	20.1	18.6	2.8	1.8	14.6 ^b	20.2
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	38.1	40.8	20.0	18.8	2.5	1.9	15.3 ^a	19.5
Medicaid/CHIP ³	39.5	42.9	20.1	20.8	3.1	2.9	16.0	18.6
Other ⁴	36.2	34.5	22.5	14.1	*	1.4	*	18.9
No Coverage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.15A Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/ MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	221	239	*	5	208	219	13	15
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	136	138	*	*	129	122	7	12
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	277	249	12	23	245	205	20	21
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	88	84	0	3	82	71	6	11
16-17	168	139	11	20	143	108	14	11
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	1,283 ^a	1,440	0	0	1,276 ^a	1,439	7	1
12-13	291	278	*	*	291	278	0	*
14-15	513	556	*	*	509	556	4	0
16-17	478 ^a	606	0	0	476 ^b	605	2	1
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	3,639	3,767	12	9	3,615	3,748	12	9
12-13	1,336	1,436	*	*	1,336	1,434	*	1
14-15	1,301	1,324	1	1	1,298	1,320	2	3
16-17	1,002	1,008	11	8	981	994	10	5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Receipt of mental health services in this table for youths aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received specialty or non-specialty treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Specialty mental health services include outpatient treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker OR inpatient treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay at a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center. Non-specialty mental health services include treatment/counseling (1) from a school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor; (2) from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems; (3) from a pediatrician or other family doctor; (4) received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system; or (5) received in foster care or therapeutic foster care. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.15B Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/ MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	63.1	71.9	*	1.5	59.4	65.8	3.8	4.6
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	62.0	67.5	*	*	58.8	59.9	3.2	5.8
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	33.0	37.1	1.3	3.5	29.2	30.5	2.4	3.1
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	38.0	42.9	0.1	1.5	35.5	36.0	2.4	5.4
16-17	30.0	33.1	2.0	4.8	25.6	25.7	2.4	2.5
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	48.0 ^a	52.6	0.0	0.0	47.7 ^a	52.6	0.3	0.0
12-13	51.4	53.2	*	*	51.4	53.2	0.0	*
14-15	49.0 ^a	55.9	*	*	48.6 ^a	55.9	0.4	0.0
16-17	45.2	49.6	0.0	0.0	44.9	49.6	0.2	0.0
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	18.2	18.8	0.1	0.0	18.1	18.7	0.1	0.0
12-13	20.1	21.4	*	*	20.1	21.3	*	0.0
14-15	18.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	19.0	0.0	0.0
16-17	15.7	15.8	0.2	0.1	15.4	15.5	0.2	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Receipt of mental health services in this table for youths aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received specialty or non-specialty treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Specialty mental health services include outpatient treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker OR inpatient treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay at a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center. Non-specialty mental health services include treatment/counseling (1) from a school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor; (2) from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems; (3) from a pediatrician or other family doctor; (4) received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system; or (5) received in foster care or therapeutic foster care. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.1C Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Mental Health Service	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-13 (2015)	Aged 12-13 (2016)	Aged 14-15 (2015)	Aged 14-15 (2016)	Aged 16-17 (2015)	Aged 16-17 (2016)
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	80	81	46	47	53	52	50	55
Outpatient	77	78	43	45	50	48	49	53
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	74	74	38	41	47	45	46	50
Mental Health Clinic or Center	41	43	18	19	27	28	25	29
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	31	34	17	18	19	20	17	19
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	42	39	23	22	29	23	24	25
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	38	40	21	19	22	27	20	22
Hospital	36	38	21	18	20	26	20	21
Residential Treatment Center	23	26	13	11	15	17	13	16
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE	86	85	50	53	59	55	49	54
Education¹	82	80	47	51	55	51	46	49
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	72	68	41	42	46	41	41	42
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	53	55	32	34	37	36	26	28
General Medicine								
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	38	38	20	17	26	24	22	25
Juvenile Justice								
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ²	10	11	6	7	4	5	7	7
Child Welfare								
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	13	16	10	9	7	9	5	11

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

² These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.1D Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Mental Health Service	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-13 (2015)	Aged 12-13 (2016)	Aged 14-15 (2015)	Aged 14-15 (2016)	Aged 16-17 (2015)	Aged 16-17 (2016)
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	0.32	0.33	0.56	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57
Outpatient	0.31	0.32	0.53	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.56	0.55
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	0.30	0.30	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.53
Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.33
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.12	0.14	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.22
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.27	0.29	0.29
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.31	0.24	0.25
Hospital	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.24	0.24
Residential Treatment Center	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.15	0.19
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE	0.35	0.35	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.55	0.58
Education¹	0.34	0.33	0.60	0.63	0.59	0.56	0.51	0.54
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	0.30	0.28	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.46	0.47	0.47
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	0.22	0.23	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.30	0.32
General Medicine								
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	0.16	0.15	0.25	0.23	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.28
Juvenile Justice								
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ²	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08
Child Welfare								
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use.

Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

² These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.1P Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source of Mental Health Service	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Aged 12-13 (2015)	Aged 12-13 (2016)	Aged 14-15 (2015)	Aged 14-15 (2016)	Aged 16-17 (2015)	Aged 16-17 (2016)
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	0.0009		0.1814		0.0419		0.0267	
Outpatient	0.0050		0.1262		0.1761		0.0634	
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	0.0034		0.1199		0.1405		0.0453	
Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.0234		0.4000		0.5589		0.0104	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.4457		0.9659		0.7834		0.0783	
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	0.7574		0.5088		0.5195		0.5439	
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	0.0732		0.3596		0.0184		0.1208	
Hospital	0.1245		0.1803		0.0197		0.1376	
Residential Treatment Center	0.2305		0.2248		0.3407		0.0519	
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE	0.7402		0.3817		0.7140		0.9176	
Education¹	0.9160		0.2031		0.4119		0.5354	
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	0.6889		0.1447		0.4124		0.9293	
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	0.6272		0.8867		0.7480		0.4580	
General Medicine								
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	0.4314		0.3699		0.8119		0.0746	
Juvenile Justice								
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ²	0.9924		0.9050		0.7805		0.9522	
Child Welfare								
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	0.1709		0.9078		0.4060		0.0736	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

² These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.2C Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	80	81	77	78	38	40	86	85	82	80	38	38	10	11	13	16
AGE GROUP																
12-13	46	47	43	45	21	19	50	53	47	51	20	17	6	7	10	9
14-15	53	52	50	48	22	27	59	55	55	51	26	24	4	5	7	9
16-17	50	55	49	53	20	22	49	54	46	49	22	25	7	7	5	11
GENDER																
Male	49	56	46	54	25	26	58	57	53	53	23	23	8	9	10	11
Female	60	63	59	60	27	31	65	60	62	55	31	31	5	7	8	11
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE																
Not Hispanic or Latino	70	70	68	68	34	35	75	73	72	68	34	34	10	8	12	14
White	68	73	66	70	26	29	66	70	60	63	29	32	8	6	10	10
Black or African American	27	32	25	28	15	17	38	35	36	33	12	11	4	5	5	8
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	5	5	4	3	2	*	4	*	3	2	2	0	0	1	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	20	18	15	15	15	11	23	23	22	22	10	7	1	*	*	3
Two or More Races	15	15	15	15	4	6	17	14	15	13	7	6	1	1	3	1
Hispanic or Latino	39	41	38	39	18	20	43	44	42	41	18	18	3	9	5	9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.2D Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.15	0.16	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07
AGE GROUP																
12-13	0.56	0.59	0.53	0.57	0.27	0.24	0.64	0.65	0.60	0.63	0.25	0.23	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.11
14-15	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.25	0.31	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.29	0.27	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10
16-17	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.24	0.25	0.55	0.58	0.51	0.54	0.27	0.28	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.13
GENDER																
Male	0.39	0.45	0.36	0.43	0.20	0.21	0.47	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09
Female	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.46	0.25	0.26	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE																
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.18	0.18	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.18	0.18	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07
White	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.19	0.22	0.45	0.47	0.43	0.44	0.22	0.23	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.08
Black or African American	0.71	0.89	0.68	0.78	0.41	0.51	0.93	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.34	0.33	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.23
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.54	3.02	3.12	3.05	1.89	1.33	*	2.82	*	2.39	1.02	1.69	0.14	0.22	0.35	0.31
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.47	1.29	1.24	1.13	1.10	0.86	1.80	1.57	1.72	1.53	0.83	0.50	0.04	*	*	0.26
Two or More Races	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.69	0.50	0.75	1.86	1.64	1.74	1.57	0.85	0.70	0.12	0.11	0.32	0.16
Hispanic or Latino	0.70	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.32	0.36	0.77	0.79	0.75	0.73	0.31	0.31	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.2P Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0009		0.0050		0.0732		0.7402		0.9160		0.4314		0.9924		0.1709	
AGE GROUP																
12-13	0.1814		0.1262		0.3596		0.3817		0.2031		0.3699		0.9050		0.9078	
14-15	0.0419		0.1761		0.0184		0.7140		0.4119		0.8119		0.7805		0.4060	
16-17	0.0267		0.0634		0.1208		0.9176		0.5354		0.0746		0.9522		0.0736	
GENDER																
Male	0.0492		0.0346		0.7363		0.6382		0.7205		0.9648		0.5997		0.5681	
Female	0.0112		0.0724		0.0305		0.9958		0.6363		0.3566		0.4854		0.1435	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE																
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0093		0.0142		0.1483		0.5311		0.4114		0.3744		0.3543		0.3952	
White	0.0023		0.0046		0.2508		0.7814		0.9243		0.0654		0.2857		0.9787	
Black or African American	0.4147		0.9490		0.0683		0.3589		0.2493		0.3853		0.9574		0.1568	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7581		0.8687		0.7702		*		*		0.5740		0.7599		0.9004	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3169		0.9313		0.2386		0.6036		0.8956		0.1666		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.8437		0.9683		0.0828		0.1853		0.4835		0.3969		0.8512		0.4257	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0372		0.1888		0.3080		0.0773		0.2340		0.9889		0.2163		0.1899	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.3C Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	80	81	77	78	38	40	86	85	82	80	38	38	10	11	13	16
GEOGRAPHIC REGION																
Northeast	32	32	30	31	15	16	36	35	34	32	14	15	0	0	6	7
Midwest	35	36	33	34	17	18	35	39	34	38	17	16	5	4	4	4
South	51	53	47	50	27	25	56	53	53	47	25	26	7	10	10	11
West	41	42	43	40	16	22	43	42	43	40	19	16	5	3	4	9
COUNTY TYPE⁷																
Large Metro	70	76	65	73	32	32	76	77	71	70	30	28	7	9	8	14
Small Metro	48	47	47	43	19	21	48	50	45	44	20	22	5	6	9	8
Nonmetro	28	30	26	29	12	17	31	34	29	31	11	16	5	4	4	5
Urbanized	20	20	19	19	8	12	22	23	19	21	7	10	2	3	2	4
Less Urbanized	20	21	19	20	9	11	23	25	21	21	8	12	5	2	3	2
Completely Rural	7	11	7	10	4	4	9	9	8	8	4	4	*	*	*	1
POVERTY LEVEL⁸																
Less Than 100%	42	46	38	40	22	26	49	49	46	45	18	19	7	8	6	10
100-199%	40	43	39	41	16	20	47	48	44	45	19	17	6	7	8	10
200% or More	69	71	66	70	29	24	69	67	64	62	30	29	4	4	8	9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁸ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.3D Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.15	0.16	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07
GEOGRAPHIC REGION																
Northeast	0.79	0.81	0.73	0.78	0.36	0.39	0.89	0.87	0.84	0.82	0.36	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.16
Midwest	0.66	0.69	0.63	0.65	0.32	0.35	0.67	0.74	0.65	0.72	0.31	0.30	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09
South	0.55	0.57	0.50	0.54	0.29	0.26	0.61	0.57	0.57	0.50	0.27	0.28	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.12
West	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.68	0.27	0.37	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.69	0.32	0.27	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.16
COUNTY TYPE⁷																
Large Metro	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.46	0.22	0.23	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.22	0.20	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.10
Small Metro	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.26	0.28	0.59	0.58	0.56	0.52	0.26	0.29	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.11
Nonmetro	0.76	0.78	0.72	0.77	0.37	0.48	0.84	0.88	0.78	0.82	0.34	0.46	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.13
Urbanized	1.20	1.31	1.16	1.26	0.52	0.83	1.28	1.41	1.15	1.33	0.46	0.72	0.12	0.21	0.18	0.26
Less Urbanized	1.15	1.00	1.08	1.04	0.58	0.64	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.14	0.51	0.70	0.34	0.14	0.22	0.14
Completely Rural	1.92	2.97	1.75	2.69	1.12	1.13	2.11	2.57	1.81	2.34	1.19	1.18	*	*	*	0.39
POVERTY LEVEL⁸																
Less Than 100%	0.69	0.76	0.62	0.68	0.39	0.48	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.32	0.36	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.19
100-199%	0.66	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.28	0.36	0.78	0.78	0.73	0.74	0.33	0.30	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.17
200% or More	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.21	0.18	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.22	0.21	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁸ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.3P Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE									
	Total		Outpatient ¹		Inpatient or Residential ²		Total		Education ³		General Medicine ⁴		Juvenile Justice ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0009		0.0050		0.0732		0.7402		0.9160		0.4314		0.9924		0.1709	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION																
Northeast	0.0749		0.1127		0.2886		0.3660		0.2948		0.1042		0.3215		0.8416	
Midwest	0.1101		0.0533		0.4488		0.8856		0.7668		0.7209		0.8627		0.6248	
South	0.2017		0.2726		0.7996		0.8731		0.4963		0.5775		0.5033		0.5070	
West	0.0401		0.2347		0.0966		0.7540		0.9223		0.3558		0.1895		0.1429	
COUNTY TYPE⁷																
Large Metro	0.0076		0.0160		0.4236		0.4646		0.4188		0.5035		0.8309		0.0497	
Small Metro	0.1014		0.2817		0.2003		0.0598		0.0845		0.4007		0.8704		0.8771	
Nonmetro	0.3248		0.3309		0.2213		0.9217		0.3590		0.0132		0.5420		0.9678	
Urbanized	0.9013		0.7793		0.5017		0.4860		0.9680		0.0422		0.2283		0.6079	
Less Urbanized	0.5926		0.8245		0.2493		0.3891		0.2009		0.1192		0.1335		0.3409	
Completely Rural	0.1316		0.0447		0.9863		0.8915		0.7387		0.9161		*		*	
POVERTY LEVEL⁸																
Less Than 100%	0.0288		0.0961		0.0440		0.2828		0.6200		0.5046		0.9135		0.0295	
100-199%	0.6308		0.9356		0.2062		0.9699		0.9146		0.4449		0.9784		0.3728	
200% or More	0.0081		0.0088		0.9363		0.8879		0.6555		0.3033		0.6968		0.5901	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

² Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor or (2) a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁴ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁸ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.4C Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Service ¹	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE						SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE, OR CHILD WELFARE ⁷	
	Total		Outpatient ²		Inpatient or Residential ³		Education ⁴		General Medicine ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶		2015	2016
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016		
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁸	80	81	77	78	38	40	82	80	38	38	13	16	52	56
Thought about Killing Self or Tried to Kill Self	44	46	42	43	24	30	25	26	16	19	*	*	23	25
Felt Depressed	62	62	60	60	22	27	44	48	25	27	*	*	35	37
Felt Very Afraid and Tense	42	48	42	45	13	18	30	34	18	22	*	*	22	26
Had Eating Problems	29	29	28	27	12	13	20	16	15	13	*	*	15	15
Had Other Diagnosed Mental/ Neurological Disorder ⁹	13	15	13	15	3	2	2	5	5	7	*	*	3	3
Broke Rules and "Acted Out"	37	35	36	34	16	15	29	29	14	14	*	*	21	18
Had Trouble Controlling Anger	31	34	30	33	8	13	19	19	9	10	*	*	14	16
Got into Physical Fights	15	15	15	14	3	5	13	12	3	5	*	*	8	9
Had Problems with Home/ Family	40	39	40	37	9	12	26	24	10	10	*	*	16	16
Had Problems with Friends	26	29	26	28	6	8	28	25	6	6	*	*	12	13
Had Problems with People Other Than Family/Friends	25	27	24	25	8	11	19	20	6	7	*	*	9	12
Had Problems at School	35	37	34	35	8	14	34	34	13	12	*	*	18	20
Some Other Reason ¹⁰	27	31	26	28	7	12	21	18	13	10	*	*	9	10

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service or reasons for receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Respondents were asked the reasons for the last time they received mental health care from each of the reported mental health services and could indicate multiple reasons for the last time they received mental health care; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents who did not indicate receiving mental health care from a particular mental health service category for any of the reasons listed in this table were excluded for that service.

² Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

⁴ The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services or reasons for mental health care from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ Includes receipt of any specialty mental health services and receipt of any services from education, medical, or child welfare sources. The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems.

⁸ The Received Mental Health Services row represents all youths who received treatment/counseling regardless of whether a reason is known. The level of unknown data in this row is less than the level of unknown data in the reason for receipt of mental health service rows. The reason for receipt of mental health service rows have a smaller denominator compared to the overall received mental health services row due to the larger amount of unknown reason for treatment data.

⁹ Respondent reported in the other-specify question that he or she has been diagnosed with a mental or neurological disorder as a reason for having received mental health services. This reason is one of the most commonly reported other reasons for having received treatment/counseling.

¹⁰ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.4D Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Service ¹	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE						SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE, OR CHILD WELFARE ⁷	
	Total		Outpatient ²		Inpatient or Residential ³		Education ⁴		General Medicine ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶		2015	2016
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016		
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁸	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.15	0.16	0.34	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.21	0.23
Thought about Killing Self or Tried to Kill Self	1.34	1.23	1.33	1.25	3.46	3.03	1.11	1.12	2.38	2.70	*	*	2.10	1.89
Felt Depressed	1.38	1.28	1.40	1.32	3.25	2.92	1.62	1.59	3.02	2.93	*	*	2.44	2.17
Felt Very Afraid and Tense	1.25	1.20	1.28	1.23	2.64	2.50	1.29	1.35	2.66	2.91	*	*	1.87	1.85
Had Eating Problems	0.93	0.82	0.94	0.85	2.43	2.05	0.93	0.75	2.32	2.00	*	*	1.36	1.21
Had Other Diagnosed Mental/Neurological Disorder ⁹	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.72	0.34	0.09	0.26	0.93	1.13	*	*	0.29	0.26
Broke Rules and "Acted Out"	1.16	0.99	1.18	1.03	3.07	2.26	1.24	1.18	2.22	2.15	*	*	1.80	1.38
Had Trouble Controlling Anger	1.00	0.93	1.02	0.98	1.70	1.98	0.92	0.86	1.52	1.53	*	*	1.29	1.29
Got into Physical Fights	0.53	0.47	0.54	0.47	0.71	0.85	0.60	0.56	0.45	0.83	*	*	0.67	0.71
Had Problems with Home/Family	1.25	1.05	1.28	1.09	1.97	1.90	1.16	1.06	1.66	1.57	*	*	1.49	1.36
Had Problems with Friends	0.86	0.83	0.88	0.86	1.37	1.35	1.19	1.12	1.09	1.04	*	*	1.12	1.04
Had Problems with People Other Than Family/Friends	0.81	0.80	0.82	0.79	1.64	1.74	0.87	0.92	1.07	1.07	*	*	0.83	1.00
Had Problems at School	1.10	1.03	1.11	1.05	1.75	2.16	1.45	1.36	2.06	1.83	*	*	1.60	1.57
Some Other Reason ¹⁰	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.88	1.56	1.98	0.97	0.83	2.02	1.51	*	*	0.85	0.83

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service or reasons for receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Respondents were asked the reasons for the last time they received mental health care from each of the reported mental health services and could indicate multiple reasons for the last time they received mental health care; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents who did not indicate receiving mental health care from a particular mental health service category for any of the reasons listed in this table were excluded for that service.

² Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

⁴ The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services or reasons for mental health care from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ Includes receipt of any specialty mental health services and receipt of any services from education, medical, or child welfare sources. The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems.

⁸ The Received Mental Health Services row represents all youths who received treatment/counseling regardless of whether a reason is known. The level of unknown data in this row is less than the level of unknown data in the reason for receipt of mental health service rows. The reason for receipt of mental health service rows have a smaller denominator compared to the overall received mental health services row due to the larger amount of unknown reason for treatment data.

⁹ Respondent reported in the other-specify question that he or she has been diagnosed with a mental or neurological disorder as a reason for having received mental health services. This reason is one of the most commonly reported other reasons for having received treatment/counseling.

¹⁰ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.4P Reasons for Receiving Most Recent Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Mental Health Services in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Service ¹	SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE						NONSPECIALTY SERVICE						SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE, OR CHILD WELFARE ⁷	
	Total		Outpatient ²		Inpatient or Residential ³		Education ⁴		General Medicine ⁵		Child Welfare ⁶			
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES⁸	0.0009		0.0050		0.0732		0.9160		0.4314		0.1709		0.1432	
Thought about Killing Self or Tried to Kill Self	0.9072		0.6382		0.8205		0.6824		0.3649		*		0.7207	
Felt Depressed	0.6915		0.8048		0.3543		0.0294		0.0660		*		0.6042	
Felt Very Afraid and Tense	0.2749		0.2806		0.1204		0.0507		0.0140		*		0.0086	
Had Eating Problems	0.9246		0.9939		0.7244		0.1068		0.7120		*		0.9299	
Had Other Diagnosed Mental/ Neurological Disorder ⁹	0.6255		0.5206		0.1855		0.0941		0.6184		*		0.6069	
Broke Rules and "Acted Out"	0.2213		0.1905		0.4342		0.5793		0.9708		*		0.2114	
Had Trouble Controlling Anger	0.4560		0.5881		0.1238		0.7515		0.7187		*		0.6767	
Got into Physical Fights	0.7319		0.4751		0.3930		0.8647		0.5465		*		0.5283	
Had Problems with Home/ Family	0.1520		0.1875		0.6658		0.2342		0.9349		*		0.3753	
Had Problems with Friends	0.5628		0.5062		0.5386		0.1108		0.7420		*		0.8894	
Had Problems with People Other Than Family/Friends	0.6635		0.3308		0.4808		0.7011		0.9606		*		0.5835	
Had Problems at School	0.9796		0.6982		0.0243		0.4721		0.5807		*		0.3928	
Some Other Reason ¹⁰	0.3021		0.5039		0.0303		0.6214		0.1548		*		0.7594	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service or reasons for receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Respondents were asked the reasons for the last time they received mental health care from each of the reported mental health services and could indicate multiple reasons for the last time they received mental health care; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents who did not indicate receiving mental health care from a particular mental health service category for any of the reasons listed in this table were excluded for that service.

² Includes treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker.

³ Includes treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay in a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center.

⁴ The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems. Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services or reasons for mental health care from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ Includes treatment/counseling from a pediatrician or other family doctor.

⁶ Includes services received in foster care or therapeutic foster care.

⁷ Includes receipt of any specialty mental health services and receipt of any services from education, medical, or child welfare sources. The Reason for Receipt of Mental Health Services excludes treatment or counseling from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems.

⁸ The Received Mental Health Services row represents all youths who received treatment/counseling regardless of whether a reason is known. The level of unknown data in this row is less than the level of unknown data in the reason for receipt of mental health service rows. The reason for receipt of mental health service rows have a smaller denominator compared to the overall received mental health services row due to the larger amount of unknown reason for treatment data.

⁹ Respondent reported in the other-specify question that he or she has been diagnosed with a mental or neurological disorder as a reason for having received mental health services. This reason is one of the most commonly reported other reasons for having received treatment/counseling.

¹⁰ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Reason for Receiving Mental Health Services were classified as not having received treatment/counseling for Some Other Reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.5C Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Source of Specialty Mental Health Service	NUMBER OF VISITS OR OVERNIGHT STAYS FOR SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES									
	1		2		3-6		7-24		25 or More	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	35	32	31	31	39	40	41	45	33	38
Outpatient	30	28	30	28	39	40	39	43	31	35
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	30	30	28	26	40	40	38	38	22	29
Mental Health Clinic or Center	17	17	14	15	22	23	22	23	12	16
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	16	16	12	9	14	16	14	15	7	10
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	20	20	15	15	18	21	21	18	13	14
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	22	20	11	14	15	15	19	21	10	15
Hospital	24	22	6	14	15	15	18	17	7	11
Residential Treatment Center	13	12	4	10	11	10	12	16	8	7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of specialty mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of specialty mental health service information or unknown number of visits/overnight stays were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.5D Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Source of Specialty Mental Health Service	NUMBER OF VISITS OR OVERNIGHT STAYS FOR SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES									
	1		2		3-6		7-24		25 or More	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	1.09	0.95	1.00	0.91	1.19	1.10	1.20	1.21	1.05	1.06
Outpatient	1.03	0.94	1.07	0.93	1.26	1.20	1.25	1.28	1.08	1.09
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	1.15	1.09	1.12	0.94	1.40	1.29	1.35	1.24	0.90	1.04
Mental Health Clinic or Center	2.13	1.95	1.82	1.74	2.51	2.25	2.48	2.21	1.53	1.74
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	3.09	3.03	2.60	1.90	2.89	3.01	2.87	2.79	1.67	2.09
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	2.37	2.39	1.90	1.83	2.16	2.41	2.40	2.13	1.65	1.73
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	3.16	2.57	1.91	1.98	2.49	2.06	2.82	2.59	1.70	2.01
Hospital	3.21	2.89	1.17	2.06	2.61	2.19	2.97	2.38	1.27	1.66
Residential Treatment Center	4.13	3.67	1.76	3.12	3.68	3.04	3.89	4.08	2.79	2.40

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of specialty mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of specialty mental health service information or unknown number of visits/overnight stays were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.5P Number of Visits or Overnight Stays in Past Year for Specialty Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 12 to 17 Who Received Respective Specialty Mental Health Services in Past Year: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Source of Specialty Mental Health Service	NUMBER OF VISITS OR OVERNIGHT STAYS FOR SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES									
	1		2		3-6		7-24		25 or More	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	0.8295		0.9408		0.4518		0.8125		0.1850	
Outpatient	0.9123		0.6318		0.7723		0.8013		0.3390	
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	0.7296		0.3044		0.4559		0.7918		0.0316	
Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.3892		0.5782		0.9091		0.7101		0.0415	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.5010		0.1335		0.4357		0.7390		0.2534	
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	0.9723		0.4169		0.0466		0.1202		0.6663	
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)	0.6543		0.1941		0.3615		0.4605		0.1116	
Hospital	0.5981		0.0140		0.3037		0.4756		0.1879	
Residential Treatment Center	0.4175		0.0947		0.1026		0.1041		0.4405	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Receipt of specialty mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of specialty mental health service information or unknown number of visits/overnight stays were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.6C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received	Received	Received	Received
					Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	80	77	68	65	53	52	46	45
12	22	18	17	15	11	11	*	*
13	30	29	24	23	16	17	15	13
14	34	32	28	27	22	19	18	16
15	40	36	33	31	26	25	23	23
16	39	41	34	35	24	26	21	24
17	38	40	32	32	25	25	23	21
MALE	41	42	34	35	24	25	22	21
12	9	12	8	9	*	*	*	*
13	14	14	10	12	*	*	*	*
14	13	16	11	11	*	*	*	*
15	15	18	11	16	*	*	*	*
16	23	22	18	19	14	14	*	*
17	22	22	19	18	13	11	*	*
FEMALE	69	62	59	53	48	46	41	40
12	20	15	15	12	*	*	*	*
13	27	27	22	19	14	17	13	13
14	32	29	25	24	20	17	16	15
15	36	31	30	27	25	22	22	20
16	32	33	28	29	20	23	17	20
17	30	34	26	27	22	22	19	20

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.6D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Gender/Age	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}
					(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.27	1.40	1.30	1.63	1.58
12	0.59	0.50	0.47	0.41	4.93	5.42	*	*
13	0.74	0.70	0.60	0.56	3.63	3.78	4.66	4.51
14	0.77	0.72	0.64	0.62	3.48	3.19	4.03	3.80
15	0.86	0.79	0.73	0.68	2.93	3.03	3.36	3.45
16	0.85	0.87	0.77	0.76	2.88	2.47	3.38	3.06
17	0.85	0.88	0.74	0.72	3.11	2.66	3.73	3.19
MALE	0.33	0.34	0.28	0.28	2.60	2.62	3.27	3.17
12	0.49	0.66	0.43	0.47	*	*	*	*
13	0.68	0.70	0.49	0.61	*	*	*	*
14	0.59	0.72	0.53	0.51	*	*	*	*
15	0.71	0.81	0.51	0.75	*	*	*	*
16	1.00	0.99	0.84	0.87	5.28	5.13	*	*
17	0.96	1.00	0.84	0.85	5.15	4.65	*	*
FEMALE	0.58	0.52	0.50	0.45	1.62	1.48	1.87	1.78
12	1.06	0.82	0.81	0.69	*	*	*	*
13	1.36	1.23	1.15	0.96	3.98	4.38	5.08	5.20
14	1.38	1.27	1.14	1.12	3.96	3.48	4.58	4.23
15	1.47	1.32	1.30	1.15	3.27	3.44	3.70	3.90
16	1.43	1.38	1.28	1.25	3.45	3.13	3.95	3.72
17	1.43	1.46	1.27	1.23	3.89	3.15	4.59	3.79

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.6P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Gender/Age	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.5643		0.6471		0.4179		0.3382	
12	0.6017		0.6375		0.5082		*	
13	0.4724		0.4306		0.5933		0.2628	
14	0.2498		0.4327		0.5593		0.6771	
15	0.0572		0.1297		0.3749		0.2100	
16	0.2794		0.3162		0.1055		0.0381	
17	0.0974		0.1602		0.2966		0.2212	
MALE	0.2461		0.1874		0.4360		0.3432	
12	0.2620		0.6466		*		*	
13	0.8578		0.5933		*		*	
14	0.2248		0.8796		*		*	
15	0.2759		0.0161		*		*	
16	0.7086		0.7038		0.9025		*	
17	0.6709		0.9325		0.3877		*	
FEMALE	0.9420		0.7444		0.1614		0.1023	
12	0.1792		0.3935		*		*	
13	0.3966		0.1908		0.2674		0.7910	
14	0.4053		0.2902		0.9967		0.8325	
15	0.0042		0.0024		0.4998		0.2199	
16	0.0912		0.2914		0.0650		0.0361	
17	0.1090		0.1044		0.3970		0.5665	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.7C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	80	77	68	65	53	52	46	45
AGE GROUP								
12-13	38	34	29	27	19	20	17	17
14-15	53	47	43	40	35	30	30	27
16-17	54	59	45	48	35	37	31	33
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	68	67	58	58	45	46	39	41
White	66	63	55	53	39	41	34	37
Black or African American	25	24	20	19	17	14	14	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	5	*	3	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	18	22	13	19	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	15	14	13	13	10	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	41	40	34	32	26	25	22	21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.7D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE		Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ²		Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2}	
	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)	(2015)	(2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.27	1.40	1.30	1.63	1.58
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.49	0.44	0.38	0.36	2.91	3.15	3.64	3.83
14-15	0.57	0.52	0.49	0.46	2.27	2.20	2.56	2.63
16-17	0.59	0.63	0.52	0.53	2.11	1.83	2.48	2.20
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.36	0.36	0.31	0.31	1.58	1.48	1.84	1.79
White	0.46	0.44	0.41	0.39	1.80	1.70	2.05	2.03
Black or African American	0.70	0.69	0.58	0.57	4.50	3.96	5.20	4.49
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	2.98	*	2.19	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.43	1.63	1.04	1.42	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	1.67	1.68	1.56	1.57	5.78	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	0.72	0.71	0.61	0.57	2.90	2.76	3.57	3.60

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.7P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.5643		0.6471		0.4179		0.3382	
AGE GROUP								
12-13	0.4511		0.4122		0.4238		0.9169	
14-15	0.5294		0.5457		0.8300		0.5500	
16-17	0.0556		0.0896		0.7000		0.5241	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5323		0.4395		0.2672		0.2336	
White	0.5017		0.5522		0.0637		0.0126	
Black or African American	0.8735		0.9316		0.2269		0.0996	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	0.3157		0.0261		*		*	
Two or More Races	0.4264		0.4261		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9178		0.6928		0.7449		0.7658	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.8C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	80	77	68	65	53	52	46	45
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	29	30	23	24	19	20	16	16
Midwest	36	34	31	26	26	25	23	22
South	48	48	41	43	31	31	27	28
West	41	41	34	34	28	25	23	23
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	69	69	54	57	41	41	35	37
Small Metro	46	47	40	38	27	28	24	25
Nonmetro	29	29	21	23	16	18	14	15
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	39	36	31	30	24	21	20	19
100-199%	43	42	37	35	24	27	22	24
200% or More	65	65	53	53	40	40	35	36
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	67	67	55	55	42	41	37	36
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	54	48	42	40	32	32	28	27
Other ⁷	16	21	15	14	9	11	*	*
No Coverage	16	22	11	21	*	*	*	*
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	42	39	35	33	22	22	20	19
Very Good	59	53	47	46	35	34	29	31
Good	44	44	36	34	30	28	27	24
Fair/Poor	18	24	15	20	15	16	14	16

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.8D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.33	0.32	0.28	0.27	1.40	1.30	1.63	1.58
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.73	0.74	0.58	0.60	3.33	3.06	4.10	3.43
Midwest	0.70	0.66	0.59	0.50	2.75	2.34	3.04	2.99
South	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.46	2.35	2.34	2.71	2.74
West	0.71	0.71	0.58	0.59	2.77	2.58	3.41	3.08
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.45	0.46	0.38	0.39	1.93	1.90	2.20	2.34
Small Metro	0.57	0.56	0.52	0.46	2.21	2.19	2.67	2.62
Nonmetro	0.80	0.73	0.59	0.62	3.48	3.15	4.39	3.70
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.66	0.64	0.54	0.54	3.11	2.84	3.72	3.43
100-199%	0.71	0.70	0.62	0.60	2.65	2.75	3.14	3.43
200% or More	0.44	0.44	0.37	0.37	1.92	1.72	2.15	2.12
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.43	0.43	0.36	0.36	1.88	1.65	2.17	1.97
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.43	2.21	2.32	2.68	2.67
Other ⁷	1.36	1.59	1.25	1.19	5.88	5.57	*	*
No Coverage	1.39	1.92	0.97	1.83	*	*	*	*
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.38	2.67	2.53	3.30	3.16
Very Good	0.53	0.52	0.44	0.45	2.07	2.08	2.48	2.48
Good	0.79	0.78	0.68	0.64	2.85	2.50	3.27	3.18
Fair/Poor	1.92	2.05	1.68	1.83	5.34	5.49	5.18	5.87

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.8P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, and Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with MDE or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year, by Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Had MDE (2015)	Had MDE (2016)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Had MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE ² (2016)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2015)	Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons with MDE with Severe Impairment ^{1,2} (2016)
TOTAL	0.5643		0.6471		0.4179		0.3382	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
Northeast	0.3193		0.3150		0.5156		0.3409	
Midwest	0.9719		0.1580		0.0757		0.0182	
South	0.6468		0.4707		0.9123		0.5727	
West	0.8869		0.6270		0.5423		0.8902	
COUNTY TYPE³								
Large Metro	0.6726		0.7577		0.9735		0.8472	
Small Metro	0.7761		0.9027		0.7900		0.2005	
Nonmetro	0.7288		0.5632		0.0452		0.1906	
POVERTY LEVEL⁴								
Less Than 100%	0.3198		0.3151		0.2797		0.6058	
100-199%	0.8518		0.5931		0.3049		0.2486	
200% or More	0.7707		0.7156		0.3124		0.4381	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁵								
Private	0.4467		0.8727		0.5421		0.2424	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁶	0.5209		0.7554		0.2891		0.4584	
Other ⁷	0.1156		0.8462		0.7383		*	
No Coverage	0.0081		0.0005		*		*	
OVERALL HEALTH⁸								
Excellent	0.9231		0.9825		0.7726		0.3935	
Very Good	0.8435		0.2828		0.4269		0.5140	
Good	0.5956		0.4108		0.2912		0.3386	
Fair/Poor	0.2876		0.5156		0.0359		0.0757	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

² Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

³ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁸ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.9C Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	92	87	46	47	90	84
Marijuana	81	77	39	40	75	71
Cocaine	20	18	9	8	18	15
Crack	3	4	*	3	3	3
Heroin	7	5	3	2	6	4
Hallucinogens	37	31	18	16	33	27
LSD	26	20	13	9	23	18
PCP	11	5	2	3	10	5
Ecstasy	24	21	10	12	21	17
Inhalants	39	34	22	19	33	28
Methamphetamine	10	8	7	3	7	7
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	58	53	29	30	52	46
Pain Relievers ⁴	47	42	23	26	41	36
Tranquilizers	32	32	14	19	29	25
Stimulants	35	34	21	19	28	27
Sedatives	16	14	7	8	13	12
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	48	43	23	26	42	36
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	22	15	12	6	18	14
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	24	22	12	11	20	17

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.9D Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	0.37	0.35	1.28	1.25	0.38	0.36
Marijuana	0.32	0.31	1.16	1.14	0.33	0.31
Cocaine	0.08	0.07	0.29	0.27	0.08	0.07
Crack	0.01	0.02	*	0.09	0.01	0.01
Heroin	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.02
Hallucinogens	0.15	0.13	0.58	0.52	0.15	0.13
LSD	0.10	0.08	0.42	0.30	0.11	0.08
PCP	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.02
Ecstasy	0.09	0.08	0.32	0.37	0.10	0.08
Inhalants	0.16	0.14	0.70	0.59	0.15	0.13
Methamphetamine	0.04	0.03	0.22	0.08	0.03	0.03
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.23	0.21	0.91	0.91	0.23	0.21
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.19	0.17	0.75	0.80	0.19	0.17
Tranquilizers	0.13	0.13	0.45	0.59	0.14	0.11
Stimulants	0.14	0.14	0.67	0.59	0.13	0.12
Sedatives	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.27	0.06	0.05
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	0.19	0.17	0.75	0.80	0.19	0.17
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	0.09	0.06	0.40	0.20	0.08	0.07
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.35	0.10	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

**Table 9.9P Substance Use in Past Year and Past Month among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015**

Substance	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	No MDE (2015)	No MDE (2016)
PAST YEAR USE						
Illicit Drugs ²	0.0015		0.9080		0.0002	
Marijuana	0.1625		0.1992		0.0225	
Cocaine	0.5228		0.9970		0.3149	
Crack	0.2529		*		0.8585	
Heroin	0.3338		0.4809		0.4714	
Hallucinogens	0.1849		0.8555		0.1581	
LSD	0.1763		0.1485		0.5403	
PCP	0.1752		0.2604		0.1230	
Ecstasy	0.4586		0.3853		0.1572	
Inhalants	0.0106		0.1802		0.0680	
Methamphetamine	0.5050		0.2784		0.9099	
Misuse of Psychotherapeutics ^{3,4}	0.0608		0.3929		0.0048	
Pain Relievers ⁴	0.1721		0.2112		0.0084	
Tranquilizers	0.3751		0.0602		0.6768	
Stimulants	0.1890		0.3227		0.4460	
Sedatives	0.9285		0.1215		0.2242	
Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse) ⁴	0.1704		0.2027		0.0083	
PAST MONTH USE						
Daily Cigarette Use ⁵	0.0037		0.0356		0.0441	
Heavy Alcohol Use ⁶	0.3430		0.9831		0.2202	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

² Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine.

³ Prescription Psychotherapeutics include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and do not include over-the-counter drugs.

⁴ Prescription psychotherapeutic subtypes were revised in 2016; one effect was the comparability of codeine products between 2015 and 2016.

⁵ Daily Cigarette Use is defined as smoking on each of the past 30 days.

⁶ Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. In 2015, the definition for females changed from five to four drinks. Heavy Alcohol Use is defined as binge drinking on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also binge alcohol users.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.10C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/Demographic Characteristic	2015	2016
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	28	27
Age Group		
12-13	*	*
14-15	16	17
16-17	22	20
Gender		
Male	14	12
Female	24	24
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	83	80
Age Group		
12-13	37	34
14-15	51	46
16-17	49	54
Gender		
Male	39	41
Female	73	68

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.10D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/Demographic Characteristic	2015	2016
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	2.04	2.12
Age Group		
12-13	*	*
14-15	3.88	4.27
16-17	2.54	2.66
Gender		
Male	2.27	2.28
Female	3.09	3.18
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.33	0.32
Age Group		
12-13	0.49	0.44
14-15	0.57	0.53
16-17	0.60	0.64
Gender		
Male	0.32	0.34
Female	0.59	0.52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.10P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance Use Disorder Status/Demographic Characteristic	2015	2016
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.1908	
Age Group		
12-13	*	
14-15	0.5506	
16-17	0.1918	
Gender		
Male	0.9647	
Female	0.1391	
NO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	0.5819	
Age Group		
12-13	0.4658	
14-15	0.4679	
16-17	0.0542	
Gender		
Male	0.1632	
Female	0.8181	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

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

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.11C Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Major Depressive Episode Status/ Demographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER STATUS													
	No Substance Use Disorder		Substance Use Disorder											
			Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)		Alcohol		Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹		Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL²	50	50	42	44	38	38	18	21	38	33	24	22	50	50
MDE	83	80	23	23	19	17	12	15	22	20	15	14	28	27
Age Group														
12-13	37	34	6	4	0	2	1	3	5	3	*	2	6	5
14-15	51	46	15	16	13	11	8	13	13	11	10	9	16	17
16-17	49	54	17	16	14	13	8	8	18	16	9	10	22	20
Gender														
Male	39	41	11	11	10	9	4	7	11	8	6	5	14	12
Female	73	68	20	20	16	15	11	14	19	18	13	13	24	24
NO MDE	286	282	37	35	34	32	14	13	33	24	20	16	45	40
Age Group														
12-13	145	137	10	11	7	6	7	7	7	4	7	*	11	12
14-15	144	139	19	19	17	18	6	9	14	13	9	9	23	21
16-17	127	138	31	27	28	26	8	6	29	20	16	13	39	31
Gender														
Male	198	190	28	29	27	28	8	7	26	18	16	13	34	32
Female	167	168	23	20	20	17	10	11	21	16	11	9	30	24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.11D Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Major Depressive Episode Status/ Demographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER STATUS													
	No Substance Use Disorder		Substance Use Disorder											
			Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)		Alcohol		Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹		Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL²	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.20	0.20
MDE	0.86	0.83	0.73	0.73	0.62	0.54	0.38	0.50	0.70	0.61	0.48	0.44	0.86	0.83
Age Group														
12-13	1.06	0.85	1.02	0.76	0.04	0.38	0.09	0.59	0.89	0.47	*	0.29	1.06	0.85
14-15	1.35	1.48	1.23	1.37	1.10	0.94	0.71	1.13	1.05	1.00	0.83	0.81	1.35	1.48
16-17	1.60	1.33	1.24	1.10	1.04	0.90	0.62	0.52	1.34	1.05	0.73	0.71	1.60	1.33
Gender														
Male	1.82	1.46	1.46	1.42	1.31	1.16	0.60	0.83	1.45	0.98	0.84	0.64	1.82	1.46
Female	0.99	0.99	0.84	0.85	0.70	0.63	0.46	0.59	0.80	0.75	0.54	0.55	0.99	0.99
NO MDE	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.21	0.19
Age Group														
12-13	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10	*	0.15	0.17
14-15	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.31	0.29
16-17	0.54	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.12	0.09	0.41	0.29	0.23	0.19	0.54	0.44
Gender														
Male	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.07	0.06	0.22	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.29	0.27
Female	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.21	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.31	0.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.11P Substance Use Disorder Status in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Major Depressive Episode Status/ Demographic Characteristic	SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER STATUS													
	No Substance Use Disorder		Substance Use Disorder											
			Illicit Drugs ¹		Marijuana		Opioids (Heroin Use or Pain Reliever Misuse)		Alcohol		Both Illicit Drugs and Alcohol ¹		Illicit Drugs or Alcohol ¹	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL²	0.0174		0.2767		0.2269		0.3749		0.0059		0.3095		0.0174	
MDE	0.5164		0.7578		0.3144		0.1232		0.4007		0.6508		0.5164	
Age Group														
12-13	0.9828		0.8852		0.3631		0.0619		0.7669		*		0.9828	
14-15	0.8483		0.7895		0.4974		0.1208		0.8122		0.8290		0.8483	
16-17	0.1788		0.3847		0.2622		0.9279		0.2826		0.6966		0.1788	
Gender														
Male	0.2440		0.8537		0.5576		0.7606		0.0382		0.2863		0.2440	
Female	0.9519		0.8110		0.4123		0.1124		0.8516		0.9966		0.9519	
NO MDE	0.0042		0.1055		0.2717		0.7774		0.0014		0.1095		0.0042	
Age Group														
12-13	0.6599		0.8471		0.9780		0.8734		0.4339		*		0.6599	
14-15	0.2889		0.5026		0.8438		0.4619		0.2141		0.4727		0.2889	
16-17	0.0041		0.1042		0.2279		0.2947		0.0066		0.3336		0.0041	
Gender														
Male	0.0640		0.4339		0.4761		0.8846		0.0082		0.1598		0.0640	
Female	0.0250		0.0916		0.3616		0.7794		0.0687		0.4191		0.0250	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

² Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17, including those with unknown past year MDE information.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.12C Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2016)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	27	27	25	24
AGE GROUP				
12-13	6	5	6	5
14-15	16	17	15	15
16-17	22	20	21	19
GENDER				
Male	14	12	12	10
Female	24	24	23	22
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	22	23	21	21
White	20	20	19	19
Black or African American	7	6	6	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	2	1	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
Asian	6	6	3	6
Two or More Races	6	5	6	5
Hispanic or Latino	16	15	15	13

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.12D Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2016)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
AGE GROUP				
12-13	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06
14-15	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.18
16-17	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.22
GENDER				
Male	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.08
Female	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
White	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15
Black or African American	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.15
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.46	1.57	0.46	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.45	0.46	0.24	0.46
Two or More Races	0.79	0.67	0.79	0.63
Hispanic or Latino	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.12P Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year and Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE (2016)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2015)	Substance Use Disorder and MDE with Severe Impairment ¹ (2016)
TOTAL	0.6682		0.4900	
AGE GROUP				
12-13	0.8778		0.9268	
14-15	0.9913		0.9369	
16-17	0.5930		0.4270	
GENDER				
Male	0.4590		0.4220	
Female	0.9365		0.7294	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE				
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7773		0.8291	
White	0.8759		0.7995	
Black or African American	0.3187		0.2363	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3410		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*	
Asian	0.6168		0.1608	
Two or More Races	0.5301		0.3633	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7258		0.3806	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

¹ Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.13C Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2015)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2016)
TOTAL ³	52	51	45	44
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	49	49	44	43
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	22	26	19	23
Other Medical Doctor ⁴	7	12	7	12
Psychologist	28	33	27	31
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	26	29	24	28
Social Worker	20	21	18	18
Counselor	41	37	37	35
Other Mental Health Professional ⁵	15	18	15	18
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	14	18	13	17
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	18	16	14	14
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁶	18	15	14	14
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	8	7	7	6
OTHER PROFESSIONAL ⁷	4	3	4	2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

³ Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17 with past year MDE or past year MDE with severe impairment who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

⁴ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁵ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁶ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁷ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.13D Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Type of Professional ¹	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2015)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2016)
TOTAL³	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	1.00	0.44	0.85	0.46
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	1.80	1.89	1.96	2.12
Other Medical Doctor ⁴	0.66	1.02	0.78	1.22
Psychologist	2.15	2.16	2.53	2.45
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	2.05	2.09	2.31	2.35
Social Worker	1.71	1.63	1.92	1.78
Counselor	2.20	2.04	2.45	2.30
Other Mental Health Professional ⁵	1.35	1.42	1.59	1.74
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	1.25	1.44	1.45	1.67
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	1.49	1.26	1.54	1.46
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁶	1.49	1.20	1.50	1.40
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	0.72	0.59	0.81	0.65
OTHER PROFESSIONAL⁷	0.38	0.26	0.41	0.24

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

³ Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17 with past year MDE or past year MDE with severe impairment who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

⁴ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁵ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁶ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁷ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.13P Types of Professional Seen among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) or MDE with Severe Impairment in Past Year Who Saw or Talked to a Professional about Depression in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Type of Professional ¹	MDE (2015)	MDE (2016)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2015)	MDE with Severe Impairment ² (2016)
TOTAL ³	da		da	
HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	0.0116		0.1093	
General Practitioner or Family Doctor	0.0117		0.0081	
Other Medical Doctor ⁴	0.0172		0.0356	
Psychologist	0.1008		0.0468	
Psychiatrist or Psychotherapist	0.2746		0.1108	
Social Worker	0.6320		0.9509	
Counselor	0.5676		0.7563	
Other Mental Health Professional ⁵	0.2527		0.1507	
Nurse, Occupational Therapist, or Other Health Professional	0.0404		0.0540	
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE PROFESSIONAL	0.2944		0.9013	
Religious or Spiritual Advisor ⁶	0.2087		0.7979	
Herbalist, Chiropractor, Acupuncturist, or Massage Therapist	0.5174		0.4615	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL ⁷	0.4659		0.4234	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Respondents could indicate multiple types of professionals; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents with unknown type of professional data were excluded.

² Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

³ Estimates in the Total row represent all persons aged 12 to 17 with past year MDE or past year MDE with severe impairment who saw or talked to a professional about depression in the past year, including those with unknown type of professional data.

⁴ Other Medical Doctor includes cardiologists, gynecologists, urologists, and other medical doctors that are not general practitioners or family doctors.

⁵ Other Mental Health Professional includes mental health nurses and other therapists where type is not specified.

⁶ Religious or Spiritual Advisor includes ministers, priests, or rabbis.

⁷ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on other type of professionals seen for depression were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.14C Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	51	51	38	37	14	11	30	34
GENDER								
Male	24	24	18	15	7	6	13	19
Female	46	45	33	33	12	9	28	30
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	45	45	32	30	12	9	28	31
White	39	40	26	25	10	9	26	29
Black or African American	16	14	14	12	4	*	7	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	10	*	*	*	*	3	5	*
Hispanic or Latino	24	25	20	19	8	6	11	14
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	23	20	17	14	7	5	12	13
100-199%	24	27	18	19	5	5	15	18
200% or More	38	40	28	29	11	8	23	25
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	40	41	29	30	11	9	25	25
Medicaid/CHIP ³	31	31	23	22	9	8	18	20
Other ⁴	9	11	7	7	*	2	*	8
No Coverage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.14D Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	1.37	1.29	1.12	1.09	0.47	0.36	0.94	1.02
GENDER								
Male	2.58	2.62	2.26	1.80	0.96	0.71	1.65	2.17
Female	1.58	1.48	1.26	1.27	0.54	0.40	1.14	1.17
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.55	1.47	1.26	1.16	0.50	0.39	1.12	1.19
White	1.78	1.69	1.36	1.27	0.57	0.48	1.36	1.44
Black or African American	4.25	3.93	4.03	3.66	1.35	*	2.16	2.11
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	5.78	*	*	*	*	2.82	3.98	*
Hispanic or Latino	2.87	2.73	2.49	2.34	1.19	0.84	1.54	1.81
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	3.06	2.79	2.53	2.16	1.19	0.90	1.99	1.96
100-199%	2.64	2.73	2.22	2.33	0.67	0.65	1.85	2.26
200% or More	1.85	1.71	1.47	1.43	0.65	0.47	1.27	1.35
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	1.82	1.65	1.44	1.39	0.60	0.46	1.29	1.26
Medicaid/CHIP ³	2.19	2.31	1.82	1.87	0.75	0.71	1.50	1.71
Other ⁴	5.84	5.57	5.08	3.69	*	0.95	*	4.56
No Coverage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.14P Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Demographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional OR Used Prescription Medication (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional BUT Did Not Use Prescription Medication (2016)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2015)	Used Prescription Medication BUT Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional (2016)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2015)	Saw or Talked to a Health Professional AND Used Prescription Medication (2016)
TOTAL	0.2182		0.5058		0.1074		0.0042	
GENDER								
Male	0.6465		0.0332		0.1340		0.0215	
Female	0.0876		0.6894		0.3138		0.0440	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1879		0.3768		0.3262		0.0045	
White	0.0796		0.7061		0.7564		0.0155	
Black or African American	0.5624		0.6388		*		0.4690	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*		*		*		*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*		*		*		*	
Asian	*		*		*		*	
Two or More Races	*		*		*		*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8843		0.8615		0.1656		0.4176	
POVERTY LEVEL¹								
Less Than 100%	0.3100		0.0789		0.4047		0.3813	
100-199%	0.2527		0.2639		0.6426		0.5436	
200% or More	0.1401		0.4855		0.1850		0.0030	
HEALTH INSURANCE²								
Private	0.2810		0.5382		0.3786		0.0223	
Medicaid/CHIP ³	0.2785		0.7795		0.8169		0.2502	
Other ⁴	0.8360		0.1837		*		*	
No Coverage	*		*		*		*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

¹ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

² Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

³ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁴ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.15C Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/ MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	22	23	*	3	21	22	5	5
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	17	17	*	*	16	17	3	5
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	25	23	5	8	24	21	6	6
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	13	14	0	2	13	13	3	4
16-17	20	18	5	8	19	15	5	4
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	55	55	0	0	55	55	3	1
12-13	26	24	*	*	26	24	0	*
14-15	35	34	*	*	35	34	3	0
16-17	32	37	0	0	32	37	1	1
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	97	95	4	3	97	94	4	4
12-13	53	57	*	*	53	57	*	1
14-15	56	56	1	0	56	56	2	2
16-17	47	49	4	3	47	49	4	3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Receipt of mental health services in this table for youths aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received specialty or non-specialty treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Specialty mental health services include outpatient treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker OR inpatient treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay at a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center. Non-specialty mental health services include treatment/counseling (1) from a school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor; (2) from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems; (3) from a pediatrician or other family doctor; (4) received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system; or (5) received in foster care or therapeutic foster care. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.15D Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2015 and 2016

Substance Use Disorder Status/ MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	3.80	3.83	*	0.99	3.87	4.00	1.29	1.52
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	4.86	5.03	*	*	4.86	5.33	1.33	2.23
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	2.46	2.68	0.61	1.19	2.41	2.66	0.74	0.84
12-13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14-15	4.57	5.47	0.13	0.95	4.50	5.47	1.37	2.24
16-17	2.93	3.37	0.90	1.87	2.81	2.94	0.85	0.83
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	1.50	1.35	0.01	0.01	1.50	1.35	0.13	0.02
12-13	3.37	3.28	*	*	3.37	3.28	0.03	*
14-15	2.42	2.30	*	*	2.42	2.30	0.30	0.01
16-17	2.36	2.06	0.02	0.02	2.35	2.06	0.13	0.05
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	0.42	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.42	0.39	0.02	0.02
12-13	0.72	0.75	*	*	0.72	0.75	*	0.02
14-15	0.70	0.70	0.01	0.01	0.70	0.71	0.02	0.03
16-17	0.66	0.67	0.07	0.05	0.66	0.67	0.06	0.05

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Receipt of mental health services in this table for youths aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received specialty or non-specialty treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Specialty mental health services include outpatient treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker OR inpatient treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay at a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center. Non-specialty mental health services include treatment/counseling (1) from a school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor; (2) from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems; (3) from a pediatrician or other family doctor; (4) received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system; or (5) received in foster care or therapeutic foster care. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 9.15P Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and/or Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Past Year Substance Use Disorder and Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Status and Age Group: *P* Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2015

Substance Use Disorder Status/ MDE Status/Age Group	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility OR Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility BUT Not Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2015)	Mental Health Services BUT Not Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility ^{1,2} (2016)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2015)	Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility AND Mental Health Services ^{1,2} (2016)
Substance Use Disorder and MDE	0.1034		*		0.2514		0.6827	
12-13	*		*		*		*	
14-15	*		*		*		*	
16-17	0.4286		*		0.8823		0.3169	
Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	0.2411		0.1144		0.7078		0.5079	
12-13	*		*		*		*	
14-15	0.4721		0.1526		0.9386		0.2580	
16-17	0.4829		0.1645		0.9686		0.9052	
No Substance Use Disorder and MDE	0.0237		0.9662		0.0173		0.0702	
12-13	0.6986		*		0.6940		*	
14-15	0.0354		*		0.0260		0.1778	
16-17	0.1496		0.9700		0.1332		0.1812	
No Substance Use Disorder and No MDE	0.3141		0.5025		0.2949		0.6270	
12-13	0.2063		*		0.2153		*	
14-15	0.7412		0.4040		0.7412		0.7683	
16-17	0.9723		0.5690		0.8906		0.2969	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Illicit Drug Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

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

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

¹ Receipt of mental health services in this table for youths aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received specialty or non-specialty treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Specialty mental health services include outpatient treatment/counseling from a (1) private therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or counselor; (2) mental health clinic or center; (3) partial day hospital or day treatment program; or (4) in-home therapist, counselor, or family preservation worker OR inpatient treatment/counseling from an overnight or longer stay at a (1) hospital or (2) residential treatment center. Non-specialty mental health services include treatment/counseling (1) from a school social worker, school psychologist, or school counselor; (2) from a special school or program within a regular school for students with emotional or behavioral problems; (3) from a pediatrician or other family doctor; (4) received in juvenile detention centers, prisons, or jails, and often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system; or (5) received in foster care or therapeutic foster care. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

² Received Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility refers to treatment received at a hospital (inpatient only), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health center in order to reduce or stop drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with drug or alcohol use.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 10.1A Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	39,826 ^b	41,195 ^b	41,417 ^b	41,381 ^b	43,714	43,846	43,553	43,421	44,652
AGE GROUP									
18-25	6,099 ^b	6,043 ^b	6,151 ^b	6,356 ^b	6,774 ^b	6,754 ^b	7,014 ^b	7,574	7,635
26 or Older	33,727 ^b	35,152 ^a	35,266 ^a	35,025 ^a	36,940	37,092	36,539	35,847	37,016
26-49	20,697	21,455	20,648	19,936	20,777	21,061	20,007	20,589	20,903
50 or Older	13,030 ^b	13,698 ^b	14,618 ^a	15,089	16,163	16,031	16,531	15,257	16,114
GENDER									
Male	14,778 ^b	15,614 ^b	16,461	15,895 ^a	16,856	16,452	16,371	16,785	17,142
Female	25,048 ^b	25,581 ^b	24,956 ^b	25,486 ^b	26,858	27,394	27,182	26,636	27,510
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	34,971 ^b	36,321 ^b	36,580 ^a	36,793 ^a	38,049	37,828	37,795	37,919	38,598
White	28,286 ^b	29,799	29,704	29,552 ^a	30,066	30,222	30,074	30,387	31,266
Black or African American	4,314	4,113	4,520	4,364	5,044 ^a	4,688	4,603	4,410	4,171
American Indian or Alaska Native	163 ^b	219	187 ^a	357	366	323	271	270	317
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	112	204	89	181
Asian	1,300	1,287	1,425	1,473	1,608	1,489	1,653	1,620	1,602
Two or More Races	666 ^b	757 ^a	584 ^b	847	709 ^b	995	989	1,142	1,061
Hispanic or Latino	4,855 ^b	4,874 ^b	4,837 ^b	4,589 ^b	5,665	6,018	5,758	5,502	6,053

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS]) for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half. Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.1B Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	17.7	18.1	18.1	17.8	18.6	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.3
AGE GROUP									
18-25	18.5 ^b	18.0 ^b	18.1 ^b	18.5 ^b	19.6 ^b	19.4 ^b	20.1 ^b	21.7	22.1
26 or Older	17.6	18.2	18.1	17.7	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.2	17.6
26-49	20.7	21.6	20.9	20.3	21.2	21.5	20.4	20.9	21.1
50 or Older	14.1	14.5	15.1	15.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	14.0	14.5
GENDER									
Male	13.6	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.9	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.5
Female	21.5	21.8	21.1	21.1	22.0	22.3	21.8	21.2	21.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.5	19.0	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.7
White	18.3 ^b	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.9
Black or African American	16.7 ^a	15.6	16.9 ^a	16.3	18.6 ^b	16.9 ^a	16.3 ^a	15.4	14.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	17.3	20.0	17.4	27.7	28.3	26.0	21.2	21.2	22.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	14.4	22.3	14.8	16.7
Asian	13.3	12.8	13.7	13.1	13.9	12.3	13.1	12.0	12.1
Two or More Races	26.5	31.1	22.0	25.8	20.7 ^a	28.1	27.1	29.5	26.5
Hispanic or Latino	16.0	15.7	15.2	13.5 ^a	16.3	16.9	15.6	14.5	15.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS]) for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.2A Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	39,826 ^b	41,195 ^b	41,417 ^b	41,381 ^b	43,714	43,846	43,553	43,421	44,652
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	7,865	7,587	7,890	6,966 ^a	7,723	7,701	7,666	7,706	7,910
Midwest	9,075	9,169	9,369	9,020	9,173	9,461	9,436	9,167	8,934
South	13,905 ^b	14,604 ^b	14,656 ^b	15,362 ^a	16,282	16,014	15,877	16,273	16,638
West	8,980 ^b	9,835 ^b	9,502 ^b	10,033 ^a	10,536	10,670	10,573	10,275 ^a	11,169
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	21,077 ^b	21,986 ^a	21,967 ^a	21,234 ^b	23,221	23,763	23,371	23,474	24,038
Small Metro	12,622 ^a	13,011	13,151	13,905	14,040	13,492	13,260	13,832	14,068
Nonmetro	6,127	6,198	6,299	6,243	6,452	6,591	6,922	6,114	6,546
Urbanized	2,554	2,418	2,500	2,589	2,646	2,976	2,975	2,666	2,461
Less Urbanized	2,997	3,222	3,155	3,170	3,191	3,047	3,260	2,731 ^b	3,491
Completely Rural	576	558	644	484	615	568	687	717	594
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	6,402 ^b	6,955 ^b	7,323 ^b	8,428	9,945 ^b	9,109	9,358	8,963	8,665
100-199%	8,925 ^b	8,885 ^b	9,756 ^a	9,813	9,890	9,721 ^a	10,046	9,597 ^b	10,727
200% or More	24,313	25,148	24,187	23,005 ^b	23,669	24,876	23,969	24,720	25,068
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	5,822	5,538
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	10,621	10,813
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	15,450	15,797
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	11,528 ^a	12,504
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	23,775 ^b	24,949	23,693 ^b	22,565 ^b	23,589 ^b	25,011	24,456 ^b	24,972	26,307
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	5,287 ^b	5,767 ^b	6,084 ^b	6,664 ^b	7,085 ^b	7,282 ^b	8,776 ^a	9,147	9,845
Other ⁶	8,227 ^b	8,587 ^b	9,815 ^a	9,727 ^a	11,458	10,796	11,620	10,971	10,990
No Coverage	7,751 ^b	7,446 ^b	7,863 ^b	8,095 ^b	8,423 ^b	7,725 ^b	6,206 ^b	5,235 ^a	4,636

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.2B Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	17.7	18.1	18.1	17.8	18.6	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.3
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	18.9	18.0	18.7	16.3 ^a	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.6	18.1
Midwest	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.0	18.2	18.6	18.5	17.9	17.4
South	17.0	17.6	17.4	17.9	18.7	18.2	17.8	17.9	18.1
West	17.3 ^a	18.8	17.9	18.6	19.3	19.3	18.8	18.0	19.4
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	17.1	17.8	17.4	16.8	18.0	18.2	17.3	17.3	17.6
Small Metro	18.5	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.6	18.7	18.8	18.7	19.2
Nonmetro	18.1	18.4	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.8	20.1	18.3	18.7
Urbanized	18.8	17.1	17.9	20.2	18.6	19.2	20.5 ^a	19.4	17.7
Less Urbanized	17.7	19.8	19.5	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.9	17.5	19.8
Completely Rural	17.6	17.2	20.8	14.2	16.6	15.9	19.7	17.1	17.6
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	25.2	25.1	24.7	25.8	26.8 ^a	26.1	25.7	24.4	24.5
100-199%	21.6	20.2	20.5	20.5	21.8	20.9	21.4	19.7 ^b	21.8
200% or More	15.5	16.3	16.0	15.2	15.6	16.0	15.4	15.8	15.7
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	16.9	17.2
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	17.2	17.7
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	20.9	20.8
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	15.8	16.6
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	15.3	16.2	15.7	14.9 ^a	15.4	16.0	15.4	15.5	16.0
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	28.7	29.9	28.8	28.7	30.5	30.3	29.7	27.1	28.2
Other ⁶	15.9	16.3	18.1	17.4	19.5 ^b	17.9	18.5 ^b	16.7	16.5
No Coverage	22.8 ^b	20.5	20.4	21.3	22.3 ^a	20.8	20.9	20.4	19.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.3A Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,331 ^b	8,383 ^b	9,334 ^a	9,011 ^b	9,570	10,018	9,822	9,765	10,360
AGE GROUP									
18-25	1,236 ^b	1,124 ^b	1,334 ^b	1,296 ^b	1,423 ^b	1,468 ^b	1,681 ^b	1,756 ^a	2,035
26 or Older	7,095 ^b	7,258 ^a	7,999	7,715	8,146	8,549	8,142	8,009	8,325
26-49	4,763	4,858	5,132	4,951	5,065	5,193	4,807	4,896	5,279
50 or Older	2,332 ^a	2,401 ^a	2,868	2,764	3,082	3,356	3,335	3,113	3,047
GENDER									
Male	2,868 ^b	2,847 ^b	3,351	3,218	3,619	3,949	3,580	3,464	3,588
Female	5,463 ^b	5,535 ^b	5,983 ^a	5,793 ^b	5,951 ^a	6,068 ^a	6,242	6,301	6,772
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,553 ^b	7,486 ^b	8,304	8,163 ^a	8,038 ^a	8,681	8,532	8,651	8,975
White	6,515 ^b	6,341 ^b	6,743	6,899	6,608 ^a	7,206	6,947	7,137	7,494
Black or African American	657	719	1,028	743	927	792	880	830	881
American Indian or Alaska Native	28 ^a	53	87	126	111	72	51	80	68
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	*	*	*	17	10	27	11	21
Asian	220	164	232	214	233	352	300	227	211
Two or More Races	124 ^b	183 ^a	196	151 ^b	144 ^b	250	327	366	300
Hispanic or Latino	778 ^b	897 ^b	1,030	848 ^b	1,531	1,337	1,290	1,114	1,386

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS]) for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half. Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.3B Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	3.7 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2
AGE GROUP									
18-25	3.8 ^b	3.3 ^b	3.9 ^b	3.8 ^b	4.1 ^b	4.2 ^b	4.8 ^b	5.0 ^b	5.9
26 or Older	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0
26-49	4.8 ^a	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3
50 or Older	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7
GENDER									
Male	2.6	2.6 ^a	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0
Female	4.7 ^a	4.7 ^a	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.9 ^a	3.8 ^b	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4
White	4.2 ^a	4.1 ^b	4.3	4.4	4.2 ^a	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8
Black or African American	2.5	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.0	4.8	8.1	9.8	8.5	5.8	4.0	6.3	4.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.2	*	*	*	1.8	1.3	2.9	1.8	1.9
Asian	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.6
Two or More Races	4.9	7.5	7.4	4.6 ^a	4.2 ^b	7.1	8.9	9.5	7.5
Hispanic or Latino	2.6 ^a	2.9	3.2	2.5 ^a	4.4	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.4A Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,331 ^b	8,383 ^b	9,334 ^a	9,011 ^b	9,570	10,018	9,822	9,765	10,360
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	1,619	1,476	1,651	1,436	1,569	1,660	1,744	1,716	1,767
Midwest	1,968	2,151	2,276	2,109	1,983	2,263	2,304	2,125	2,208
South	2,785 ^b	2,827 ^b	3,113 ^a	3,108 ^a	3,572	3,873	3,521	3,604	3,745
West	1,959 ^b	1,928 ^b	2,293	2,357	2,445	2,221	2,253	2,319	2,641
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	4,465 ^b	4,344 ^b	4,783	4,230 ^b	4,936	5,093	5,141	5,108	5,448
Small Metro	2,708 ^b	2,618 ^b	3,022	3,267	3,239	3,057	3,079	3,075	3,410
Nonmetro	1,158 ^a	1,421	1,528	1,514	1,395	1,868 ^a	1,602	1,582	1,503
Urbanized	549	528	673	634	490	866 ^a	693	756	578
Less Urbanized	526 ^b	716	649	748	742	843	748	667	799
Completely Rural	83	177	206	132	162	160	161	158	126
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	1,486 ^b	1,792 ^b	2,075	2,481	2,685	2,681	2,560	2,481	2,366
100-199%	2,046 ^b	1,993 ^b	2,242 ^a	2,199 ^a	2,338	2,391	2,393	2,096 ^b	2,751
200% or More	4,764	4,551	4,987	4,293 ^b	4,503 ^a	4,916	4,815	5,154	5,180
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	1,237	1,147						
High School Graduate	nc	2,238	2,418						
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	3,964	4,346						
College Graduate	nc	2,326	2,449						
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	4,502 ^a	4,099 ^b	4,765	3,967 ^b	4,106 ^b	4,767	4,656 ^a	5,093	5,334
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	1,438 ^b	1,680 ^b	1,694 ^b	2,033 ^b	1,965 ^b	1,988 ^b	2,434	2,436	2,831
Other ⁶	1,706 ^a	1,799	2,204	1,941	2,569	2,499	2,572	2,622	2,226
No Coverage	1,678 ^a	1,710 ^b	1,909 ^b	1,972 ^b	2,290 ^b	2,208 ^b	1,556	1,202	1,298

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.4B Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	3.7 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Midwest	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.3
South	3.4 ^a	3.4 ^a	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1
West	3.8	3.7 ^a	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.6
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3 ^b	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0
Small Metro	4.0	3.7 ^b	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.6
Nonmetro	3.4 ^a	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.0	5.3 ^a	4.7	4.7	4.3
Urbanized	4.0	3.7	4.8	4.9	3.4	5.6	4.8	5.5	4.2
Less Urbanized	3.1 ^a	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.5
Completely Rural	2.5	5.5	6.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.7
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.6	7.2	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.7
100-199%	4.9	4.5 ^a	4.7	4.6 ^a	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.3 ^b	5.6
200% or More	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.8 ^a	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3.6	3.6
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3.6	4.0
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	5.4	5.7
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3.2	3.3
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	2.9	2.7 ^b	3.2	2.6 ^b	2.7 ^b	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	7.8	8.7	8.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.2	8.1
Other ⁶	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.5	4.4 ^a	4.1	4.1 ^a	4.0	3.3
No Coverage	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.7	5.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.5A Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	31,495 ^b	32,813	32,083 ^b	32,371 ^a	34,144	33,828	33,730	33,656	34,291
AGE GROUP									
18-25	4,863 ^b	4,919 ^b	4,817 ^b	5,060 ^b	5,351	5,286	5,333	5,818	5,600
26 or Older	26,632 ^a	27,894	27,266	27,310	28,793	28,543	28,397	27,838	28,691
26-49	15,934	16,597 ^a	15,516	14,986	15,712	15,868	15,201	15,693	15,624
50 or Older	10,698 ^b	11,297 ^b	11,750 ^a	12,325	13,081	12,675	13,197	12,144	13,067
GENDER									
Male	11,910 ^b	12,767	13,110	12,677	13,237	12,503 ^a	12,791	13,321	13,554
Female	19,585	20,045	18,973 ^b	19,694	20,907	21,325	20,940	20,335	20,738
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	27,418 ^b	28,835	28,276	28,630	30,010	29,147	29,263	29,268	29,624
White	21,771 ^b	23,458	22,961	22,654	23,458	23,016	23,127	23,250	23,772
Black or African American	3,657	3,394	3,492	3,621	4,118 ^b	3,896	3,722	3,580	3,290
American Indian or Alaska Native	135 ^a	166	100 ^b	231	256	251	220	190	249
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	102	*	78	160
Asian	1,080	1,123	1,193	1,259	1,376	1,137	1,353	1,393	1,391
Two or More Races	543 ^a	574	388 ^b	696	565	745	663	777	761
Hispanic or Latino	4,077	3,977 ^a	3,807 ^b	3,741 ^b	4,134	4,681	4,467	4,388	4,667

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS]) for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.5B Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	14.0	14.4	14.0	13.9	14.5	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.0
AGE GROUP									
18-25	14.8 ^b	14.6 ^b	14.1 ^b	14.8 ^b	15.5	15.2 ^a	15.3	16.7	16.2
26 or Older	13.9	14.4	14.0	13.8	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.7
26-49	16.0	16.7 ^a	15.7	15.3	16.0	16.2	15.5	15.9	15.8
50 or Older	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.1	12.3	11.1	11.8
GENDER									
Male	11.0	11.6	11.8	11.3	11.7	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.5
Female	16.8	17.1	16.0	16.3	17.1	17.3	16.8	16.2	16.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.1	14.7	14.3	14.4	15.0	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4
White	14.1 ^a	15.1	14.7	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.1
Black or African American	14.2 ^b	12.9	13.1	13.5 ^a	15.2 ^b	14.0 ^b	13.2 ^a	12.5	11.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.3	15.2	9.3 ^b	17.9	19.7	20.2	17.2	14.9	17.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	13.2	*	13.0	14.7
Asian	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.2	11.9	9.4	10.7	10.3	10.5
Two or More Races	21.6	23.6	14.6	21.2	16.5	21.1	18.2	20.1	19.0
Hispanic or Latino	13.4	12.8	12.0	11.0	11.9	13.1	12.1	11.6	12.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS]) for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.6A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	27,215 ^b	27,939 ^b	27,502 ^b	28,166 ^b	28,405 ^b	29,556 ^b	30,201 ^b	30,341 ^b	31,490 ^b	31,642 ^b	34,122	34,644	35,498	34,243	34,982
AGE GROUP															
18-25	3,256 ^b	3,511 ^b	3,459 ^b	3,615 ^b	3,526 ^b	3,387 ^b	3,612 ^b	3,740 ^b	3,717 ^b	3,899 ^b	4,120	4,221	4,135	4,044 ^a	4,423
26 or Older	23,959 ^b	24,428 ^b	24,042 ^b	24,551 ^b	24,879 ^b	26,168 ^b	26,588 ^b	26,601 ^b	27,773 ^b	27,743 ^b	30,002	30,423	31,362	30,198	30,558
26-49	14,492	14,476	14,348	13,889 ^b	14,054 ^a	14,311	14,030 ^a	14,481	14,627	14,543	14,811	15,101	14,930	15,057	15,154
50 or Older	9,466 ^b	9,952 ^b	9,695 ^b	10,661 ^b	10,825 ^b	11,857 ^b	12,559 ^b	12,120 ^b	13,146 ^b	13,200 ^b	15,191	15,322	16,432	15,142	15,404
GENDER															
Male	8,772 ^b	8,689 ^b	9,044 ^b	9,308 ^b	9,484 ^b	9,876 ^b	10,141 ^b	10,131 ^b	10,519 ^a	11,051	11,519	11,557	12,190	11,945	11,632
Female	18,442 ^b	19,250 ^b	18,458 ^b	18,858 ^b	18,921 ^b	19,680 ^b	20,060 ^b	20,210 ^b	20,970 ^b	20,592 ^b	22,603	23,087	23,308	22,298	23,350
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	25,172 ^b	25,919 ^b	25,523 ^b	25,999 ^b	26,372 ^b	27,394 ^b	28,137 ^b	28,071 ^b	28,981 ^b	29,180 ^b	31,651	31,549	32,463	31,187	31,740
White	21,943 ^b	22,914 ^b	22,512 ^b	22,890 ^b	23,330 ^b	24,785 ^b	24,818 ^b	24,888 ^b	25,418 ^b	25,656 ^b	27,638	27,383	28,079	27,129	27,793
Black or African American	1,953 ^a	2,021	2,052	2,193	1,856 ^a	1,711 ^b	2,231	2,044	2,353	2,035	2,770	2,460	2,626	2,476	2,393
American Indian or Alaska Native	227	136	143	169	130	128	124	*	145	210	199	193	178	199	208
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	29	*	*	*	58	*	*	*	*	21	52	32	87	39	60
Asian	668	424	422	365 ^b	518	382 ^a	442	358 ^b	545	728	505	768	849	674	663
Two or More Races	352 ^b	373 ^b	335 ^b	317 ^b	480	363 ^b	469	467	481	529	485	713	645	672	624
Hispanic or Latino	2,043 ^b	2,020 ^b	1,979 ^b	2,166 ^b	2,033 ^b	2,162 ^b	2,064 ^b	2,270 ^b	2,509 ^a	2,463 ^b	2,471 ^b	3,096	3,035	3,055	3,242

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.6B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	13.0 ^b	13.2 ^b	12.8 ^b	13.0 ^b	12.9 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.5 ^a	13.4 ^b	13.8	13.6 ^a	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.2	14.4
AGE GROUP															
18-25	10.5 ^b	11.1 ^b	10.8 ^b	11.2 ^b	10.8 ^b	10.4 ^b	11.0 ^b	11.2 ^b	11.0 ^b	11.4 ^b	12.0 ^a	12.2	11.9 ^a	11.7 ^b	12.9
26 or Older	13.4 ^b	13.5 ^b	13.2 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.8 ^a	13.9	13.8 ^a	14.3	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.3	14.6	14.6
26-49	14.5	14.5	14.4 ^a	13.9 ^b	14.0 ^b	14.3 ^a	14.1 ^b	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.4
50 or Older	12.0 ^b	12.3 ^a	11.7 ^b	12.5 ^a	12.4 ^a	13.2	13.7	12.9	13.6	13.2	14.8	14.6	15.4 ^a	13.9	14.0
GENDER															
Male	8.7 ^b	8.5 ^b	8.8 ^b	8.9 ^a	8.9 ^a	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.6	10.3	9.9
Female	16.9 ^b	17.5 ^a	16.6 ^b	16.8 ^b	16.6 ^b	17.1 ^b	17.3 ^a	17.2 ^a	17.8	17.1 ^b	18.6	18.8	18.8	17.8	18.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	13.6 ^b	13.9 ^b	13.6 ^b	13.7 ^b	13.8 ^b	14.2 ^b	14.5 ^a	14.3 ^b	14.7 ^a	14.7 ^a	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.3	15.5
White	14.7 ^b	15.2 ^b	14.9 ^b	15.1 ^b	15.3 ^b	16.1 ^b	16.1 ^b	16.0 ^b	16.3 ^b	16.6 ^a	17.8	17.6	18.0	17.3	17.7
Black or African American	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.9	7.4	6.8 ^a	8.7	7.8	8.9	7.6	10.2 ^a	8.9	9.4	8.7	8.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	17.7	12.6	12.6	15.4	11.9	11.6	13.2	*	13.5	16.3	15.4	15.7	14.1	15.6	15.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.9	*	*	*	7.0	*	*	*	*	2.5	5.3	4.2	9.5	6.5	5.5
Asian	8.3 ^a	4.9	4.7	4.0	5.6	4.0	4.5	3.6	5.3	6.5	4.4	6.4	6.8	5.0	5.1
Two or More Races	16.6	17.5	15.8	14.4	21.6	15.8	18.9	19.2	18.2	16.2	14.2	20.2	17.7	17.5	15.6
Hispanic or Latino	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.1	7.3	6.8 ^a	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.7A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	27,215 ^b	27,939 ^b	27,502 ^b	28,166 ^b	28,405 ^b	29,556 ^b	30,201 ^b	30,341 ^b	31,490 ^b	31,642 ^b	34,122	34,644	35,498	34,243	34,982
GEOGRAPHIC REGION															
Northeast	5,581 ^b	5,557 ^b	5,397 ^b	5,709 ^b	5,540 ^b	6,174 ^a	5,749 ^b	5,469 ^b	6,292	5,978 ^b	6,113 ^a	6,709	6,793	6,764	6,971
Midwest	6,160 ^b	6,837 ^b	6,577 ^b	6,790 ^b	6,755 ^b	6,738 ^b	7,046 ^b	7,187 ^b	7,266 ^b	7,531 ^b	7,858	8,181	8,274	7,683 ^a	8,461
South	9,214 ^b	9,871 ^b	9,364 ^b	9,976 ^b	9,934 ^b	10,394 ^b	10,285 ^b	11,141 ^a	10,793 ^b	11,236 ^a	12,632	11,970	12,606	12,067	12,297
West	6,259 ^a	5,674 ^b	6,164 ^b	5,690 ^b	6,177 ^b	6,249 ^a	7,121	6,544	7,140	6,897	7,519	7,784	7,826	7,729	7,253
COUNTY TYPE¹															
Large Metro	14,472 ^b	14,466 ^b	14,225 ^b	14,415 ^b	14,907 ^b	14,976 ^b	15,922 ^b	15,521 ^b	16,444 ^b	16,018 ^b	17,730	18,432	18,976	18,551	18,884
Small Metro	8,615 ^b	9,032 ^b	9,034 ^b	9,181 ^b	8,483 ^b	9,594 ^b	9,654 ^b	10,108	10,305	11,002	11,099	11,062	11,192	11,210	11,115
Nonmetro	4,128 ^b	4,441	4,243 ^a	4,569	5,016	4,986	4,624	4,712	4,741	4,622	5,293	5,150	5,330	4,481	4,983
Urbanized	1,936	1,947	1,856	1,742	1,893	2,150	2,038	1,807	2,097	1,786	2,316	2,303	2,245	1,977	1,905
Less Urbanized	1,887 ^b	2,057 ^a	2,017 ^a	2,360	2,604	2,433	2,244	2,432	2,175	2,491	2,477	2,397	2,561	1,957 ^b	2,623
Completely Rural	305	437	370	467	520	403	341	473	469	346	500	450	523	547	455
POVERTY LEVEL²															
Less Than 100%	3,443 ^b	3,640 ^b	4,248 ^b	4,326 ^b	3,529 ^b	4,310 ^b	3,902 ^b	4,332 ^b	4,736 ^b	5,179	5,939	5,988	6,147	5,302	5,639
100-199%	4,917 ^b	5,161 ^b	4,836 ^b	4,897 ^b	5,263 ^b	5,213 ^b	5,651 ^b	5,619 ^b	6,426	6,472	6,295 ^a	6,293 ^a	6,982	6,347 ^a	7,125
200% or More	18,700 ^b	19,025 ^b	18,306 ^b	18,814 ^b	19,501 ^b	19,931 ^b	20,530 ^a	20,238 ^a	20,214 ^a	19,871 ^b	21,721	22,275	22,218	22,520	22,108
EDUCATION															
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	3,239	3,361									
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	7,634	7,291									
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	11,714	12,243									
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	11,656	12,087									
HEALTH INSURANCE³															
Private	19,740 ^b	19,626 ^b	19,068 ^b	18,318 ^b	19,494 ^b	19,407 ^b	20,564 ^b	19,691 ^b	20,324 ^b	19,879 ^b	21,618	22,294	22,033	22,805	22,660
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	3,194 ^b	3,630 ^b	3,912 ^b	4,558 ^b	3,652 ^b	4,393 ^b	4,036 ^b	4,520 ^b	4,567 ^b	5,133 ^b	4,936 ^b	5,510 ^b	6,717	6,288 ^b	7,295
Other ⁵	--	6,078 ^b	5,909 ^b	6,710 ^b	6,528 ^b	7,517 ^b	7,811 ^b	7,384 ^b	8,079 ^b	8,128 ^b	9,604	9,452	11,296 ^b	10,186	9,866
No Coverage	2,678 ^b	2,744 ^b	2,701 ^b	3,001 ^b	2,913 ^b	2,991 ^b	3,102 ^b	3,307 ^b	3,540 ^b	3,334 ^b	3,906 ^b	3,747 ^b	2,842 ^b	1,787	1,816

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.

¹ The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

² The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

³ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2002 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

⁴ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁵ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁶ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁷ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.7B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2002-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	13.0 ^b	13.2 ^b	12.8 ^b	13.0 ^b	12.9 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.5 ^a	13.4 ^b	13.8	13.6 ^a	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.2	14.4
GEOGRAPHIC REGION															
Northeast	13.8 ^b	13.7 ^b	13.2 ^b	13.9 ^a	13.4 ^b	15.0	13.8 ^a	13.0 ^b	14.9	14.1 ^a	14.3 ^a	15.6	15.7	15.6	16.1
Midwest	12.9 ^b	14.3 ^b	13.6 ^b	13.9 ^b	13.8 ^b	13.7 ^b	14.3 ^b	14.5 ^b	14.6 ^b	15.0 ^a	15.6	16.1	16.2	15.1 ^a	16.5
South	12.3 ^a	13.0	12.2 ^a	12.7	12.5	12.9	12.6	13.5	12.9	13.1	14.5	13.6	14.2	13.4	13.5
West	13.3	11.9	12.7	11.6	12.3	12.2	13.8	12.5	13.5	12.9	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.6	12.6
COUNTY TYPE¹															
Large Metro	12.7 ^a	12.7 ^b	12.2 ^b	12.1 ^b	12.2 ^b	12.3 ^b	13.0	12.6 ^b	13.1	12.7 ^a	13.8	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.9
Small Metro	13.7 ^a	13.9 ^a	14.1	14.1	13.4 ^b	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.6	15.4	15.9	15.2	15.2
Nonmetro	12.6 ^a	13.6	12.7	13.8	14.4	14.7	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.0	15.3	14.7	15.6	13.5	14.3
Urbanized	15.1	13.9	13.6	14.2	14.7	16.2	15.0	12.8	15.0	13.9	16.3 ^a	14.9	15.5	14.5	13.7
Less Urbanized	11.7 ^b	13.7	12.0 ^a	13.8	14.3	14.6	13.3	14.9	13.5	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.7	12.6 ^a	14.9
Completely Rural	8.1 ^a	12.1	12.6	12.1	13.8	10.1	10.4	14.6	15.1	10.1	13.6	12.6	15.1	13.1	13.5
POVERTY LEVEL²															
Less Than 100%	16.9	16.3	17.4	17.3	13.8 ^a	16.9	15.5	15.8	16.1	15.9	16.1	17.3	17.0	14.6 ^a	16.1
100-199%	12.5 ^b	12.9 ^a	12.4 ^b	12.1 ^b	12.4 ^b	13.1	13.7	12.8 ^a	13.5	13.6	13.9	13.6	15.0	13.1 ^a	14.6
200% or More	12.6 ^b	12.8 ^b	12.2 ^b	12.5 ^b	12.9 ^a	12.8 ^b	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.2	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	13.9
EDUCATION															
< High School	nc	9.5	10.5												
High School Graduate	nc	12.5	12.0												
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	15.9	16.2												
College Graduate	nc	16.0	16.1												
HEALTH INSURANCE³															
Private	12.8 ^a	12.9 ^a	12.5 ^b	12.0 ^b	12.7 ^b	12.6 ^b	13.2	12.8 ^a	13.5	13.1	14.2	14.3	13.9	14.2	13.8
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	19.2	22.8	23.2	25.2 ^b	21.7	24.0 ^a	22.0	23.6	21.7	22.2	21.4	23.1	22.8	18.7 ^a	21.1
Other ⁵	--	13.0 ^a	12.6 ^b	13.7	13.2 ^a	14.9	15.2	14.0	14.9	14.6	16.4	15.7	18.1 ^b	15.6	14.9
No Coverage	9.7 ^a	9.1	8.7	9.5 ^a	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.8	10.4 ^b	10.1 ^b	9.6 ^b	7.0	7.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2002 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.8A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	16,245 ^b	16,503 ^b	17,510 ^a	16,847 ^b	17,874	19,558	19,414	18,637	19,165
AGE GROUP									
18-25	1,842 ^b	1,929 ^b	1,999 ^b	2,086 ^b	2,332 ^a	2,335 ^a	2,351 ^a	2,409 ^a	2,671
26 or Older	14,403 ^b	14,574 ^b	15,511	14,761 ^b	15,542	17,223	17,064	16,228	16,493
26-49	8,552	8,728	8,912	8,190 ^a	8,708	9,138	8,836	8,901	8,980
50 or Older	5,852 ^b	5,846 ^b	6,599	6,571	6,834	8,085	8,228	7,327	7,513
GENDER									
Male	4,859 ^b	5,471	5,559	5,434	5,562	6,219	6,215	6,067	5,784
Female	11,386 ^b	11,032 ^b	11,951 ^b	11,413 ^b	12,312	13,339	13,199	12,570	13,381
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,138 ^b	15,219 ^b	15,913 ^a	15,647 ^b	16,308	17,516	17,529	16,911	17,297
White	13,275 ^b	13,431 ^b	13,984 ^a	13,523 ^b	13,866 ^a	14,954	14,901	14,525	15,158
Black or African American	1,238	1,079	1,326	1,266	1,717 ^b	1,484	1,485	1,380	1,223
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	230	265	301	265	*	546	356	345
Two or More Races	*	367	*	*	283	480	453	523	394
Hispanic or Latino	1,107 ^b	1,283 ^b	1,597	1,199 ^b	1,566	2,042	1,885	1,726	1,868

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.8B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	40.9	40.2 ^a	42.4	40.8 ^a	41.0	44.7	44.7	43.1	43.1
AGE GROUP									
18-25	30.3 ^b	32.0 ^a	32.6	32.9	34.5	34.7	33.6	32.0 ^a	35.1
26 or Older	42.9	41.6 ^a	44.1	42.2	42.2	46.5	46.8	45.4	44.7
26-49	41.4	40.8	43.3	41.1	42.0	43.5	44.2	43.3	43.1
50 or Older	45.2	42.8	45.1	43.6	42.4	50.5	49.9	48.3	46.8
GENDER									
Male	33.1	35.2	33.8	34.2	33.1	37.9 ^a	38.0 ^a	36.3	33.9
Female	45.6 ^a	43.2 ^b	48.0	44.9 ^b	46.0 ^a	48.8	48.7	47.4	48.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	43.5	42.0 ^a	43.6	42.6 ^a	43.0	46.4	46.5	44.8	45.0
White	47.1	45.2 ^a	47.1	45.9 ^a	46.2	49.6	49.7	48.0	48.7
Black or African American	28.7	26.5	29.6	29.0	34.1	31.7	32.4	31.4	29.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	17.9	18.6	20.5	16.5	*	33.0	22.1	21.6
Two or More Races	*	48.4	*	*	40.1	48.4	45.9	46.1	37.1
Hispanic or Latino	22.8 ^b	26.4	33.0	26.2	27.8	34.1	32.8	31.5	31.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.9A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	16,245 ^b	16,503 ^b	17,510 ^a	16,847 ^b	17,874	19,558	19,414	18,637	19,165
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	3,221	2,943 ^a	3,388	3,177	3,298	3,633	3,608	3,516	3,568
Midwest	3,816	3,945	4,046	3,954	4,163	4,578	4,441	4,306	4,332
South	5,691 ^b	5,826 ^b	6,017 ^a	5,997 ^a	6,600	6,945	7,010	6,618	6,886
West	3,516 ^a	3,789	4,058	3,719	3,813	4,402	4,356	4,196	4,379
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	8,152 ^b	8,511 ^b	9,043	8,262 ^b	9,010 ^a	10,255	10,133	9,842	10,050
Small Metro	5,390	5,439	5,618	6,044	6,085	6,157	6,000	6,158	6,145
Nonmetro	2,702	2,552	2,850	2,541	2,779	3,147	3,282	2,637	2,970
Urbanized	1,174	1,060	1,179	989	1,086	1,398 ^a	1,382 ^b	1,195	988
Less Urbanized	1,314	1,220 ^b	1,340	1,359	1,426	1,472	1,588	1,124 ^b	1,703
Completely Rural	214	272	*	193	*	*	312	317	279
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	2,540 ^b	2,800 ^b	3,213	3,435	4,033	4,083	4,227 ^a	3,628	3,642
100-199%	3,436 ^b	3,325 ^b	3,934	3,938	3,808 ^a	3,936	4,202	3,732 ^a	4,425
200% or More	10,213	10,297	10,311	9,422 ^b	9,952 ^a	11,497	10,922	11,239	11,017
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,958	1,842
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4,276	4,181
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	6,885	7,181
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	5,517	5,961
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	10,132 ^a	9,923 ^b	10,312 ^a	9,436 ^b	9,909 ^b	11,135	10,824	11,299	11,359
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	2,549 ^b	2,976 ^b	3,039 ^b	3,350 ^b	3,345 ^b	3,883 ^b	4,625	4,341	4,825
Other ⁶	3,947 ^b	3,704 ^b	4,427	4,549	5,069	5,288	5,988 ^b	5,502	5,051
No Coverage	2,212 ^b	2,124 ^b	2,392 ^b	2,086 ^b	2,527 ^b	2,582 ^b	1,791 ^b	1,141	1,138

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.9B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	40.9	40.2 ^a	42.4	40.8 ^a	41.0	44.7	44.7	43.1	43.1
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	41.0	38.9 ^b	43.0	45.6	42.7	47.3	47.2	46.0	45.4
Midwest	42.4 ^b	43.1 ^a	43.3 ^a	43.9 ^a	45.5	48.5	47.1	47.2	48.6
South	41.1	40.1	41.2	39.1	40.7	43.6	44.3	40.7	41.5
West	39.2	38.6	42.8	37.2	36.3	41.3	41.3	40.9	39.3
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	38.8	38.9	41.2	39.0	38.9 ^a	43.2	43.5	42.1	42.0
Small Metro	43.0	41.9	42.8	43.5	43.4	45.9	45.3	44.7	43.9
Nonmetro	44.2	41.2	45.4	40.9	43.3	47.8	47.5	43.2	45.5
Urbanized	46.0	43.9	47.3	38.2	41.1	47.0	46.5	44.9	40.2
Less Urbanized	44.1	37.9 ^b	42.6	43.4	45.1	48.4	48.8	41.4 ^a	49.0
Completely Rural	37.2	49.0	*	39.8	*	*	45.4	44.3	47.0
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	40.1	40.5	44.0	40.8	40.8	44.9	45.3	40.7	42.1
100-199%	38.6	37.5	40.4	40.2	38.6	40.6	41.9	39.1	41.5
200% or More	42.1	41.0 ^a	42.7	41.1 ^a	42.1	46.3	45.7	45.6	44.1
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	33.9	33.4						
High School Graduate	nc	40.4	38.9						
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	44.7	45.5						
College Graduate	nc	47.9	47.9						
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	42.7	39.9 ^a	43.5	41.9	42.1	44.6	44.4	45.4	43.3
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	48.5	52.2	50.1	50.5	47.5	53.4	52.8	47.6	49.2
Other ⁶	48.4	43.3	45.2	46.9	44.4	49.0	51.7 ^a	50.5	46.2
No Coverage	28.7	28.6	30.6 ^a	25.8	30.1 ^a	33.6 ^b	28.9 ^a	21.9	24.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.10A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	5,458 ^b	5,576 ^b	6,283	5,838 ^a	6,004	6,857	6,724	6,362	6,705
AGE GROUP									
18-25	567 ^b	617 ^b	714 ^b	673 ^b	753 ^b	791 ^b	904	887	1,046
26 or Older	4,891 ^a	4,958	5,568	5,165	5,251	6,065	5,820	5,474	5,659
26-49	3,192	3,133	3,446	3,144	3,216	3,552	3,180	3,231	3,480
50 or Older	1,699	1,826	2,123	2,021	2,035	2,514	2,640	2,243	2,179
GENDER									
Male	1,717	1,711	2,024	1,902	2,082	2,509	2,223	2,017	2,053
Female	3,741 ^b	3,865 ^a	4,258	3,936 ^a	3,922 ^a	4,347	4,501	4,345	4,652
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,059 ^a	5,127 ^a	5,651	5,453	5,307	6,070	5,921	5,723	5,852
White	4,462	4,477	4,756	4,779	4,451 ^a	5,139	5,045	4,938	5,074
Black or African American	364	431	566	408	551	*	473	376	500
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	*	448 ^b	*	386 ^b	697	786	803	639	853

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.10B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	65.7	66.5	67.5	64.9	62.9	68.5	68.5	65.3	64.8
AGE GROUP									
18-25	45.9	55.0	53.7	52.1	53.1	54.0	53.9	50.7	51.5
26 or Older	69.1	68.3	69.8	67.1	64.6	70.9	71.5	68.4	68.1
26-49	67.2	64.5	67.4	63.6	63.5	68.4	66.2	66.1	66.1
50 or Older	73.2	76.1	74.0	73.2	66.3	74.9	79.2	72.2	71.5
GENDER									
Male	60.0	60.1	60.7	59.3	57.8	63.6	62.1	58.4	57.4
Female	68.7	69.9	71.2	68.0	66.0	71.6	72.1	69.1	68.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	67.2	68.5	68.2	66.9	66.2	69.9 ^a	69.4 ^a	66.3	65.3
White	68.7	70.6	70.7	69.4	67.4	71.3	72.7 ^a	69.3	67.9
Black or African American	55.4	60.3	55.1	54.9	60.4	*	53.7	45.3	56.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	*	50.0	*	45.5 ^a	45.7 ^a	58.9	62.2	57.6	61.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.11A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	5,458 ^b	5,576 ^b	6,283	5,838 ^a	6,004	6,857	6,724	6,362	6,705
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	1,166	1,044	1,142	932	1,036	1,271	1,211	1,171	1,155
Midwest	1,325	1,414	1,625	1,470	1,361	1,590	1,653	1,439	1,514
South	1,717 ^b	1,894 ^a	1,972 ^a	1,885 ^b	2,231	2,511	2,394	2,355	2,472
West	1,250	1,224	1,545	1,551	1,375	1,484	1,466	1,397	1,565
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	2,871 ^a	2,757 ^b	3,148	2,652 ^b	2,983 ^a	3,506	3,453	3,261	3,510
Small Metro	1,787	1,856	2,072	2,206	2,082	2,078	2,097	2,063	2,154
Nonmetro	800 ^a	962	1,063	981	939	1,273	1,174	1,037	1,040
Urbanized	*	374	*	380	364	*	494	436	363
Less Urbanized	*	443	457	515	497	630	566	479	565
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	920 ^b	1,220	1,358	1,611	1,633	1,701	1,741	1,529	1,526
100-199%	1,320 ^a	1,171 ^b	1,393 ^a	1,355 ^a	1,445	1,620	1,669	1,310 ^b	1,778
200% or More	3,197	3,153	3,514	2,849 ^a	2,895	3,523	3,284	3,505	3,367
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	739	694
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,327	1,506
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2,650	2,766
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,646	1,740
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	3,085	2,679 ^b	3,410	2,536 ^b	2,777 ^a	3,329	3,192	3,439	3,429
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	1,090 ^b	1,310 ^b	1,250 ^b	1,520 ^a	1,336 ^b	1,507 ^b	1,875	1,671	2,005
Other ⁶	1,336	1,368	1,541	1,529	1,836	2,105	2,096	1,987	1,696
No Coverage	799 ^a	911 ^b	1,000 ^b	956 ^b	990 ^b	1,116 ^b	736	521	582

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) Structured Clinical Interview for the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.11B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	65.7	66.5	67.5	64.9	62.9	68.5	68.5	65.3	64.8
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	72.2	70.7	69.2	64.9	66.0	76.6 ^a	69.5	68.3	65.6
Midwest	67.9	65.7	71.4	69.7	68.8	70.3	71.8	68.0	68.8
South	61.7	67.1	63.4	60.9	62.7	64.8	68.0	65.4	66.1
West	63.8	63.5	67.8	65.9	56.3	66.9	65.1	60.4	59.3
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	64.4	63.5	65.8	62.7	60.6	68.9	67.2	63.9	64.5
Small Metro	66.1	70.9 ^a	68.9	67.7	64.5	68.0	68.2	67.4	63.4
Nonmetro	69.7	67.7	69.7	65.0	67.3	68.2	73.3	65.7	69.3
Urbanized	*	70.8	*	60.0	74.2	*	71.2	57.9	62.8
Less Urbanized	*	61.9	70.4	69.2	67.0	75.0	75.7	71.8	70.8
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	61.9	68.1	65.9	64.9	60.9	63.5	68.0	62.0	64.7
100-199%	64.9	58.8	62.1	61.9	61.8	67.8	69.8	62.5	64.7
200% or More	67.2	69.3	70.6	66.5	64.5	71.7 ^a	68.2	68.0	65.1
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	60.2	61.1
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	59.4	62.3
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	66.9	63.7
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	70.8	71.2
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	68.5	65.4	71.6 ^a	63.9	68.0	69.8	68.6	67.6	64.4
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	75.9	78.1	74.4	74.9	68.0	75.8	77.0	68.7	71.1
Other ⁶	78.3	76.1	70.3	78.8	71.5	84.3 ^a	81.5	76.1	76.2
No Coverage	48.2	53.3	52.5	48.8	43.2	50.6	47.3	43.5	44.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.12A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	13,955 ^b	13,839 ^b	13,980 ^b	14,795	16,248	15,086	16,083	15,606	15,817
AGE GROUP									
18-25	1,770	1,811	1,718	1,813	1,788	1,886	1,785	1,635	1,752
26 or Older	12,185 ^b	12,028 ^b	12,262 ^b	12,982	14,460	13,200	14,299	13,970	14,065
26-49	5,478 ^a	5,753	5,715	6,354	6,103	5,963	6,094	6,156	6,174
50 or Older	6,707 ^a	6,274 ^b	6,547 ^a	6,629 ^a	8,357	7,237	8,204	7,815	7,891
GENDER									
Male	5,282	4,660 ^b	4,961 ^a	5,617	5,958	5,339	5,975	5,878	5,848
Female	8,674 ^b	9,179	9,019	9,178	10,290	9,748	10,108	9,728	9,969
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,998 ^a	12,852 ^b	13,068 ^a	13,532	15,343	14,033	14,934	14,277	14,443
White	11,543	11,457 ^a	11,434 ^a	12,133	13,772	12,429	13,178	12,605	12,635
Black or African American	993	964	1,027	770 ^a	1,054	975	1,141	1,096	1,170
American Indian or Alaska Native	50	*	73	43	59	57	82	82	75
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	16	16	11	38	28	16
Asian	221	128 ^b	280	426	240	329	303	317	317
Two or More Races	*	100 ^b	221	144	202	232	192	149	230
Hispanic or Latino	958 ^a	987 ^a	912 ^b	1,263	905 ^b	1,054	1,150	1,329	1,374

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.12B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.5	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.0
AGE GROUP									
18-25	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.6
26 or Older	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.9	8.0	8.5	8.2	8.2
26-49	6.9 ^b	7.4	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9
50 or Older	8.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	9.7 ^a	8.2	9.1	8.4	8.4
GENDER									
Male	5.6	5.0 ^a	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.8
Female	9.5	10.0	9.7	9.7	10.8	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.4	9.5 ^a	8.6	9.1	8.6	8.7
White	9.1 ^a	9.1 ^a	9.1 ^a	9.7	11.0 ^a	9.9	10.4	10.0	10.1
Black or African American	4.6	4.3	4.7	3.5 ^a	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.5	*	8.2	4.6	6.4	6.3	8.3	8.2	7.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	2.4	2.2	1.6	5.4	5.6	1.8
Asian	2.6	1.5	3.1	4.4	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8
Two or More Races	*	6.0	10.7	5.9	7.5	9.2	7.2	5.5	7.9
Hispanic or Latino	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.3	3.1 ^a	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

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¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.13A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	13,955 ^b	13,839 ^b	13,980 ^b	14,795	16,248	15,086	16,083	15,606	15,817
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	2,528 ^b	2,526 ^b	2,904	2,801 ^a	2,815 ^a	3,076	3,185	3,248	3,403
Midwest	3,229 ^b	3,242 ^b	3,219 ^b	3,577 ^a	3,696	3,603	3,833	3,377 ^b	4,129
South	4,594 ^a	5,315	4,775	5,238	6,032	5,025	5,596	5,449	5,412
West	3,604 ^a	2,756	3,082	3,178	3,706 ^a	3,383	3,470 ^a	3,532 ^a	2,874
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	7,770 ^a	7,010 ^b	7,401 ^b	7,755 ^a	8,720	8,178	8,844	8,709	8,834
Small Metro	4,264 ^a	4,669	4,687	4,959	5,014	4,906	5,191	5,052	4,970
Nonmetro	1,921	2,160	1,891	2,081	2,514 ^a	2,003	2,048	1,845	2,013
Urbanized	864	747	919	797	1,230 ^a	905	864	782	917
Less Urbanized	931	1,212	835	1,131	1,051	925	973	832	920
Completely Rural	127	201	138	153	234	173	211	230	176
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	1,361 ^b	1,532 ^a	1,523 ^a	1,744	1,906	1,904	1,920	1,674	1,997
100-199%	2,216	2,294	2,492	2,535	2,487	2,357	2,781	2,615	2,700
200% or More	10,316	9,942 ^a	9,903 ^a	10,449	11,769	10,778	11,296	11,281	11,090
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,281	1,519
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3,358	3,110
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4,829	5,062
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	6,138	6,125
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	10,433	9,768 ^b	10,012 ^a	10,443	11,709	11,159	11,210	11,506	11,301
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	1,487 ^b	1,543 ^b	1,528 ^b	1,783 ^b	1,591 ^b	1,628 ^b	2,091	1,947 ^b	2,469
Other ⁶	3,863 ^a	3,680 ^b	3,652 ^b	3,580 ^b	4,535	4,164	5,308	4,683	4,815
No Coverage	890	1,183 ^b	1,148 ^b	1,248 ^b	1,379 ^b	1,165 ^b	1,050 ^b	647	678

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.13B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.5	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	7.5 ^b	7.4 ^b	8.5	7.9 ^a	8.0 ^a	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.6
Midwest	8.0 ^b	8.0 ^b	7.9 ^b	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.1 ^b	9.8
South	6.8	7.8	6.9	7.4	8.5 ^a	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.2
West	8.4 ^b	6.5	7.1	7.3	8.4 ^b	7.6 ^a	7.6 ^b	7.6 ^a	6.2
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	7.6	6.9 ^a	7.1	7.4	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9
Small Metro	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.4	9.1	8.4	8.4
Nonmetro	7.0	7.9	7.0	7.8	8.9 ^b	7.1	7.5	6.8	7.1
Urbanized	7.9	6.4	8.0	7.8	10.6 ^a	7.3	7.5	7.1	8.0
Less Urbanized	6.7	9.3 ^b	6.4	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.4	6.5	6.5
Completely Rural	4.7	7.5	5.6	5.2	7.6	5.8	7.6	6.7	6.3
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.1 ^a	7.6
100-199%	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	7.6	6.7	7.1
200% or More	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.2	9.2 ^a	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.3
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4.5 ^a	5.8
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	6.6	6.2
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	8.3	8.5
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	10.0	9.8
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.1	9.1 ^a	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	11.4	11.5	10.2	10.8	9.9	9.8	10.1	8.0 ^b	10.0
Other ⁶	8.9	8.3	8.3	7.8	9.6	8.4	10.5 ^a	8.6	8.7
No Coverage	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.14A Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	10,787 ^b	10,927 ^b	11,227 ^a	11,009 ^b	11,870	12,702	12,690	12,275	12,460
AGE GROUP									
18-25	1,275 ^b	1,311 ^b	1,285 ^b	1,413 ^a	1,579	1,544	1,446	1,522	1,625
26 or Older	9,512 ^a	9,615 ^a	9,942	9,596 ^a	10,291	11,157	11,244	10,753	10,835
26-49	5,360	5,596	5,466	5,045	5,493	5,586	5,656	5,669	5,500
50 or Older	4,153 ^b	4,020 ^b	4,476 ^a	4,550 ^a	4,799	5,571	5,588	5,084	5,334
GENDER									
Male	3,143 ^a	3,760	3,535	3,532	3,480	3,709	3,992	4,050	3,731
Female	7,645 ^a	7,167 ^b	7,693 ^a	7,477 ^b	8,390	8,992	8,698	8,225	8,728
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,080 ^a	10,092 ^b	10,262 ^a	10,195 ^a	11,001	11,446	11,608	11,188	11,445
White	8,812 ^a	8,954 ^a	9,228	8,744 ^b	9,415	9,815	9,856	9,587	10,084
Black or African American	874	648	760	858	1,166 ^b	1,039 ^a	1,012 ^a	1,004 ^a	723
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	94 ^b	154	130 ^a	249	134	202	377	272	272
Two or More Races	*	*	121 ^a	*	199	*	261	270	234
Hispanic or Latino	708 ^a	835	966	814	869	1,256	1,083	1,088	1,014

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.14B Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	34.4	33.4 ^a	35.1	34.1	34.9	37.7	37.7	36.6	36.5
AGE GROUP									
18-25	26.4	26.8	26.7	28.0	29.5	29.4	27.2	26.3 ^a	29.2
26 or Older	35.9	34.6 ^a	36.5	35.2	35.9	39.2	39.7	38.8	37.9
26-49	33.7	33.8	35.3	33.7	35.0	35.3	37.3	36.2	35.3
50 or Older	39.1	35.8 ^a	38.1	37.0	36.8	44.1	42.5	42.2	41.0
GENDER									
Male	26.6	29.6	27.0	27.9	26.3	29.7	31.3 ^a	30.5	27.7
Female	39.1	35.8 ^b	40.7	38.1 ^a	40.3	42.3	41.7	40.6	42.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	36.9	35.1 ^b	36.4	35.7 ^a	36.7	39.4	39.8	38.4	38.8
White	40.6	38.3 ^b	40.2	38.7 ^a	40.3	42.7	42.7	41.4	42.6
Black or African American	23.9	19.3	22.0	23.7	28.3	26.7	27.3	28.2 ^a	22.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	8.7 ^a	13.7	10.9	19.9	9.7 ^a	18.1	27.9	19.6	19.7
Two or More Races	*	*	31.2	*	35.5	*	39.4	35.1	30.8
Hispanic or Latino	17.4	21.1	25.4	21.8	21.1	27.0	24.3	24.8	21.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.15A Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	6,200 ^b	6,781 ^a	7,455	6,414 ^b	7,625	8,457	8,276	7,082	7,765
18-25	623 ^b	615 ^b	703 ^a	679 ^b	762	808	798	753	854
26 or Older	5,577 ^b	6,167	6,752	5,735 ^b	6,863	7,649	7,478	6,330	6,911
26-49	3,047	3,455	3,606	2,975	3,713	3,859 ^a	3,484	3,327	3,348
50 or Older	2,530 ^b	2,712 ^a	3,147	2,760 ^a	3,150	3,789	3,994	3,003	3,564
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	1,521 ^b	1,716 ^a	2,164	1,664 ^a	2,133	1,984	2,188	1,980	2,167
18-25	137 ^b	147 ^b	198	174 ^a	214	199	230	226	271
26 or Older	1,384 ^a	1,570	1,966	1,489	1,919	1,785	1,957	1,754	1,896
26-49	860	938	1,155	925	1,123	1,021	1,022	958	1,052
50 or Older	525	631	811	565	796	764	935	796	845

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.15B Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	38.4	41.2	42.8	38.4	43.0	43.5	42.9	38.2	40.8
18-25	33.9	32.1	35.4	32.7	32.8	35.0	34.1	31.4	32.2
26 or Older	39.0	42.5	43.8	39.2	44.5	44.6	44.1	39.2	42.2
26-49	35.8	39.8	40.7	36.6	42.9 ^a	42.5 ^a	39.7	37.5	37.6
50 or Older	43.7	46.4	48.0	42.3	46.6	47.0	48.8	41.3 ^a	47.8
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	28.0	30.9	34.5	28.6	35.7	29.0	32.7	31.2	32.6
18-25	24.2	23.9	27.9	26.0	28.5	25.3	25.5	25.5	26.0
26 or Older	28.5	31.7	35.3	29.0	36.8	29.5	33.8	32.1	33.8
26-49	27.1	30.1	33.5	29.6	35.3	28.9	32.4	29.7	30.4
50 or Older	31.1	34.6	38.2	27.9	39.1	30.4	35.5	35.5	39.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.16A Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES¹	27,215 ^b	27,939 ^b	27,502 ^b	28,166 ^b	28,405 ^b	29,556 ^b	30,201 ^b	30,341 ^b	31,490 ^b	31,642 ^b	34,122	34,644	35,498	34,243	34,982
Inpatient	1,472 ^b	1,792 ^a	1,917	2,129	1,596 ^b	2,145	1,970	1,900	1,752 ^a	1,779 ^a	1,872	2,174	2,411	2,199	2,270
18-25	294 ^b	324 ^b	388 ^a	344 ^b	345 ^b	360 ^b	364 ^b	359 ^b	348 ^b	361 ^b	397 ^a	451	418	483	516
26 or Older	1,179 ^b	1,468	1,529	1,785	1,251 ^b	1,784	1,606	1,541	1,404	1,419	1,476	1,723	1,993	1,715	1,754
26-49	811	884	801	930	781	1,125	758	970	749	766	675 ^b	988	951	867	967
50 or Older	367 ^b	584	728	855	470 ^a	659	848	571	655	653	801	735	1,042	848	786
Outpatient ¹	15,487 ^a	15,065 ^b	15,226 ^b	14,856 ^b	14,712 ^b	15,433 ^a	15,327 ^b	14,394 ^b	15,146 ^b	15,477 ^a	15,468 ^a	15,652 ^a	16,086	17,075	16,884
18-25	2,077 ^b	2,096 ^b	1,976 ^b	2,070 ^b	1,912 ^b	1,837 ^b	1,948 ^b	2,039 ^b	1,946 ^b	2,126 ^b	2,239 ^a	2,172 ^b	2,204 ^a	2,284	2,521
26 or Older	13,410	12,969 ^b	13,250 ^a	12,785 ^b	12,801 ^b	13,596	13,380	12,355 ^b	13,200 ^a	13,351	13,229 ^a	13,480	13,882	14,791	14,363
26-49	8,931 ^a	8,696 ^a	8,632	7,766	7,581	7,975	7,880	7,378	7,701	7,640	7,411	7,231 ^a	7,372 ^a	7,807	7,997
50 or Older	4,479 ^b	4,274 ^b	4,619 ^b	5,019 ^b	5,220 ^b	5,620	5,500	4,977 ^b	5,499	5,711	5,818	6,250	6,510	6,984	6,366
Prescription Medication	22,005 ^b	23,253 ^b	22,638 ^b	23,305 ^b	23,967 ^b	24,864 ^b	25,598 ^b	25,719 ^b	26,671 ^b	26,777 ^b	29,027	29,530	30,082	28,455	29,350
18-25	2,316 ^b	2,621 ^b	2,594 ^b	2,680 ^b	2,612 ^b	2,602 ^b	2,676 ^b	2,857 ^b	2,838 ^b	3,005 ^a	3,109	3,270	3,075	2,999 ^a	3,330
26 or Older	19,689 ^b	20,632 ^b	20,044 ^b	20,625 ^b	21,354 ^b	22,262 ^b	22,923 ^b	22,862 ^b	23,833 ^b	23,772 ^b	25,918	26,260	27,007	25,456	26,020
26-49	11,384 ^b	11,837	11,671 ^a	11,423 ^b	11,741	11,777	11,701	12,204	12,269	12,006	12,669	12,767	12,557	12,398	12,460
50 or Older	8,304 ^b	8,795 ^b	8,373 ^b	9,202 ^b	9,613 ^b	10,484 ^b	11,222 ^b	10,658 ^b	11,564 ^b	11,767 ^b	13,249	13,494	14,450	13,058	13,560

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.16B Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES¹	13.0 ^b	13.2 ^b	12.8 ^b	13.0 ^b	12.9 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.5 ^a	13.4 ^b	13.8	13.6 ^a	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.2	14.4
Inpatient	0.7 ^b	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7 ^a	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
18-25	0.9 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.2	1.1 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^a	1.3	1.2 ^a	1.4	1.5				
26 or Older	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
26-49	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7 ^b	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
50 or Older	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Outpatient ¹	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.4 ^a	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.9
18-25	6.7	6.6 ^a	6.2 ^b	6.4 ^b	5.9 ^b	5.6 ^b	5.9 ^b	6.1 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.5 ^a	6.3 ^b	6.4 ^b	6.6 ^a	7.3
26 or Older	7.5 ^a	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.9
26-49	8.9 ^a	8.7	8.6	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.1
50 or Older	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.8
Prescription Medication	10.5 ^b	10.9 ^b	10.5 ^b	10.7 ^b	10.9 ^b	11.2 ^b	11.4	11.3 ^a	11.7	11.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.8	12.0
18-25	7.5 ^b	8.3 ^b	8.1 ^b	8.3 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.1 ^b	8.5 ^b	8.4 ^b	8.8 ^a	9.0	9.4	8.8 ^a	8.6 ^b	9.7
26 or Older	11.0 ^b	11.4 ^b	11.0 ^b	11.1 ^b	11.4 ^b	11.7	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.9	13.0	13.2 ^a	12.3	12.4
26-49	11.4 ^b	11.9	11.7 ^a	11.4 ^b	11.7 ^a	11.8 ^a	11.7 ^a	12.3	12.5	12.3	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.6	12.6
50 or Older	10.5 ^b	10.9 ^a	10.1 ^b	10.8 ^a	11.0 ^a	11.7	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	12.9	12.9	13.5 ^a	12.0	12.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.17A Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	16,245 ^b	16,503 ^b	17,510 ^a	16,847 ^b	17,874	19,558	19,414	18,637	19,165
Inpatient	1,483	1,322	1,102 ^a	1,346	1,326	1,425	1,639	1,488	1,479
18-25	214 ^b	245 ^a	205 ^b	249 ^a	259 ^a	281	259 ^a	321	348
26 or Older	1,269	1,077	897	1,097	1,067	1,143	1,379	1,166	1,131
26-49	592	793	586	569	487 ^a	685	737	640	701
50 or Older	678	284	311	529	581	458	642	526	430
Outpatient	9,570 ^b	9,246 ^b	9,660 ^a	9,902 ^a	9,732 ^a	10,686	10,556	11,001	10,898
18-25	1,148 ^b	1,222 ^b	1,220 ^b	1,324 ^b	1,479 ^a	1,412 ^b	1,489 ^a	1,553	1,730
26 or Older	8,422	8,024 ^a	8,441	8,577	8,254 ^a	9,274	9,067	9,448	9,168
26-49	5,372	5,033	5,112	4,989	4,878	5,098	5,141	5,357	5,407
50 or Older	3,050 ^a	2,991 ^a	3,329	3,588	3,376	4,176	3,926	4,091	3,761
Prescription Medication	14,100 ^b	14,305 ^b	15,288	14,700 ^b	15,422	17,025	16,851	15,883	16,518
18-25	1,421 ^b	1,531 ^b	1,564 ^b	1,609 ^b	1,815 ^a	1,829 ^a	1,783 ^b	1,836 ^a	2,073
26 or Older	12,679 ^b	12,775 ^b	13,724	13,092 ^a	13,606	15,196	15,068	14,047	14,445
26-49	7,411	7,580	7,779	7,100	7,695	7,918	7,592	7,490	7,667
50 or Older	5,267 ^b	5,195 ^b	5,944	5,992	5,911	7,278	7,476	6,557	6,778

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.17B Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	40.9	40.2 ^a	42.4	40.8 ^a	41.0	44.7	44.7	43.1	43.1
Inpatient	3.7	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.3
18-25	3.5	4.1	3.3 ^a	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.6
26 or Older	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.1
26-49	2.9	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.3 ^a	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.4
50 or Older	5.2	2.1	2.1	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.7
Outpatient	24.1	22.5 ^a	23.4	24.0	22.4 ^a	24.4	24.3	25.4	24.5
18-25	18.9 ^b	20.3 ^a	19.9 ^a	20.9	21.9	21.0	21.3	20.6	22.8
26 or Older	25.1	22.9	24.0	24.6	22.5 ^a	25.1	24.9	26.5	24.9
26-49	26.0	23.6 ^a	24.9	25.1	23.6 ^a	24.3	25.8	26.1	26.0
50 or Older	23.5	21.9	22.8	23.8	21.0	26.1	23.9	27.0	23.4
Prescription Medication	35.5	34.8 ^a	36.9	35.6	35.3	38.9	38.7	36.7	37.1
18-25	23.3 ^b	25.3	25.5	25.3	26.8	27.2	25.5	24.3 ^a	27.2
26 or Older	37.8	36.4 ^a	38.9	37.4	36.9	41.0	41.3	39.3	39.1
26-49	35.9	35.3	37.7	35.6	37.1	37.7	38.0	36.4	36.7
50 or Older	40.8	38.1	40.7	39.8	36.7 ^a	45.5	45.3	43.2	42.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.18A Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	5,458 ^b	5,576 ^b	6,283	5,838 ^a	6,004	6,857	6,724	6,362	6,705
Inpatient	713	717	622	796	590	832	863	685	789
18-25	97 ^b	128	108 ^b	104 ^b	121 ^a	151	138	156	178
26 or Older	616	589	514	693	470	681	725	529	611
26-49	327	472	358	394	244 ^b	434	386	357	429
50 or Older	289	117	157	299	226	246	339	173	182
Outpatient	3,822	3,731 ^a	3,961	3,962	3,706 ^a	4,686	4,332	4,251	4,384
18-25	406 ^b	431 ^b	481 ^b	480 ^b	506 ^b	544 ^b	658	629	745
26 or Older	3,416	3,300	3,479	3,481	3,200	4,142	3,674	3,622	3,639
26-49	2,283	2,123	2,201	2,108	2,029	2,441	2,099	2,190	2,346
50 or Older	1,133	1,177	1,279	1,374	1,170	1,702	1,575	1,431	1,293
Prescription Medication	4,973 ^b	5,119 ^a	5,683	5,242 ^a	5,527	6,222	6,028	5,587	6,005
18-25	444 ^b	488 ^b	586 ^b	531 ^b	648 ^b	678 ^a	711	703	836
26 or Older	4,529	4,631	5,097	4,711	4,879	5,544	5,317	4,884	5,168
26-49	2,861	2,888	3,134	2,831	2,971	3,152	2,886	2,846	3,116
50 or Older	1,669	1,743	1,962	1,880	1,907	2,392	2,430	2,038	2,052

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.18B Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	65.7	66.5	67.5	64.9	62.9	68.5	68.5	65.3	64.8
Inpatient	8.6	8.6	6.7	8.8	6.2	8.3	8.8	7.0	7.6
18-25	7.9	11.4	8.1	8.0	8.5	10.3	8.2	8.9	8.8
26 or Older	8.7	8.1	6.4	9.0	5.8	8.0	8.9	6.6	7.4
26-49	6.9	9.7	7.0	8.0	4.8 ^b	8.4	8.0	7.3	8.1
50 or Older	12.4	4.9	5.5	10.8	7.3	7.3	10.2	5.5	6.0
Outpatient	46.2	44.6	42.5	44.1	39.0	46.9	44.2	43.6	42.6
18-25	33.0	38.6	36.2	37.2	35.8	37.3	39.2	36.0	36.8
26 or Older	48.5	45.5	43.5	45.3	39.5	48.5	45.3	45.3	44.0
26-49	48.2	43.8	42.9	42.8	40.3	47.1	43.8	44.8	44.8
50 or Older	49.0	49.0	44.6	49.7	38.2	50.7	47.3	46.0	42.6
Prescription Medication	59.7	61.1	61.0	58.2	57.8	62.1	61.4	57.3	58.0
18-25	35.9	43.4	44.0	41.0	45.5	46.2	42.4	40.0	41.1
26 or Older	63.8	63.8	63.8	61.1	59.9	64.8	65.3	61.0	62.1
26-49	60.1	59.5	61.2	57.2	58.7	60.7	60.1	58.2	59.1
50 or Older	71.5	72.6	68.4	68.1	61.9	71.3	72.9	65.6	67.4

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NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.19A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	3,136 ^b	2,983 ^b	3,268 ^b	3,612 ^a	3,342 ^b	3,133 ^b	3,371 ^b	3,079 ^b	3,320 ^b	3,645 ^a	3,634 ^a	4,002	4,126	4,411	4,301
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	8,461 ^b	8,216 ^b	7,839 ^b	8,038 ^b	7,790 ^b	8,441 ^b	8,787 ^a	7,678 ^b	8,482 ^b	8,559 ^b	8,514 ^b	9,019	9,209	10,007	9,775
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	3,796 ^b	3,669 ^b	3,752 ^b	3,159 ^b	3,299 ^b	3,297 ^b	3,009	3,336 ^b	3,157 ^a	3,014 ^a	3,104 ^a	2,393	2,446	2,862	2,531
Outpatient Medical Clinic	950	997	1,195	1,126	1,159	1,376	1,354	1,233	1,007	1,161	1,012	1,070	1,156	1,054	1,159
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	289	310	293	311	190	349	237	358	283	284	343	194	300	335	225
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ¹	107	78	84	93	88	65 ^a	101	83	81	84	106	83	111	95	121
Some Other Place ²	288	265	322	144 ^b	257	332	250	272	325	373	256	435	393	390	368

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

² Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.19B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2002-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	20.4 ^b	20.0 ^b	21.6 ^b	24.5	22.8	20.4 ^b	22.1 ^a	21.6 ^b	22.0 ^a	23.7	23.5	25.7	25.8	26.0	25.6
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	55.0	55.0	51.7 ^b	54.4 ^a	53.2 ^b	54.9	57.7	53.8 ^a	56.3	55.7	55.1	57.9	57.5	58.9	58.3
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	24.7 ^b	24.6 ^b	24.8 ^b	21.4 ^b	22.5 ^b	21.4 ^b	19.8 ^b	23.4 ^b	21.0 ^b	19.6 ^b	20.1 ^b	15.4	15.3	16.8	15.1
Outpatient Medical Clinic	6.2	6.7	7.9	7.6	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.6	6.7	7.6	6.6	6.9	7.2	6.2	6.9
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.5 ^a	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.3
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ¹	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Some Other Place ²	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.0 ^b	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

² Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.20A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	2,299 ^b	2,360 ^b	2,470 ^b	2,717	2,580 ^a	3,151	3,199	3,311	3,140
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	5,402 ^a	4,893 ^b	5,312 ^a	5,324 ^a	5,157 ^b	6,032	5,865	6,183	6,170
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	2,062	2,240 ^a	2,042	2,072	2,119	1,660	1,624	2,117	1,768
Outpatient Medical Clinic	950	870	657	741	716	740	802	725	793
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	211	285	228	227	292	151	224	280	189
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	70	63	44	54	79	60	82	70	85
Some Other Place ³	167	182	234	270	166	249	263	262	266

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.20B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	24.2 ^a	25.6	25.7	27.6	26.6	29.6	30.4	30.2	28.9
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	56.9	53.1	55.3	54.0	53.1	56.6	55.8	56.4	56.9
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	21.7 ^b	24.3 ^b	21.3 ^b	21.0 ^b	21.8 ^b	15.6	15.4	19.3	16.3
Outpatient Medical Clinic	10.0	9.4	6.8	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.6	6.6	7.3
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	2.2	3.1 ^a	2.4	2.3	3.0	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.7
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
Some Other Place ³	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.21A Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	1,138 ^b	1,120 ^b	1,160 ^a	1,241	1,244	1,728	1,548	1,522	1,545
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	2,211	1,869 ^a	2,319	2,090	1,939 ^a	2,545	2,277	2,310	2,410
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	789	961	799	898	755	669	701	909	721
Outpatient Medical Clinic	384	472	321	322	343	291	406	322	392
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	123	157	151	146	192	90	136	163	127
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	24	26	15	16	17	22	43	26	32
Some Other Place ³	33	50	49	162	85	109	105	151	88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.21B Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Percentages, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	30.2	30.1	29.5	31.6	33.6	36.9	35.8	35.9	35.4
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	58.7	50.1	59.0	53.3	52.4	54.3	52.7	54.5	55.2
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	20.9	25.8 ^b	20.3	22.9 ^a	20.4	14.3	16.2	21.5 ^a	16.5
Outpatient Medical Clinic	10.2	12.7	8.2	8.2	9.3	6.2	9.4	7.6	9.0
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.7	5.2	1.9	3.2	3.8	2.9
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7
Some Other Place ³	0.9	1.3	1.3	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.6	2.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.22A Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	16,055 ^b	16,523 ^b	15,958 ^b	17,042 ^b	17,320 ^b	17,591 ^b	18,523 ^b	19,436 ^b	20,082 ^b	20,046 ^b	22,655	22,833	23,303	21,636	22,330
18-25	1,952 ^b	2,108 ^b	2,133 ^b	2,284 ^b	2,329 ^b	2,120 ^b	2,374 ^a	2,379 ^a	2,421 ^a	2,467	2,640	2,705	2,717	2,533	2,706
26 or Older	14,104 ^b	14,415 ^b	13,825 ^b	14,759 ^b	14,991 ^b	15,471 ^b	16,149 ^b	17,057 ^b	17,661 ^b	17,579 ^b	20,015	20,127	20,586	19,103	19,624
26-49	8,302 ^b	8,071 ^b	7,942 ^b	8,130 ^b	8,416 ^a	8,318 ^b	8,152 ^b	8,911	8,888	9,042	9,233	9,638	9,451	9,468	9,325
50 or Older	5,802 ^b	6,344 ^b	5,883 ^b	6,629 ^b	6,575 ^b	7,152 ^b	7,997 ^b	8,145 ^b	8,773 ^a	8,537 ^b	10,781	10,489	11,135	9,636	10,299
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	10,300 ^a	10,264 ^a	10,495	9,940 ^b	9,969 ^b	10,748	10,370	9,877 ^b	10,460	10,442	10,412	10,465	10,903	11,358	11,319
18-25	1,154 ^b	1,236 ^a	1,120 ^b	1,149 ^b	994 ^b	1,090 ^b	1,077 ^b	1,171 ^b	1,150 ^b	1,200 ^a	1,282	1,287	1,197 ^a	1,257	1,418
26 or Older	9,146	9,028	9,375	8,792 ^a	8,975	9,658	9,293	8,706 ^a	9,310	9,242	9,130	9,178	9,706	10,101	9,902
26-49	5,717	5,793	5,897 ^a	5,198	5,122	5,262	5,300	4,922	5,258	4,995	5,116	4,807	4,845	5,055	5,194
50 or Older	3,429 ^b	3,235 ^b	3,478 ^b	3,594 ^b	3,853 ^a	4,396	3,993	3,784 ^a	4,052	4,247	4,014	4,371	4,861	5,046	4,708
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	721 ^b	931	892	1,088	940	1,060	1,161	888	806 ^a	970	890	1,097	1,062	1,043	1,086
18-25	139 ^b	145 ^b	189 ^a	164 ^b	169 ^b	160 ^b	148 ^b	169 ^a	132 ^b	195	170 ^b	184 ^a	180 ^a	227	260
26 or Older	582 ^a	786	702	923	770	900	1,012	719	675	776	720	913	881	816	826
26-49	457	571	429	513	462	645	503	569	415	434	400	525	547	471	525
50 or Older	125 ^a	215	273	411	308	255	509	150	260	342	320	388	335	345	300

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.22B Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	59.3 ^b	59.6 ^b	58.4 ^b	60.7 ^b	61.4 ^a	59.8 ^b	61.6	64.4	64.1	63.7	66.7 ^a	66.4	66.1	63.6	64.3
18-25	60.2	60.4	62.0	63.5	66.7 ^b	62.9	66.0 ^a	64.0	65.4 ^a	63.9	64.5	64.8	66.4 ^a	63.1	61.7
26 or Older	59.2 ^b	59.5 ^b	57.8 ^b	60.3 ^b	60.6 ^b	59.4 ^b	61.0 ^a	64.4	63.9	63.7	67.0	66.6	66.0	63.6	64.7
26-49	57.4 ^b	55.9 ^b	55.7 ^b	58.7 ^a	60.1	58.5 ^a	58.4 ^a	61.9	61.0	62.5	62.6	64.4	63.7	63.1	62.0
50 or Older	62.0	64.8	61.1 ^a	62.3	61.2 ^a	60.6 ^b	64.0	67.4	67.0	65.0	71.3	68.8	68.2	64.1	67.3
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	38.0 ^b	37.0 ^b	38.4 ^b	35.4 ^a	35.3 ^a	36.6 ^b	34.5	32.7	33.4	33.2	30.7	30.4	30.9	33.4	32.6
18-25	35.6	35.4	32.5	31.9	28.5 ^a	32.3	29.9	31.5	31.1	31.1	31.3	30.8	29.2	31.3	32.3
26 or Older	38.4 ^b	37.3 ^b	39.2 ^b	35.9 ^a	36.3 ^b	37.1 ^b	35.1	32.9	33.7	33.5	30.6	30.4	31.1	33.6	32.6
26-49	39.5 ^b	40.1 ^b	41.3 ^b	37.6	36.6	37.0	38.0 ^a	34.2	36.1	34.5	34.7	32.1	32.6	33.7	34.5
50 or Older	36.6 ^a	33.0	36.1 ^a	33.8	35.9 ^a	37.2 ^a	31.9	31.3	31.0	32.4	26.6	28.7	29.8	33.6	30.8
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
18-25	4.3 ^a	4.1 ^a	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.1 ^a	4.5	3.6 ^b	5.0	4.2 ^a	4.4	4.4	5.6	5.9
26 or Older	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
26-49	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.5	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.5
50 or Older	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.23A Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	8,199 ^b	8,907 ^b	9,549	8,437 ^b	9,979	10,866	10,614	9,696	10,240
18-25	1,022 ^b	998 ^b	1,101 ^b	1,132 ^b	1,258	1,290	1,323	1,286	1,406
26 or Older	7,177 ^b	7,909	8,448	7,305 ^b	8,721	9,576	9,291	8,409	8,834
26-49	4,118	4,549	4,671	4,020 ^a	4,694	4,995	4,633	4,708	4,587
50 or Older	3,059 ^b	3,360 ^a	3,777	3,285 ^b	4,027	4,580	4,657	3,701	4,247
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	6,974 ^a	6,708 ^b	7,170	7,465	6,974 ^a	7,624	7,742	7,951	7,841
18-25	691 ^b	771 ^b	784 ^b	795 ^b	914	861 ^a	853 ^a	930	1,017
26 or Older	6,283	5,937 ^a	6,386	6,670	6,060 ^a	6,763	6,889	7,021	6,824
26-49	3,960	3,601	3,803	3,733	3,608	3,615	3,643	3,737	3,866
50 or Older	2,323 ^a	2,336 ^a	2,583	2,937	2,452	3,147	3,246	3,283	2,958
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	966	826	682 ^a	815	793	965	929	886	931
18-25	125 ^b	147 ^a	102 ^b	150 ^a	152 ^a	159 ^a	162 ^a	184	230
26 or Older	841	679	580	665	641	807	767	702	701
26-49	431	534	379	365	361	467	493	420	452
50 or Older	410	145	201	300	279	340	274	282	249

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.23B Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	50.8	54.2	54.9	50.5	56.2	55.9	55.0	52.3	53.9
18-25	55.6	52.1	55.4	54.5	54.1	55.9	56.6	53.6	53.0
26 or Older	50.2	54.5	54.8	49.9 ^a	56.6	55.8	54.8	52.1	54.0
26-49	48.4	52.4	52.8	49.5	54.2	55.0	52.8	53.1	51.5
50 or Older	52.8	57.5	57.6	50.4	59.6	56.8	57.0	50.9	57.0
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	43.2	40.8	41.2	44.7	39.3	39.2	40.1	42.9	41.2
18-25	37.6	40.3	39.5	38.3	39.3	37.3	36.5	38.8	38.3
26 or Older	43.9	40.9	41.4	45.6 ^a	39.3	39.4	40.7	43.5	41.7
26-49	46.5	41.5	43.0	46.0	41.6	39.8	41.5	42.2	43.4
50 or Older	40.1	40.0	39.4	45.0	36.3	39.0	39.7	45.2	39.7
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
18-25	6.8	7.7	5.1 ^b	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.7	8.7
26 or Older	5.9	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3
26-49	5.1	6.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.1
50 or Older	7.1	2.5	3.1	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.24A Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	1,982 ^b	2,143 ^b	2,738	2,227 ^a	2,598	2,587	2,815	2,710	2,811
18-25	248 ^b	270 ^b	313 ^b	303 ^b	315 ^b	308 ^b	404	401	471
26 or Older	1,734 ^b	1,873 ^a	2,425	1,924	2,283	2,279	2,411	2,309	2,340
26-49	1,183	1,159	1,454	1,231	1,360	1,394	1,304	1,331	1,386
50 or Older	552 ^a	714	971	693	924	885	1,107	978	954
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	2,841	2,848	3,097	3,013	2,946	3,616	3,267	3,127	3,213
18-25	254 ^b	257 ^b	333	293 ^b	350	376	395	369	428
26 or Older	2,587	2,591	2,764	2,720	2,595	3,241	2,873	2,758	2,785
26-49	1,707	1,579	1,736	1,597	1,641	1,814	1,519	1,630	1,738
50 or Older	880	1,012	1,028	1,123	955	1,426	1,354	1,128	1,047
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	604	569	443	572	428 ^a	631	612	514	623
18-25	63 ^b	87 ^a	64 ^b	74 ^b	86 ^a	102	104	116	142
26 or Older	541	482	379	497	342	529	508	398	481
26-49	285	383	256	293	185 ^a	329	336	263	330
50 or Older	*	99	124	204	157	200	172	135	151

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.24B Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	36.5	38.5	43.6	38.3	43.5	37.9	42.0	42.7	42.3
18-25	43.9	44.0	44.1	45.2	41.9	39.2	44.7	45.3	45.2
26 or Older	35.7	37.9	43.6	37.4	43.7	37.7	41.6	42.3	41.7
26-49	37.3	37.1	42.2	39.4	42.7	39.4	41.3	41.3	40.1
50 or Older	32.7	39.1	45.8	34.3	45.4	35.2	42.0	43.6	44.3
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	52.3	51.2	49.3	51.8	49.3	52.9	48.8	49.2	48.3
18-25	45.0	41.9	46.9	43.7	46.6	47.8	43.7	41.7	41.1
26 or Older	53.2	52.4	49.6	52.9	49.7	53.6	49.6	50.5	49.7
26-49	53.8	50.6	50.4	51.2	51.5	51.3	48.1	50.6	50.3
50 or Older	52.1	55.4	48.4	55.6	46.9	56.8	51.4	50.3	48.6
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	11.1	10.2	7.1	9.8	7.2	9.2	9.1	8.1	9.4
18-25	11.1	14.1	9.0	11.1	11.4	13.0	11.5	13.0	13.7
26 or Older	11.1	9.7	6.8	9.7	6.5	8.7	8.8	7.3	8.6
26-49	9.0	12.3	7.4	9.4	5.8 ^a	9.3	10.6	8.2	9.5
50 or Older	*	5.4	5.8	10.1	7.7	8.0	6.5	6.0	7.0

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NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.25A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristics	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	11,272	10,781 ^a	10,902	11,170	10,498 ^b	10,974	10,636 ^b	12,059	11,177	10,768 ^a	11,490	10,965	11,795	11,238	11,769
AGE GROUP															
18-25	2,621 ^b	2,628 ^b	2,614 ^b	2,688 ^b	2,436 ^b	2,472 ^b	2,618 ^b	2,630 ^b	2,565 ^b	2,581 ^b	2,565 ^b	2,575 ^b	2,796 ^b	2,917 ^a	3,227
26 or Older	8,651	8,153	8,288	8,481	8,063	8,502	8,018	9,429 ^a	8,612	8,187	8,925	8,391	9,000	8,321	8,542
26-49	6,783 ^b	6,349	6,564 ^a	6,049	5,838	6,444	6,018	6,642 ^a	5,825	5,968	6,104	5,905	5,815	5,708	5,917
50 or Older	1,868 ^b	1,804 ^b	1,724 ^b	2,432	2,225	2,058 ^a	1,999 ^a	2,787	2,786	2,219	2,821	2,485	3,185 ^a	2,613	2,625
GENDER															
Male	3,719	3,275 ^a	3,908	3,875	3,485	3,410	3,395	3,862	3,488	3,518	3,700	3,672	3,781	3,549	3,777
Female	7,552	7,506	6,993 ^b	7,295 ^a	7,014 ^b	7,564	7,241 ^a	8,196	7,689	7,250 ^a	7,790	7,294	8,014	7,689	7,993
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,209	9,636	9,810	9,908	9,454 ^a	9,765	9,638	10,776	9,687	9,674	10,072	9,327 ^a	10,514	9,900	10,325
White	8,371	8,207	8,179	8,026	7,773 ^a	8,230	8,067	8,779	8,170	7,845	8,034	7,618 ^a	8,482	8,093	8,537
Black or African American	1,303	999	1,190	1,371	1,066	1,048	1,200	1,384	1,081	1,070	1,404 ^a	1,076	1,279	1,061	1,078
American Indian or Alaska Native	130 ^a	56	44	98	62	55	54	87	77	107	148	72	64	90	62
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28	22	*	*	*	*	11	17	11	14	18	34	13	23	10
Asian	155 ^b	178 ^a	172 ^b	160 ^b	198	188 ^a	165 ^b	287	152 ^b	311	240	212 ^a	334	262	358
Two or More Races	222	174	192	185	292	222	141 ^b	222	195	328	229	315	343	371	280
Hispanic or Latino	1,063 ^a	1,145	1,091 ^a	1,261	1,044 ^b	1,209	998 ^b	1,282	1,490	1,095 ^a	1,418	1,638	1,281	1,338	1,444

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.25B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristics	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	5.4 ^b	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.3 ^a	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.8
AGE GROUP															
18-25	8.5 ^a	8.3 ^b	8.1 ^b	8.3 ^b	7.5 ^b	7.6 ^b	8.0 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.6 ^b	7.6 ^b	7.4 ^b	7.4 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.4 ^a	9.4
26 or Older	4.8 ^b	4.5 ^a	4.5 ^a	4.6 ^a	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.9 ^b	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1
26-49	6.8 ^a	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.7 ^a	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0
50 or Older	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.0 ^a	2.4	2.4
GENDER															
Male	3.7	3.2	3.8 ^a	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2
Female	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.2	7.0 ^a	6.5	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.5 ^a	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5 ^a	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.0
White	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9 ^a	5.4	5.2	5.4
Black or African American	5.6 ^a	4.2	4.9	5.6 ^a	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.3 ^a	4.1	4.0	5.2 ^b	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.1 ^a	5.2	3.9	8.9	5.7	5.0	5.7	8.0	7.2	8.3	11.4 ^a	5.8	5.0	7.1	4.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3.9	5.2 ^a	*	*	*	*	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	4.3	1.4	3.9	0.9
Asian	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.5 ^a	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.0	2.7
Two or More Races	10.5	8.2	9.1	8.4	13.1	9.6	5.7	9.1	7.4	10.0	6.7	8.9	9.4	9.6	7.0
Hispanic or Latino	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.7	3.2	4.1	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.8

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NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.26A Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	8,173 ^b	9,092	8,680	8,541	9,092	8,422 ^a	9,037	8,798	9,239
18-25	1,839 ^b	1,773 ^b	1,826 ^b	1,829 ^b	1,898 ^b	1,870 ^b	2,021 ^b	2,184 ^a	2,464
26 or Older	6,334	7,318	6,855	6,712	7,194	6,552	7,016	6,613	6,775
26-49	4,805	5,300	4,633	4,910	5,064	4,551	4,654	4,631	4,797
50 or Older	1,529	2,019	2,222	1,802	2,130	2,001	2,362	1,983	1,978
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	3,642	3,874	3,910	3,883	3,973	3,858	4,205	3,713	4,104
18-25	617 ^b	587 ^b	706 ^b	712 ^b	709 ^b	756 ^b	900 ^a	878 ^b	1,091
26 or Older	3,024	3,287	3,204	3,172	3,263	3,103	3,305	2,835	3,014
26-49	2,133	2,386	2,271	2,235	2,335	2,201	2,179	2,118	2,088
50 or Older	891	901	933	936	928	902	1,127	717	926

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NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

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¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.26B Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	20.6	22.1	21.0	20.7	20.8	19.3	20.8	20.3	20.7
18-25	30.2	29.4 ^a	29.8 ^a	28.8 ^b	28.1 ^b	27.8 ^b	28.9 ^a	29.0 ^a	32.4
26 or Older	18.9	20.9 ^a	19.5	19.2	19.5	17.7	19.2	18.5	18.3
26-49	23.3	24.8	22.5	24.6	24.4	21.7	23.3	22.5	23.0
50 or Older	11.8	14.8	15.2	12.0	13.2	12.6	14.3	13.0	12.3
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	43.7	46.3 ^b	42.0	43.1	41.6	38.6	42.9	38.2	39.7
18-25	50.0	52.2	53.1	55.0	49.8	51.5	53.6	50.3	53.7
26 or Older	42.6 ^a	45.4 ^b	40.1	41.1	40.1	36.4	40.7	35.5	36.3
26-49	44.8	49.2 ^b	44.3	45.2 ^a	46.2 ^a	42.4	45.4 ^a	43.3	39.7
50 or Older	38.2	37.5	32.7	33.9	30.1	27.1	33.9	23.2	30.4

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NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.27A Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	5,228 ^b	5,296 ^b	5,227 ^b	5,468 ^a	5,636	5,536 ^a	5,408 ^a	5,959	5,942	5,865	6,067	5,882	6,451	6,037	6,219
18-25	1,032 ^b	1,035 ^b	1,144 ^b	1,057 ^b	1,028 ^b	948 ^b	1,031 ^b	1,020 ^b	1,071 ^b	1,076 ^b	1,082 ^b	1,094 ^b	1,228	1,269	1,402
26 or Older	4,196 ^a	4,261	4,083 ^a	4,411	4,608	4,588	4,378	4,939	4,870	4,789	4,985	4,788	5,223	4,769	4,818
26-49	3,302	3,203	3,180	3,023	3,174	3,401	3,210	3,486	3,252	3,258	3,182	3,222	3,022	3,146	3,174
50 or Older	895 ^b	1,059 ^b	903 ^b	1,388	1,434	1,187 ^a	1,168 ^a	1,453	1,618	1,532	1,803	1,567	2,201 ^a	1,623	1,644
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	5,998	5,451	5,649	5,655	4,830 ^a	5,395	5,168	6,077	5,192	4,879 ^a	5,403	5,072	5,312	5,167	5,502
18-25	1,577 ^a	1,581 ^a	1,460 ^b	1,612	1,401 ^b	1,520 ^b	1,575 ^a	1,604	1,485 ^b	1,496 ^b	1,477 ^b	1,476 ^b	1,561 ^a	1,638	1,811
26 or Older	4,421 ^a	3,870	4,189	4,043	3,429	3,875	3,592	4,473 ^a	3,707	3,383	3,925	3,597	3,751	3,529	3,691
26-49	3,448 ^b	3,135	3,370 ^b	3,002	2,638	3,022	2,804	3,139 ^a	2,538	2,701	2,921	2,678	2,767	2,548	2,725
50 or Older	973	735	819	1,041	791	854	788	1,334	1,169	682	1,004	918	984	981	966

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.27B Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2002-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	46.6 ^b	49.3	48.1 ^b	49.2	53.9	50.6	51.1	49.5	53.4	54.6	52.9	53.7	54.8	53.9	53.1
18-25	39.6 ^a	39.6	43.9	39.6	42.3	38.4 ^a	39.5	38.9 ^a	41.9	41.8	42.3	42.6	44.0	43.7	43.6
26 or Older	48.7 ^b	52.4	49.4 ^b	52.2	57.3	54.2	54.9	52.5	56.8	58.6	55.9	57.1	58.2	57.5	56.6
26-49	48.9 ^a	50.5	48.5 ^a	50.2	54.6	53.0	53.4	52.6	56.2	54.7	52.1	54.6	52.2	55.2	53.8
50 or Older	47.9 ^a	59.0	52.4	57.1	64.4	58.2	59.7	52.1	58.1	69.2	64.2	63.0	69.1	62.3	63.0
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	53.4 ^b	50.7	51.9 ^b	50.8	46.1	49.4	48.9	50.5	46.6	45.4	47.1	46.3	45.2	46.1	46.9
18-25	60.4 ^a	60.4	56.1	60.4	57.7	61.6 ^a	60.5	61.1 ^a	58.1	58.2	57.7	57.4	56.0	56.3	56.4
26 or Older	51.3 ^b	47.6	50.6 ^b	47.8	42.7	45.8	45.1	47.5	43.2	41.4	44.1	42.9	41.8	42.5	43.4
26-49	51.1 ^a	49.5	51.5 ^a	49.8	45.4	47.0	46.6	47.4	43.8	45.3	47.9	45.4	47.8	44.8	46.2
50 or Older	52.1 ^a	41.0	47.6	42.9	35.6	41.8	40.3	47.9	41.9	30.8	35.8	37.0	30.9	37.7	37.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.28A Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	4,702 ^a	4,999	5,177	4,932	5,249	5,058	5,380	5,196	5,289
18-25	821 ^b	767 ^b	867 ^b	841 ^b	908 ^b	878 ^b	1,005 ^a	1,030	1,196
26 or Older	3,881	4,232	4,310	4,090	4,341	4,180	4,374	4,166	4,093
26-49	2,812	2,997	2,897	2,786	2,836	2,796	2,613	2,759	2,721
50 or Older	1,068	1,235	1,413	1,304	1,505	1,384	1,761	1,407	1,372
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	3,421 ^a	4,076	3,466	3,585	3,823	3,357 ^a	3,637	3,577	3,909
18-25	1,015 ^b	1,004 ^b	955 ^b	978 ^b	985 ^b	990 ^b	1,011 ^b	1,148	1,255
26 or Older	2,406	3,072	2,510	2,608	2,839	2,367	2,626	2,429	2,655
26-49	1,988	2,288	1,701 ^a	2,115	2,228	1,751	2,025	1,862	2,061
50 or Older	418	784	809	492	611	617	601	567	594

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.28B Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	57.9	55.1	59.9	57.9	57.9	60.1	59.7	59.2	57.5
18-25	44.7	43.3 ^a	47.6	46.3	48.0	47.0	49.9	47.3	48.8
26 or Older	61.7	57.9	63.2	61.1	60.5	63.8	62.5	63.2	60.7
26-49	58.6	56.7	63.0 ^a	56.8	56.0	61.5	56.3	59.7	56.9
50 or Older	71.9	61.2	63.6	72.6	71.1	69.2	74.6	71.3	69.8
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	42.1	44.9	40.1	42.1	42.1	39.9	40.3	40.8	42.5
18-25	55.3	56.7 ^a	52.4	53.7	52.0	53.0	50.1	52.7	51.2
26 or Older	38.3	42.1	36.8	38.9	39.5	36.2	37.5	36.8	39.3
26-49	41.4	43.3	37.0 ^a	43.2	44.0	38.5	43.7	40.3	43.1
50 or Older	28.1	38.8	36.4	27.4	28.9	30.8	25.4	28.7	30.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.29A Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	2,534	2,720	2,807	2,643	2,603	2,596	2,879	2,569	2,723
18-25	313 ^b	307 ^b	406 ^b	399 ^b	410 ^b	425 ^b	534	496	608
26 or Older	2,221	2,413	2,401	2,243	2,193	2,170	2,346	2,073	2,115
26-49	1,545	1,603	1,651	1,480	1,488	1,550	1,436	1,465	1,417
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	910	*	*
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1,091 ^a	1,151	1,087 ^a	1,230	1,351	1,262	1,325	1,137 ^a	1,375
18-25	302 ^b	278 ^b	298 ^b	307 ^b	294 ^b	329 ^b	365 ^a	379 ^a	482
26 or Older	789	873	789	923	1,056	932	959	758	893
26-49	584	782	606	755	848	651	742	649	666
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	217	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.29B Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Percentages, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	69.9	70.3	72.1	68.2	65.8	67.3	68.5	69.3	66.5
18-25	50.9	52.5	57.7	56.5	58.2	56.4	59.4	56.7	55.8
26 or Older	73.8	73.4	75.3	70.9	67.5	69.9	71.0	73.2	70.3
26-49	72.6	67.2	73.2	66.2	63.7	70.4	65.9	69.3	68.0
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	80.7	*	*
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	30.1	29.7	27.9	31.8	34.2	32.7	31.5	30.7	33.5
18-25	49.1	47.5	42.3	43.5	41.8	43.6	40.6	43.3	44.2
26 or Older	26.2	26.6	24.7	29.1	32.5	30.1	29.0	26.8	29.7
26-49	27.4	32.8	26.8	33.8	36.3	29.6	34.1	30.7	32.0
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	19.3	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

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NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.30A Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	14,194 ^b	14,239 ^b	14,835 ^a	14,462 ^b	14,836 ^a	15,556	15,153	16,026	15,670	15,655	16,079	16,225
AGE GROUP												
18-25	2,828 ^b	2,623 ^b	2,608 ^b	2,742 ^b	2,677 ^b	2,796 ^b	2,826 ^b	3,051 ^b	3,007 ^b	3,200 ^b	3,554	3,705
26 or Older	11,365 ^a	11,615	12,227	11,720	12,159	12,760	12,326	12,975	12,663	12,455	12,525	12,520
26-49	7,527	7,694	7,590	7,377	7,546	7,361	7,536	7,370	7,336	6,970	7,329	7,236
50 or Older	3,838 ^b	3,922 ^b	4,637	4,343 ^a	4,613	5,400	4,790	5,606	5,327	5,485	5,196	5,284
GENDER												
Male	4,821 ^b	5,032	5,032	4,921 ^a	5,232	5,590	5,264	5,811	5,777	5,492	5,461	5,639
Female	9,373 ^b	9,206 ^b	9,803	9,541 ^a	9,605 ^a	9,966	9,889	10,215	9,893	10,163	10,618	10,586
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,551 ^b	12,886 ^a	13,235	12,875 ^a	13,032 ^a	13,765	13,597	13,613	13,617	13,605	14,278	14,088
White	10,449 ^a	10,783	11,200	10,821	10,917	11,420	11,303	11,051	11,375	10,979	11,747	11,551
Black or African American	1,461	1,432	1,345	1,346	1,427	1,533	1,472	1,686	1,256	1,511	1,380	1,409
American Indian or Alaska Native	97	100	96	55 ^a	70	83	92	129	110	74	111	120
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	48	42	*	*	*	*	28	*	12 ^a	60	31	79
Asian	282 ^b	248 ^b	256 ^b	303 ^a	323 ^a	393	435	371	468	519	543	511
Two or More Races	214 ^b	281	273 ^a	271 ^a	253 ^a	285	267 ^a	260 ^a	397	461	467	419
Hispanic or Latino	1,643 ^a	1,353 ^b	1,600 ^a	1,587 ^a	1,804	1,791	1,556 ^b	2,413	2,053	2,050	1,801	2,137

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2008 are based on an adjusted MDE variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.30B Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
AGE GROUP												
18-25	8.8 ^b	8.1 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.4 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.3 ^b	8.3 ^b	8.9 ^b	8.7 ^b	9.3 ^b	10.3	10.9
26 or Older	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.6 ^a	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0
26-49	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.4
50 or Older	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.8
GENDER												
Male	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8
Female	8.4	8.1	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9
White	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4
Black or African American	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.3 ^a	4.6	5.4	4.9	5.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.8	9.1	8.7	5.9	6.5	7.8	7.4	10.0	8.9	6.0	8.9	8.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7.7	5.1	*	*	*	*	3.2	*	1.6 ^a	6.7	5.2	7.3
Asian	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9
Two or More Races	9.7	12.7	11.9	11.1	10.5	10.8	8.3	7.7	11.4	12.7	12.2	10.5
Hispanic or Latino	6.0	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.7	4.6	7.0 ^a	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2008 are based on an adjusted MDE variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.31A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,913 ^b	9,671	9,669	10,445	10,128	10,237	10,263	10,332
AGE GROUP								
18-25	1,739 ^b	1,771 ^b	1,779 ^b	1,975 ^b	1,971 ^b	2,078 ^a	2,239	2,388
26 or Older	7,173	7,899	7,890	8,470	8,157	8,159	8,024	7,944
26-49	4,783	4,558	5,036	5,008	4,786	4,496	4,795	4,627
50 or Older	2,391 ^b	3,341	2,855	3,462	3,371	3,663	3,229	3,317
GENDER								
Male	3,149	3,540	3,335	3,840	3,813	3,502	3,478	3,500
Female	5,764 ^b	6,130	6,334	6,604	6,316	6,735	6,785	6,832
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,909 ^a	8,442	8,744	8,804	8,664	8,879	9,167	8,910
White	6,601	7,053	7,054	7,044	7,107	7,141	7,553	7,288
Black or African American	853	1,021	1,062	1,140	797	957	895	927
American Indian or Alaska Native	63	57	86	99	61	51	84	77
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	19	14	*	12	22	22	41
Asian	192	168	340	247	358	346	266	291
Two or More Races	165 ^a	125 ^b	187	184	330	361	347	285
Hispanic or Latino	1,004 ^a	1,229	925 ^b	1,641	1,464	1,359	1,095	1,422

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.31B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
AGE GROUP								
18-25	5.2 ^b	5.2 ^b	5.2 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.5	7.0
26 or Older	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
26-49	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.7
50 or Older	2.6	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.0
GENDER								
Male	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Female	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
White	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7
Black or African American	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.8	5.3	6.9	7.7	5.0	4.1	6.7	5.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	2.9	1.7	*	1.5	2.5	3.6	3.8
Asian	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.2
Two or More Races	6.8	4.7	5.8	5.4	9.4	9.9	9.1	7.1
Hispanic or Latino	3.3	3.9	2.7 ^a	4.7	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.8

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.32A Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	9,526 ^a	10,605	10,299	10,885	10,727	10,717	10,801	10,574
AGE GROUP								
18-25	1,257 ^b	1,360 ^b	1,349 ^b	1,520	1,526	1,581	1,662	1,631
26 or Older	8,270	9,245	8,950	9,365	9,200	9,136	9,139	8,943
26-49	4,888	5,013	5,124	5,071	4,884	4,723	4,938	4,871
50 or Older	3,382	4,232	3,826	4,294	4,317	4,413	4,201	4,072
GENDER								
Male	3,084	3,339	3,211	3,503	3,464	3,422	3,208	3,174
Female	6,443 ^a	7,266	7,088	7,382	7,263	7,295	7,593	7,400
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,638	9,456	9,478	9,543	9,543	9,469	9,721	9,448
White	7,468	8,203	8,252	7,950	8,150	7,877	8,297	8,037
Black or African American	760	835	800	1,047	811	879	799	855
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	350	314	244
Hispanic or Latino	888	1,149	821	1,341	1,184	1,248	1,080	1,126

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.32B Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	64.3	68.2	68.1	68.0	68.6 ^a	68.6 ^a	67.2	65.3
AGE GROUP								
18-25	47.0	48.7 ^a	47.8	49.8 ^b	50.8 ^b	49.5 ^a	46.8	44.1
26 or Older	68.2	72.4	72.7	72.3	72.8	73.5	73.0	71.6
26-49	64.8	68.1	68.1	68.8	66.7	67.9	67.4	67.4
50 or Older	73.8	78.4	80.0	76.8	81.3	80.8	80.9	77.3
GENDER								
Male	59.0	59.8	61.0	60.3	60.1	62.4 ^a	58.8	56.6
Female	67.3	72.9	71.8	72.4	73.6	72.0	71.6	69.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	66.4	68.7	69.8	70.2	70.3	69.7	68.1	67.2
White	68.6	71.8	73.1	72.0	71.9	71.9	70.6	69.7
Black or African American	53.2	54.5	54.3	62.1	64.6	58.5	57.9	60.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	75.9 ^b	67.9	58.4
Hispanic or Latino	49.2	64.2 ^a	53.2	55.6	57.7	61.2	60.1	52.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.33A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,335 ^b	8,467 ^b	8,724 ^b	8,540 ^b	9,031 ^a	9,292	9,436	9,767	9,829
18-25	2,227 ^b	2,027 ^b	2,257 ^b	2,329 ^b	2,489 ^b	2,568 ^b	2,586 ^b	2,878	3,022
18	409	405	406	384	434	458	420	489	477
19	330 ^a	281 ^b	356	379	373	413	394	445	429
20	284 ^b	264 ^b	305 ^b	342 ^b	354 ^b	389 ^a	354 ^b	360 ^a	502
21	274 ^a	242 ^b	279 ^a	314	316	307	353	374	377
22	232 ^a	192 ^b	266	255	280	272	343	340	333
23	234 ^a	238 ^a	250	242 ^a	289	294	233 ^a	352	333
24	252	207 ^a	238	209 ^a	214 ^a	236	273	283	292
25	213	198 ^a	157 ^b	205	229	198 ^a	218	235	278
26 or Older	6,107	6,440	6,467	6,211	6,542	6,723	6,850	6,890	6,807
26-29	776	754	742	765	759	808	796	990	944
30-34	698 ^b	812 ^a	755 ^b	536 ^b	777 ^a	888	894	936	1,068
35-39	767	954	593 ^a	822	726	693	727	720	855
40-44	811 ^a	832 ^a	790	680	838 ^a	680	850 ^b	709	585
45-49	899	938	1,125 ^b	784	965 ^a	805	685	716	721
50-54	695	721	668	931	602	1,119	873	806	796
55-59	599	693	698	656	528	721	832	647	641
60-64	296	280	435	401	548	376	461	519	413
65 or Older	567	456 ^a	660	636	800	632	731	846	783

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.33B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7 ^a	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
18-25	6.8 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.7 ^b	6.8 ^b	7.2 ^b	7.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	8.3	8.8
18	8.4 ^a	8.2 ^a	8.6	8.2 ^a	9.3	9.7	9.2	10.8	10.6
19	7.7 ^b	6.2 ^b	8.2 ^a	8.9	8.8	10.0	9.6	10.5	11.0
20	7.2 ^b	6.5 ^b	6.8 ^b	7.6 ^b	8.3 ^b	9.1 ^a	8.2 ^b	8.7 ^b	12.0
21	7.0	5.9 ^b	6.6 ^a	7.2	7.2	7.3	8.2	9.2	8.8
22	5.8 ^a	4.8 ^b	6.5	6.0 ^a	6.3	6.1 ^a	7.7	8.0	7.9
23	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.8	5.3 ^a	7.9	7.5
24	6.5	5.0 ^a	5.9	5.0 ^a	5.3	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.8
25	5.6	5.5	4.0 ^b	5.2	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	6.3
26 or Older	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
26-29	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.5
30-34	3.8 ^a	4.2	3.8 ^a	2.8 ^b	3.9 ^a	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.0
35-39	3.8	4.8	3.1 ^a	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.2
40-44	3.8	4.0 ^a	3.9	3.4	4.2 ^a	3.2	4.2 ^b	3.5	3.0
45-49	4.0	4.2	5.1 ^a	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.6
50-54	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.0	2.6	4.9	3.7	3.5	3.7
55-59	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.1	2.9
60-64	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.2
65 or Older	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.34A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,335 ^b	8,467 ^b	8,724 ^b	8,540 ^b	9,031 ^a	9,292	9,436	9,767	9,829
AGE GROUP									
18-25	2,227 ^b	2,027 ^b	2,257 ^b	2,329 ^b	2,489 ^b	2,568 ^b	2,586 ^b	2,878	3,022
26 or Older	6,107	6,440	6,467	6,211	6,542	6,723	6,850	6,890	6,807
26-49	3,951	4,290	4,006	3,587 ^a	4,064	3,875	3,953	4,072	4,173
50 or Older	2,157	2,150	2,461	2,624	2,478	2,849	2,897	2,817	2,634
GENDER									
Male	3,753 ^b	3,874 ^b	4,158 ^a	3,771 ^b	4,064 ^a	4,356	4,437	4,492	4,765
Female	4,581	4,593	4,566	4,770	4,967	4,935	4,999	5,275	5,064
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,499 ^b	7,436 ^b	7,966	7,691 ^a	7,821	8,008	8,183	8,381	8,489
White	6,163	5,990 ^a	6,294	6,140	6,200	6,438	6,510	6,736	6,804
Black or African American	916	921	1,083	885	965	804	908	934	1,004
American Indian or Alaska Native	26	54	81	169 ^a	77	60	60	67	54
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	32	*	30	*	15	35	11	17	27
Asian	219	197	335	322	379	393	390	317	303
Two or More Races	141 ^b	184	142 ^b	141 ^b	185 ^a	278	304	312	298
Hispanic or Latino	836 ^b	1,031 ^a	758 ^b	849 ^b	1,210	1,284	1,253	1,386	1,340

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.34B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7 ^a	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
AGE GROUP									
18-25	6.8 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.7 ^b	6.8 ^b	7.2 ^b	7.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	8.3	8.8
26 or Older	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
26-49	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7 ^a	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
50 or Older	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
GENDER									
Male	3.5 ^a	3.5 ^a	3.8	3.4 ^b	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1
Female	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
White	4.0	3.9 ^a	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
Black or African American	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.8	5.0	7.5	13.1 ^a	5.9	4.8	4.8	5.3	3.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4.0	*	4.6	*	1.5	4.6	1.2	2.8	2.5
Asian	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.3
Two or More Races	5.7	7.6	5.4	4.4 ^a	5.5	7.9	8.3	8.1	7.5
Hispanic or Latino	2.8	3.3	2.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.35A Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	8,335 ^b	8,467 ^b	8,724 ^b	8,540 ^b	9,031 ^a	9,292	9,436	9,767	9,829
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	1,488	1,520	1,606	1,514	1,655	1,655	1,643	1,755	1,619
Midwest	2,071	2,173	2,087	2,020	1,951	2,052	2,057	2,119	2,028
South	2,792 ^b	2,514 ^b	2,965	2,944 ^a	3,203	3,370	3,326	3,445	3,434
West	1,984 ^b	2,260 ^a	2,067 ^b	2,062 ^b	2,222 ^a	2,215 ^a	2,410	2,449	2,748
COUNTY TYPE¹									
Large Metro	4,497 ^a	4,534 ^a	4,639	4,101 ^b	4,824	4,949	5,014	5,237	5,224
Small Metro	2,798 ^a	2,643 ^b	2,669 ^b	3,154	2,953	2,870	2,890	3,107	3,263
Nonmetro	1,039 ^a	1,290	1,415	1,286	1,255	1,472	1,532	1,424	1,342
Urbanized	386 ^a	551	622	494	480	724	663	672	581
Less Urbanized	553	633	647	670	609	665	724	619	626
Completely Rural	100	106	147	122	167	84	144	133	135
POVERTY LEVEL²									
Less Than 100%	1,453 ^b	1,719 ^a	1,783	2,147	2,145	2,271	2,159	2,330	2,117
100-199%	1,908 ^b	1,837 ^b	2,019 ^a	2,047 ^a	2,281	2,162	2,382	2,197	2,465
200% or More	4,884	4,833	4,873	4,292 ^b	4,527 ^a	4,788	4,817	5,185	5,165
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1,366	1,339
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2,623	2,408
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3,652	3,906
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2,126	2,175
HEALTH INSURANCE³									
Private	4,658 ^a	4,623 ^a	4,685	4,203 ^b	4,405 ^b	4,787	4,877	5,120	5,286
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1,236 ^b	1,535 ^b	1,408 ^b	1,526 ^b	1,493 ^b	1,512 ^b	2,019	2,292	2,245
Other ⁵	1,626	1,377 ^b	1,988	1,672	2,088	1,990	2,217	2,318	2,016
No Coverage	1,774 ^a	1,787 ^a	1,846 ^a	2,067 ^b	2,236 ^b	2,113 ^b	1,604	1,360	1,449

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.35B Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7 ^a	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7
Midwest	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
South	3.4	3.0 ^b	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
West	3.8 ^a	4.3	3.9 ^a	3.8 ^a	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.8
COUNTY TYPE¹									
Large Metro	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3 ^a	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Small Metro	4.1	3.8 ^a	3.8 ^a	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5
Nonmetro	3.1 ^a	3.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.9
Urbanized	2.9 ^b	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.2
Less Urbanized	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.6
Completely Rural	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.6	4.5	2.3	4.2	3.2	4.0
POVERTY LEVEL²									
Less Than 100%	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.4	6.1
100-199%	4.6	4.2 ^a	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.0
200% or More	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8 ^a	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4.0	4.2
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4.3	4.0
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	5.0	5.2
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.9	2.9
HEALTH INSURANCE³									
Private	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8 ^a	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6.8	8.0 ^a	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.9	6.8	6.5
Other ⁵	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1
No Coverage	5.2 ^a	5.0 ^a	4.8 ^b	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.3

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.36A Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,299 ^a	2,253 ^a	2,542	2,406	2,681	2,714	2,667	2,702	2,756
18-25	643 ^b	654 ^b	661 ^b	663 ^b	813 ^a	852	806 ^a	934	981
18	132	159	131	107 ^a	172	162	160	174	169
19	128	98	93 ^a	116	128	137	108	164	150
20	87 ^a	78 ^b	99	97	133	135	120	130	150
21	81 ^a	82 ^a	75 ^b	83 ^a	90 ^a	103	116	117	143
22	48 ^b	57 ^a	92	51 ^b	74	78	98	88	113
23	50	62	63	73	83	129	62	138 ^a	83
24	68	56	63	70	75	62	71	78	94
25	48	62	46	66	58	46	72	46	79
26 or Older	1,656	1,598	1,880	1,743	1,868	1,862	1,860	1,768	1,775
26-29	200	158	147 ^a	277	232	255	211	272	253
30-34	209 ^a	152 ^b	225	124 ^b	157 ^b	274	212 ^a	242	344
35-39	221	213	142 ^b	264	267	250	252	171 ^a	282
40-44	202	265	266	202	288	245	221	169	186
45-49	224	227	233	208	329	226	211	179	206
50-54	259	212	298	295	157	163	159	295	185
55-59	142	169	173	195	113	204	192	151	104
60-64	87	100	108	70	143	90	161	94	116
65 or Older	111	101	288 ^a	107	184	157	242 ^a	194	99

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.36B Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
18-25	2.0 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.9 ^b	2.4 ^a	2.5	2.3 ^a	2.7	2.9
18	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.3 ^a	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.8
19	3.0	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.9	3.8
20	2.2 ^a	1.9 ^b	2.2 ^a	2.2 ^a	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.6
21	2.0 ^a	2.0 ^a	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^a	2.0 ^a	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3
22	1.2 ^b	1.4 ^a	2.2	1.2 ^b	1.7 ^a	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.7
23	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	3.0	1.4	3.1 ^a	1.9
24	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2
25	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.8
26 or Older	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
26-29	1.2	0.9	0.9 ^a	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.5
30-34	1.1	0.8 ^b	1.1	0.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.4	1.0 ^a	1.1	1.6
35-39	1.1	1.1	0.7 ^a	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4
40-44	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
45-49	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
50-54	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.8
55-59	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
60-64	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6
65 or Older	0.3	0.3	0.7 ^a	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5 ^a	0.4	0.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.37A Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,299 ^a	2,253 ^a	2,542	2,406	2,681	2,714	2,667	2,702	2,756
AGE GROUP									
18-25	643 ^b	654 ^b	661 ^b	663 ^b	813 ^a	852	806 ^a	934	981
26 or Older	1,656	1,598	1,880	1,743	1,868	1,862	1,860	1,768	1,775
26-49	1,056	1,016 ^a	1,013 ^a	1,076	1,272	1,249	1,107	1,033 ^a	1,271
50 or Older	600	583	867 ^a	667	596	614	754 ^a	734	504
GENDER									
Male	1,011	1,089	1,211	1,125	1,225	1,153	1,144	1,257	1,207
Female	1,288	1,163 ^b	1,331	1,281	1,455	1,561	1,523	1,445	1,549
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,033	1,983 ^a	2,327	2,147	2,315	2,299	2,353	2,318	2,382
White	1,674	1,578	1,751	1,666	1,786	1,915	1,789	1,855	1,818
Black or African American	250	278	394	237	308	248	363	245	340
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	26	14	*	26	21	16	36	20
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	5	0	2	4	19	5	*	4
Asian	31	44	117	111	143	54	100	73	70
Two or More Races	59	52 ^a	51 ^a	45 ^b	50 ^a	43 ^b	80	108	130
Hispanic or Latino	266	269	215 ^b	259	366	415	314	384	374

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.37B Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
AGE GROUP									
18-25	2.0 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.9 ^b	2.4 ^a	2.5	2.3 ^a	2.7	2.9
26 or Older	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
26-49	1.1	1.0 ^a	1.0 ^a	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1 ^a	1.3
50 or Older	0.7	0.6	0.9 ^b	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7 ^a	0.7	0.5
GENDER									
Male	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Female	1.1	1.0 ^a	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
White	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Black or African American	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.3	2.4	1.3	*	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.5	*	0.4
Asian	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
Two or More Races	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.4 ^a	1.5 ^a	1.2 ^a	2.2	2.8	3.3
Hispanic or Latino	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.38A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1,088	1,040 ^a	1,122	1,135	1,290	1,312	1,120	1,399	1,319
18-25	395 ^b	372 ^b	393 ^b	415 ^b	508	434 ^b	433 ^b	571	616
18	112	77	94	76	105	101	93	109	121
19	92	66	57 ^a	79	79	76	60 ^a	95	105
20	38 ^b	48 ^a	54 ^a	67	99	78	37 ^b	70	108
21	42 ^a	43 ^a	38 ^b	60	51	43 ^a	76	65	90
22	27 ^a	32	47	20 ^b	48	33	55	54	60
23	23	30	51	47	51	51	29	72	41
24	31	38	29	24 ^a	43	25	33	71	60
25	31	38	24	43	33	27	50	36	30
26 or Older	693	668	729	721	782	878	687	827	704
26-29	106	83	44 ^b	119	100	98	99	115	131
30-34	117	81	105	73	85	158	91	131	114
35-39	58	121	48 ^a	102	87	126	79	77	114
40-44	61	62	86	93	126	135	100	107	60
45-49	103	118	115	55	105	80	123	76	77
50-54	151	51	62	136	56	43	62	136	47
55-59	42	50	60	112	53	120	62	67	65
60-64	29	35	47	2	57	59	17	46	25
65 or Older	25	66	160	29	114	60	54	72	71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.38B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Percentages, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
18-25	1.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.5	1.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.6	1.8
18	2.3	1.6 ^a	2.0	1.6 ^a	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.7
19	2.1	1.5 ^a	1.3 ^a	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5 ^a	2.2	2.7
20	1.0 ^b	1.2 ^a	1.2 ^a	1.5	2.3	1.8	0.8 ^b	1.7	2.6
21	1.1 ^a	1.1 ^a	0.9 ^b	1.4	1.2 ^a	1.0 ^a	1.8	1.6	2.1
22	0.7 ^a	0.8	1.1	0.5 ^b	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4
23	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.9
24	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6 ^a	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.4
25	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7
26 or Older	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
26-29	0.6	0.5	0.3 ^b	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
30-34	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
35-39	0.3	0.6	0.2 ^a	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
40-44	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
45-49	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
50-54	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
55-59	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
60-64	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
65 or Older	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.39A Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1,088	1,040 ^a	1,122	1,135	1,290	1,312	1,120	1,399	1,319
AGE GROUP									
18-25	395 ^b	372 ^b	393 ^b	415 ^b	508	434 ^b	433 ^b	571	616
26 or Older	693	668	729	721	782	878	687	827	704
26-49	446	465	399	443	502	596	491	506	496
50 or Older	247	203	329	278	279	283	196	321	208
GENDER									
Male	423	464	541	437	513	521	445	621	551
Female	665	575	581	698	777	791	676	778	768
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	917	922	978	959	1,045	1,038	941	1,164	1,107
White	680	651	686	629	746	786	609 ^a	939	783
Black or African American	181	188	224	179	192	179	210	136	185
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	16	13	*	18	11	18	15	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	1	0	2	3	*	5	*	7
Asian	12 ^a	33	24	97	61	20	71	38	97
Two or More Races	34	32	30	23	26	25	27	37	31
Hispanic or Latino	172	118 ^a	143	176	245	275	180	234	212

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.39B Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
AGE GROUP									
18-25	1.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.5	1.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.6	1.8
26 or Older	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
26-49	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
50 or Older	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
GENDER									
Male	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Female	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
White	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Black or African American	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6	1.4	1.2	*	1.4	0.9	1.5 ^a	1.2	0.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.5	*	0.7
Asian	0.1 ^a	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7
Two or More Races	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Hispanic or Latino	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.40A Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	10,196 ^b	10,508 ^b	11,018 ^b	10,888 ^b	12,248	11,824 ^b	12,160 ^a	12,263 ^a	13,211
AGE GROUP									
18-25	2,507 ^b	2,574 ^b	2,694 ^b	2,635 ^b	2,853 ^b	2,807 ^b	3,159 ^b	3,606	3,828
26 or Older	7,689 ^b	7,934 ^b	8,324 ^a	8,252 ^a	9,395	9,018	9,001	8,658	9,383
26-49	5,055 ^a	5,203	4,978 ^b	5,037 ^a	5,468	5,355	4,931 ^b	5,338	5,731
50 or Older	2,634 ^b	2,731 ^b	3,346	3,215	3,928	3,662	4,070	3,320	3,652
GENDER									
Male	4,287 ^b	4,056 ^b	4,373 ^b	4,521 ^b	5,118	4,820	4,730 ^a	5,092	5,403
Female	5,909 ^b	6,452 ^b	6,645 ^b	6,367 ^b	7,131	7,005 ^a	7,429	7,171	7,807
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,697 ^b	9,021 ^b	9,225 ^b	9,457 ^b	10,138	9,604 ^b	10,407	10,437	10,832
White	6,761 ^b	7,340 ^a	7,159 ^b	7,172 ^b	7,514	6,851 ^b	7,645	8,035	8,248
Black or African American	1,352	1,248 ^a	1,508	1,490	1,916	1,930	1,686	1,583	1,613
American Indian or Alaska Native	43 ^a	43 ^a	41 ^a	101	146	86	109	94	102
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	32	50	*	41	25	58	30	67
Asian	291	191 ^b	259 ^a	311	356	508	566	390	441
Two or More Races	201 ^a	168 ^b	208	260	165 ^b	204 ^b	343	305	361
Hispanic or Latino	1,498 ^b	1,487 ^b	1,793 ^a	1,431 ^b	2,110	2,220	1,752 ^b	1,826 ^b	2,379

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.40B Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	4.5 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.8 ^b	4.7 ^b	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4
AGE GROUP									
18-25	7.6 ^b	7.7 ^b	7.9 ^b	7.7 ^b	8.2 ^b	8.1 ^b	9.0 ^b	10.3	11.1
26 or Older	4.0 ^a	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5
26-49	5.1 ^a	5.2	5.1 ^a	5.1 ^a	5.6	5.5	5.0 ^b	5.4	5.8
50 or Older	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.3
GENDER									
Male	3.9 ^a	3.7 ^b	3.9 ^a	4.0 ^a	4.5	4.2	4.1 ^a	4.4	4.6
Female	5.1 ^b	5.5 ^a	5.6	5.3 ^b	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.5 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.7 ^b	4.8 ^a	5.1	4.8 ^a	5.1	5.1	5.3
White	4.4 ^b	4.7 ^a	4.6 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.8	4.4 ^b	4.9	5.1	5.2
Black or African American	5.2	4.7	5.7	5.6	7.1 ^a	6.9	6.0	5.5	5.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.5	4.0	3.9	7.8	11.3	6.9	8.6	7.4	7.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	4.3	7.5	*	4.2	3.2	6.3	5.0	6.2
Asian	3.0	1.9 ^a	2.5	2.8	3.1	4.2	4.5	2.9	3.3
Two or More Races	8.0	6.9	7.8	7.9	4.8 ^b	5.8 ^a	9.4	7.9	9.0
Hispanic or Latino	4.9	4.8 ^a	5.6	4.2 ^b	6.1	6.2	4.8 ^a	4.8 ^a	6.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.41A Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	23,103 ^b	23,743 ^b	22,901 ^b	23,314 ^b	23,243 ^b	23,567 ^b	23,511 ^b	25,312	25,209	25,505	25,018	26,023
AGE GROUP												
18-25	5,875 ^b	5,668 ^b	5,731 ^b	5,951 ^b	5,863 ^b	6,026 ^b	5,993 ^b	6,405 ^b	6,238 ^b	6,838 ^a	7,111	7,311
26 or Older	17,228 ^a	18,075	17,170 ^a	17,364 ^a	17,380 ^a	17,541	17,517	18,907	18,971	18,668	17,907	18,712
26-49	11,810	12,602	11,677	11,525	11,999	11,596	11,526	11,910	11,800	11,258 ^a	11,793	12,132
50 or Older	5,418 ^b	5,472 ^a	5,493 ^a	5,839	5,382 ^b	5,945	5,991	6,997	7,171	7,410	6,114	6,580
GENDER												
Male	8,292 ^b	9,057 ^a	8,531 ^b	8,551 ^b	8,526 ^b	9,000 ^a	9,096 ^a	9,982	9,377	9,436	9,516	10,067
Female	14,811 ^a	14,686 ^b	14,370 ^b	14,763 ^a	14,717 ^a	14,566 ^b	14,415 ^b	15,329	15,832	16,070	15,502	15,956
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	19,965 ^b	20,673 ^a	19,941 ^b	20,288 ^b	20,248 ^b	20,250 ^b	20,577 ^a	21,299	21,220	21,898	21,438	21,920
White	16,017 ^b	16,373	16,154 ^a	16,412	16,598	16,229 ^a	16,138 ^a	16,204 ^a	16,495	17,023	17,045	17,465
Black or African American	2,651	2,652	2,606	2,518	2,499	2,721	2,486	3,282 ^a	2,960	2,901	2,620	2,607
American Indian or Alaska Native	230	281	151	96 ^a	140	135	211	288	199	176	160	177
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	96	50	*	72	*	*	*	49	122	79	84
Asian	628 ^a	745	632 ^a	795	578 ^b	685	954	920	951	1,041	955	953
Two or More Races	355 ^b	526	349 ^b	366 ^b	361 ^b	400 ^a	584	436 ^b	565	636	579	634
Hispanic or Latino	3,138 ^b	3,070 ^b	2,960 ^b	3,026 ^b	2,996 ^b	3,317 ^b	2,933 ^b	4,013	3,989	3,607	3,580 ^a	4,102

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2007 are based on an adjusted SPD variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.41B Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.6
AGE GROUP												
18-25	18.1 ^b	17.3 ^b	17.5 ^b	18.1 ^b	17.5 ^b	17.7 ^b	17.5 ^b	18.5 ^b	17.9 ^b	19.6 ^b	20.4	21.1
26 or Older	9.3	9.6 ^a	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.9
26-49	11.8	12.5	11.7	11.5	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.1	11.5 ^a	12.0	12.2
50 or Older	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.9 ^a	5.6	5.9
GENDER												
Male	7.9	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8 ^a	8.1	8.1	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5
Female	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.3	12.6
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.6
White	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.4 ^a	10.4 ^a	10.4 ^a	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.1
Black or African American	10.7 ^a	10.5 ^a	10.3	9.8	9.5	10.2	9.3	12.1 ^b	10.7	10.3	9.2	9.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.9	25.6 ^a	13.7	10.2	12.8	12.6	16.3	22.2 ^a	16.0	13.8	12.6	12.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	11.6	7.8	*	9.8	*	*	*	6.4	13.3	13.2	7.7
Asian	6.9	8.0	6.6	8.1	5.8	6.6	8.5	7.9	7.9	8.2	7.1	7.2
Two or More Races	16.1	23.6 ^a	15.1	14.6	14.8	15.1	17.8	12.7	16.0	17.4	15.0	15.8
Hispanic or Latino	11.3	10.6	10.0	10.0	9.6	10.4	8.6 ^a	11.5	11.2	9.8	9.5	10.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2007 are based on an adjusted SPD variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.1C Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	676	695	689	694	725	731	557	611	583
AGE GROUP									
18-25	112	108	119	126	122	126	137	133	148
26 or Older	669	679	677	679	706	723	547	580	574
26-49	420	432	410	417	434	441	331	337	323
50 or Older	540	509	527	530	561	550	429	454	448
GENDER									
Male	422	430	467	452	434	467	357	381	384
Female	518	521	507	513	537	544	430	442	443
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	632	647	640	641	660	667	520	570	542
White	655	671	657	650	679	678	505	547	559
Black or African American	249	254	254	232	291	283	223	220	206
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	30	35	68	59	57	47	40	49
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	29	52	18	46
Asian	147	139	156	169	182	182	140	144	139
Two or More Races	89	91	83	105	74	112	80	101	85
Hispanic or Latino	242	232	245	259	271	297	208	203	238

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.1D Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.25	0.24
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.38	0.43
26 or Older	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.27	0.28	0.27
26-49	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.34	0.34	0.33
50 or Older	0.59	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.52	0.40	0.42	0.40
GENDER									
Male	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.31	0.33	0.33
Female	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.28	0.26
White	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.29	0.31	0.30
Black or African American	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.75	0.93	0.86	0.67	0.66	0.63
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.05	2.95	3.08	3.89	3.80	3.64	2.82	2.92	2.78
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	3.68	4.95	3.04	3.96
Asian	1.37	1.28	1.43	1.38	1.36	1.31	1.04	0.99	1.02
Two or More Races	3.25	2.97	2.80	2.78	2.18	2.73	1.88	2.27	1.85
Hispanic or Latino	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.78	0.83	0.57	0.54	0.62

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS]) for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.1P Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1525	0.7399	0.6107	0.2177	0.3948	0.6044	0.6853	0.2644	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.4970	
26 or Older	0.8944	0.2381	0.3233	0.9440	0.0765	0.1376	0.6590	0.3111	
26-49	0.5073	0.3528	0.7974	0.1632	0.8151	0.4309	0.1432	0.6362	
50 or Older	0.5803	0.9928	0.3876	0.4478	0.0742	0.2584	0.1115	0.3113	
GENDER									
Male	0.0714	0.5504	0.5752	0.5309	0.4736	0.7659	0.3789	0.6634	
Female	0.7192	0.9370	0.2521	0.2560	0.6052	0.3505	0.8318	0.2663	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0702	0.6198	0.6241	0.6103	0.5370	0.9790	0.6642	0.5256	
White	0.0010	0.1601	0.0855	0.0831	0.2332	0.2679	0.1018	0.2005	
Black or African American	0.0334	0.2843	0.0181	0.0590	0.0003	0.0249	0.0452	0.3060	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1827	0.4925	0.1926	0.3094	0.2439	0.4872	0.6898	0.6927	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	0.6785	0.3651	0.7048	
Asian	0.4991	0.6540	0.3591	0.5494	0.2984	0.9043	0.5030	0.9657	
Two or More Races	0.9880	0.1849	0.1857	0.8507	0.0456	0.6125	0.8048	0.3182	
Hispanic or Latino	0.7782	0.9428	0.5853	0.0242	0.5782	0.2733	0.9163	0.1348	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS]) for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.2C Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	676	695	689	694	725	731	557	611	583
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	333	301	282	275	271	284	239	244	253
Midwest	268	277	276	271	274	280	244	265	248
South	428	422	442	404	462	476	358	376	360
West	318	354	361	405	379	395	280	297	321
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	600	631	592	605	660	677	494	547	548
Small Metro	434	448	483	451	480	452	380	363	402
Nonmetro	303	291	294	292	315	323	318	253	270
Urbanized	191	186	178	203	191	230	217	186	155
Less Urbanized	226	206	213	206	226	220	228	176	223
Completely Rural	80	85	135	68	108	90	99	103	87
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	279	274	319	333	365	347	298	283	293
100-199%	359	352	364	339	367	364	309	303	328
200% or More	625	639	599	606	610	670	444	520	515
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	267	236
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	304	337
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	365	377
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	349	370
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	602	609	580	585	594	657	461	516	510
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	265	255	310	296	299	329	313	291	308
Other ⁶	416	416	454	415	482	466	379	366	390
No Coverage	293	283	310	317	333	302	211	186	198

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.2D Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.25	0.24
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.80	0.72	0.67	0.64	0.63	0.66	0.55	0.56	0.58
Midwest	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.48	0.52	0.48
South	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.47	0.53	0.54	0.40	0.41	0.39
West	0.61	0.68	0.68	0.75	0.69	0.71	0.50	0.52	0.56
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.32	0.34	0.34
Small Metro	0.55	0.53	0.58	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.44	0.41	0.42
Nonmetro	0.73	0.70	0.75	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.65	0.63	0.61
Urbanized	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.31	0.96	1.13	0.92	1.05	0.86
Less Urbanized	1.12	1.01	1.03	0.87	1.16	1.19	0.99	0.78	0.90
Completely Rural	1.82	2.22	3.20	1.82	2.32	2.00	1.97	2.00	1.80
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.96	0.82	0.90	0.85	0.82	0.82	0.64	0.65	0.69
100-199%	0.77	0.73	0.68	0.64	0.69	0.68	0.56	0.57	0.56
200% or More	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.27	0.29	0.28
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.70	0.69
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.45	0.48
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.43	0.43
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.42	0.43
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.26	0.29	0.27
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	1.20	1.06	1.19	1.07	1.11	1.09	0.85	0.73	0.71
Other ⁶	0.74	0.70	0.76	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.56	0.52	0.51
No Coverage	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.63	0.64	0.74

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.2P Any Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1525	0.7399	0.6107	0.2177	0.3948	0.6044	0.6853	0.2644	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.4431	0.9392	0.5322	0.0436	0.8945	0.7543	0.5494	0.5751	
Midwest	0.1745	0.1534	0.0643	0.4252	0.2799	0.0901	0.0881	0.4703	
South	0.0749	0.3870	0.2889	0.6674	0.3973	0.9722	0.4771	0.7046	
West	0.0145	0.5220	0.1088	0.4407	0.9437	0.9398	0.4716	0.0774	
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.3509	0.7835	0.6686	0.1097	0.5055	0.2966	0.4263	0.5273	
Small Metro	0.3507	0.3868	0.6088	0.8116	0.4871	0.5005	0.5082	0.3905	
Nonmetro	0.5303	0.7283	0.8222	0.8728	0.8864	0.9378	0.1124	0.5954	
Urbanized	0.4121	0.6865	0.8766	0.1137	0.4920	0.2820	0.0229	0.2049	
Less Urbanized	0.1527	1.0000	0.8463	0.4664	0.6242	0.6442	0.9085	0.0633	
Completely Rural	1.0000	0.8697	0.3922	0.1799	0.7375	0.5127	0.4550	0.8373	
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.5481	0.5670	0.8794	0.2515	0.0337	0.1351	0.2070	0.9228	
100-199%	0.8543	0.1000	0.1523	0.1463	0.9606	0.3218	0.6738	0.0082	
200% or More	0.5538	0.2346	0.5538	0.2408	0.7574	0.5532	0.3229	0.9294	
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.8105	
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.4877	
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.9291	
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.2019	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.1022	0.6845	0.5487	0.0116	0.2273	0.9679	0.1039	0.1807	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.7318	0.1970	0.6878	0.7409	0.0853	0.1066	0.1981	0.2523	
Other ⁶	0.5162	0.7737	0.0821	0.2719	0.0009	0.1147	0.0067	0.7883	
No Coverage	0.0069	0.5285	0.6391	0.1740	0.0189	0.4067	0.3060	0.5950	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.3C Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	308	322	362	325	341	380	287	288	297
AGE GROUP									
18-25	54	51	59	59	59	61	74	74	82
26 or Older	302	317	355	320	334	374	279	278	283
26-49	208	219	224	213	228	244	180	179	177
50 or Older	224	218	263	224	254	275	208	214	219
GENDER									
Male	185	184	220	190	211	260	184	170	169
Female	248	265	267	261	258	268	213	225	237
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	288	310	330	309	300	342	265	273	264
White	280	296	296	284	284	314	236	243	256
Black or African American	78	89	98	84	104	102	86	84	85
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	13	28	45	35	19	16	24	16
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	*	*	*	7	5	11	5	12
Asian	68	44	60	60	59	103	55	50	40
Two or More Races	32	40	69	36	26	49	54	58	40
Hispanic or Latino	100	103	126	99	155	144	110	97	147

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.3D Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.24
26 or Older	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.13
26-49	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.18
50 or Older	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.20
GENDER									
Male	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.14
Female	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.19
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.13
White	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.16
Black or African American	0.30	0.32	0.36	0.31	0.37	0.36	0.29	0.29	0.29
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.89	1.21	2.51	3.34	2.52	1.51	1.10	1.85	1.12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.58	*	*	*	0.76	0.72	1.20	0.89	1.06
Asian	0.68	0.43	0.59	0.52	0.50	0.84	0.43	0.38	0.30
Two or More Races	1.25	1.58	2.47	1.08	0.79	1.33	1.39	1.43	0.97
Hispanic or Latino	0.33	0.33	0.39	0.29	0.44	0.40	0.30	0.26	0.38

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.3P Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0038	0.0035	0.4060	0.0504	0.3783	0.9258	0.3802	0.2042	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0077	
26 or Older	0.1950	0.3080	0.5577	0.7207	0.6505	0.2705	1.0000	0.5507	
26-49	0.0439	0.1245	0.6825	0.3288	0.6013	0.9537	0.0977	0.1474	
50 or Older	0.4890	0.5068	0.5160	0.9810	0.4212	0.1694	0.1803	0.7214	
GENDER									
Male	0.0730	0.0429	0.9253	0.4569	0.5096	0.1277	0.8085	0.6840	
Female	0.0213	0.0298	0.3193	0.0535	0.0962	0.1445	0.1802	0.1893	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0160	0.0085	0.4783	0.2214	0.0824	0.7994	0.3698	0.4536	
White	0.0198	0.0051	0.0735	0.1858	0.0274	0.5474	0.1167	0.3156	
Black or African American	0.2239	0.4493	0.0844	0.5154	0.4496	0.6566	0.8695	0.7192	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1892	0.9703	0.2430	0.1660	0.1854	0.6236	0.5794	0.5123	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5271	*	*	*	0.9108	0.6012	0.5443	0.9417	
Asian	0.3857	0.9274	0.3313	0.5996	0.4809	0.1403	0.1310	0.8400	
Two or More Races	0.1071	0.9838	0.9761	0.0483	0.0089	0.7999	0.3971	0.2680	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0410	0.1548	0.5050	0.0221	0.1734	0.7946	0.8433	0.1496	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.4C Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	308	322	362	325	341	380	287	288	297
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	132	123	131	126	136	132	116	121	130
Midwest	124	133	153	127	119	149	133	121	116
South	185	209	213	188	227	256	168	183	180
West	164	151	187	184	174	196	147	144	165
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	238	260	268	240	267	306	224	228	232
Small Metro	177	175	181	188	210	196	167	152	191
Nonmetro	107	112	162	124	121	145	111	119	95
Urbanized	75	67	104	82	63	111	70	86	61
Less Urbanized	71	79	92	83	96	96	83	78	74
Completely Rural	26	45	84	28	44	44	35	48	25
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	112	142	165	182	185	169	139	142	136
100-199%	156	140	158	148	163	160	143	128	155
200% or More	241	256	262	231	243	304	209	220	219
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	109	104
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	124	150
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	184	183
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	157	148
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	246	215	254	217	209	273	196	216	229
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	123	134	153	159	160	143	139	141	154
Other ⁶	157	184	184	160	231	225	168	175	161
No Coverage	119	123	148	143	162	155	99	92	94

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.4D Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.32	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.30
Midwest	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.23
South	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.19	0.20	0.20
West	0.32	0.29	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.26	0.25	0.29
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16
Small Metro	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.25
Nonmetro	0.31	0.33	0.47	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.29	0.35	0.25
Urbanized	0.53	0.45	0.74	0.62	0.42	0.69	0.41	0.61	0.39
Less Urbanized	0.41	0.48	0.55	0.45	0.54	0.57	0.45	0.47	0.39
Completely Rural	0.73	1.31	2.43	0.82	1.12	1.11	0.84	1.09	0.66
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.46	0.36	0.37	0.37
100-199%	0.37	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.30
200% or More	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.13
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.31	0.31
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.20	0.24
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.24	0.23
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.21	0.19
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.13
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.65	0.66	0.57	0.44	0.41	0.41
Other ⁶	0.30	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.38	0.37	0.27	0.26	0.23
No Coverage	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.33	0.35	0.39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.4P Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0038	0.0035	0.4060	0.0504	0.3783	0.9258	0.3802	0.2042	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.7088	0.1986	0.7441	0.1087	0.3699	0.6373	0.9407	0.7680	
Midwest	0.3571	0.9325	0.4963	0.7797	0.2608	0.6652	0.5139	0.6318	
South	0.0230	0.0335	0.2390	0.1133	0.9516	0.3759	0.5857	0.7045	
West	0.0612	0.0286	0.5870	0.6546	0.8150	0.2166	0.1454	0.2007	
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.1372	0.0635	0.4387	0.0084	0.5073	0.7411	0.3886	0.3220	
Small Metro	0.0582	0.0083	0.3543	0.6041	0.7511	0.2694	0.3812	0.1284	
Nonmetro	0.0278	0.8480	0.5787	0.5230	0.5008	0.0291	0.3683	0.3298	
Urbanized	0.8662	0.4937	0.4263	0.2853	0.2176	0.0718	0.2821	0.0535	
Less Urbanized	0.0126	0.8290	0.4483	0.9031	0.8905	0.2740	0.9363	0.6850	
Completely Rural	0.2202	0.2450	0.2477	0.9067	0.6161	0.5810	0.4571	0.9789	
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.1428	0.7217	0.6421	0.1661	0.3696	0.0941	0.5190	0.9005	
100-199%	0.1847	0.0174	0.0505	0.0235	0.3532	0.3245	0.2647	0.0017	
200% or More	0.2691	0.1434	0.8276	0.0390	0.1655	0.7081	0.3657	0.8489	
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.9291	
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.3096	
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.2694	
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.8256	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.0865	0.0024	0.7117	0.0014	0.0040	0.3824	0.0774	0.6406	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.6857	0.4517	0.8976	0.4169	0.6576	0.8161	0.8506	0.1307	
Other ⁶	0.9142	0.8815	0.0803	0.7151	0.0222	0.0702	0.0285	0.0698	
No Coverage	0.2172	0.0967	0.2508	0.4845	0.3796	0.5255	0.5250	0.0828	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.5C Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	618	623	623	609	660	647	503	527	522
AGE GROUP									
18-25	101	99	105	115	113	113	122	125	126
26 or Older	611	608	613	600	639	639	493	503	515
26-49	375	377	369	363	373	392	286	294	284
50 or Older	500	472	474	482	516	499	399	399	413
GENDER									
Male	390	398	421	411	391	402	327	345	347
Female	477	458	457	462	492	490	379	378	387
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	575	583	579	564	614	582	460	486	492
White	570	579	575	560	607	578	444	474	480
Black or African American	230	230	229	216	256	252	204	192	183
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	27	20	52	46	53	39	32	45
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	29	*	18	45
Asian	133	133	144	157	170	156	132	127	133
Two or More Races	83	82	45	99	68	102	61	82	74
Hispanic or Latino	231	221	223	247	235	260	189	179	201

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.5D Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.22	0.21
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.36
26 or Older	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.24	0.25
26-49	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.29	0.30	0.29
50 or Older	0.54	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.37	0.37	0.37
GENDER									
Male	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.29
Female	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.31
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.23	0.24	0.24
White	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.26	0.27	0.27
Black or African American	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.70	0.84	0.78	0.64	0.59	0.58
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.02	2.65	1.94	3.25	3.15	3.62	2.50	2.37	2.61
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	3.61	*	2.98	3.87
Asian	1.25	1.24	1.29	1.32	1.29	1.15	0.99	0.85	0.98
Two or More Races	3.05	2.81	1.75	2.66	1.99	2.61	1.57	1.93	1.67
Hispanic or Latino	0.76	0.71	0.70	0.73	0.68	0.73	0.51	0.47	0.52

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.5P Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.9602	0.2287	0.9318	0.7498	0.1574	0.5243	0.9539	0.5901	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0028	0.0010	0.0000	0.0035	0.1348	0.0397	0.0676	0.3565	
26 or Older	0.6013	0.0632	0.4466	0.7856	0.0850	0.2984	0.6206	0.4170	
26-49	0.6699	0.0481	0.9708	0.3128	0.5541	0.3544	0.5034	0.6993	
50 or Older	0.7881	0.7537	0.5498	0.4129	0.1253	0.6235	0.3095	0.1834	
GENDER									
Male	0.2669	0.7596	0.5038	0.7345	0.6507	0.2183	0.2775	0.7873	
Female	0.3785	0.1688	0.4875	0.8818	0.1334	0.0601	0.2898	0.6232	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4542	0.3895	0.8845	0.9265	0.1211	0.8619	0.9814	0.7619	
White	0.0165	0.9963	0.3726	0.2255	0.9177	0.3700	0.3417	0.3966	
Black or African American	0.0050	0.1389	0.0803	0.0187	0.0003	0.0075	0.0356	0.1807	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3633	0.4644	0.0082	0.9957	0.6534	0.6124	0.8488	0.4006	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	0.7664	*	0.7203	
Asian	0.7503	0.6638	0.5495	0.6653	0.4018	0.4615	0.8829	0.9048	
Two or More Races	0.4524	0.1600	0.0712	0.4755	0.3451	0.5008	0.7119	0.6732	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1530	0.4597	0.8441	0.2140	0.7729	0.2695	0.9914	0.4558	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.6C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	570	561	554	573	578	605	646	603	616	594	653	674	541	552	557
AGE GROUP															
18-25	78	89	85	88	93	90	92	90	93	101	102	110	118	107	117
26 or Older	560	557	551	559	571	596	636	592	610	584	644	667	520	539	545
26-49	361	354	338	338	373	348	340	359	361	356	374	389	274	285	282
50 or Older	424	425	423	449	421	473	523	489	506	471	523	544	447	439	459
GENDER															
Male	318	319	327	344	335	361	374	366	379	364	384	427	332	324	328
Female	474	448	443	435	452	448	503	466	480	456	518	509	424	426	423
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	554	527	552	541	550	568	616	563	584	565	614	628	517	522	513
White	555	580	559	555	575	584	658	620	606	619	676	677	542	549	548
Black or African American	153	169	175	178	171	144	204	181	195	167	199	196	176	158	163
American Indian or Alaska Native	40	32	35	37	25	29	32	*	29	55	45	37	30	37	35
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	*	9	18	10	27	12	22
Asian	124	94	83	67	102	73	96	71	113	136	92	131	122	104	92
Two or More Races	60	65	52	59	93	56	96	72	98	87	58	96	67	69	60
Hispanic or Latino	153	163	156	170	161	185	167	190	193	195	187	243	168	166	212

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.6D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.23
AGE GROUP															
18-25	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.34
26 or Older	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.25	0.26	0.26
26-49	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.28	0.29	0.29
50 or Older	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.53	0.48	0.53	0.57	0.52	0.52	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.42	0.40	0.42
GENDER															
Male	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.29	0.28	0.28
Female	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.34	0.34	0.34
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.25
White	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.31
Black or African American	0.59	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.73	0.63	0.68	0.59	0.69	0.65	0.58	0.52	0.53
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.12	3.02	2.96	3.05	2.52	2.62	3.11	*	2.65	3.64	3.23	2.69	2.12	2.54	2.35
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.49	*	*	*	2.99	*	*	*	*	1.09	1.89	1.26	2.92	2.02	2.00
Asian	1.47	1.02	0.92	0.74	1.07	0.77	0.94	0.71	1.05	1.15	0.77	1.04	0.94	0.75	0.66
Two or More Races	2.65	2.74	2.29	2.42	3.62	2.25	3.42	2.57	3.21	2.44	1.79	2.41	1.69	1.68	1.42
Hispanic or Latino	0.61	0.64	0.58	0.62	0.56	0.63	0.55	0.62	0.61	0.58	0.54	0.69	0.46	0.44	0.55

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.6P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0001	0.0005	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0028	0.0128	0.0047	0.0826	0.0297	0.6536	0.4926	0.1634	0.5233	
AGE GROUP															
18-25	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0011	0.0359	0.1499	0.0447	0.0069	
26 or Older	0.0025	0.0069	0.0002	0.0007	0.0008	0.0485	0.0792	0.0334	0.3638	0.1232	0.3786	0.3201	0.0573	0.9233	
26-49	0.0586	0.0626	0.0231	0.0010	0.0044	0.0225	0.0040	0.1025	0.2903	0.2846	0.6509	0.8203	0.8083	0.9168	
50 or Older	0.0039	0.0142	0.0006	0.0334	0.0147	0.2821	0.6776	0.1033	0.6130	0.2156	0.1849	0.3099	0.0172	0.9487	
GENDER															
Male	0.0045	0.0009	0.0058	0.0173	0.0206	0.1110	0.2195	0.1365	0.3548	0.9711	0.5023	0.6318	0.1038	0.3954	
Female	0.0028	0.0445	0.0001	0.0005	0.0002	0.0063	0.0216	0.0116	0.1388	0.0043	0.9798	0.6242	0.5933	0.1384	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.0155	0.0030	0.0492	0.0462	0.3719	0.6230	0.1399	0.5989	
White	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006	0.0007	0.0003	0.0024	0.0112	0.9115	0.7288	0.5595	0.3866	
Black or African American	0.9039	0.8313	0.8777	0.5060	0.2346	0.0349	0.7224	0.4796	0.5552	0.3622	0.0330	0.5331	0.2118	0.6521	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5172	0.4996	0.5044	0.9543	0.3426	0.3144	0.6174	*	0.6345	0.7895	0.9532	0.8810	0.7434	0.8912	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5227	*	*	*	0.6782	*	*	*	*	0.1790	0.9418	0.5637	0.2610	0.7224	
Asian	0.0419	0.8709	0.7864	0.3058	0.6523	0.2973	0.6462	0.1305	0.8659	0.2795	0.5002	0.2779	0.1458	0.9802	
Two or More Races	0.7486	0.5543	0.9496	0.6662	0.1268	0.9541	0.3746	0.2270	0.4687	0.8491	0.5371	0.1011	0.3383	0.4090	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6861	0.4452	0.1821	0.4239	0.0722	0.1686	0.0336	0.1620	0.4695	0.1273	0.0763	0.7946	0.7777	0.5877	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates used in the comparisons may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.7C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	570	561	554	573	578	605	646	603	616	594	653	674	541	552	557
GEOGRAPHIC REGION															
Northeast	247	254	250	251	227	266	293	247	267	262	250	285	248	244	245
Midwest	241	215	217	231	223	233	240	246	233	237	244	293	240	249	251
South	355	341	341	350	378	397	392	407	389	384	418	421	352	332	321
West	277	299	285	280	296	313	354	308	355	299	362	347	261	279	291
COUNTY TYPE¹															
Large Metro	470	479	468	470	501	498	588	533	538	512	551	608	479	469	518
Small Metro	338	413	346	355	322	399	401	394	395	396	428	439	354	354	368
Nonmetro	224	234	237	230	257	267	263	232	258	235	273	275	241	205	224
Urbanized	181	157	160	140	158	172	164	139	174	143	185	206	172	148	136
Less Urbanized	157	177	154	170	195	197	202	178	169	192	191	183	173	141	182
Completely Rural	55	81	80	77	93	65	61	88	106	44	80	76	82	87	73
POVERTY LEVEL²															
Less Than 100%	199	214	215	246	192	232	230	202	247	250	281	286	243	211	228
100-199%	255	276	248	234	251	277	326	284	307	266	308	293	257	248	284
200% or More	540	542	512	508	542	561	613	585	581	587	615	645	480	528	497
EDUCATION															
< High School	nc	178	187												
High School Graduate	nc	280	284												
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	337	347												
College Graduate	nc	367	375												
HEALTH INSURANCE³															
Private	502	556	509	496	532	541	633	546	563	563	596	628	488	497	503
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	192	217	217	257	209	263	237	236	260	245	256	277	262	234	276
Other ⁵	--	334	329	352	325	367	425	388	394	362	430	455	378	360	373
No Coverage	188	165	146	158	167	180	180	187	210	196	215	229	150	109	109

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2002 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.7D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.23
GEOGRAPHIC REGION															
Northeast	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.55	0.64	0.70	0.59	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.66	0.57	0.56	0.56
Midwest	0.51	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.58	0.47	0.49	0.49
South	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.40	0.37	0.35
West	0.59	0.63	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.68	0.59	0.67	0.56	0.66	0.63	0.47	0.49	0.51
COUNTY TYPE¹															
Large Metro	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.37	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.31	0.31	0.33
Small Metro	0.47	0.51	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.44	0.51	0.52	0.41	0.41	0.42
Nonmetro	0.62	0.59	0.68	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.59	0.69	0.57	0.65	0.70	0.53	0.55	0.50
Urbanized	1.13	0.94	1.00	0.95	1.09	1.08	1.09	0.85	1.04	0.92	1.04	1.12	0.82	0.81	0.68
Less Urbanized	0.87	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.86	0.94	1.05	0.86	0.88	0.83	0.93	1.03	0.80	0.80	0.77
Completely Rural	1.37	2.03	2.48	1.60	2.09	1.44	1.69	2.18	2.75	1.30	1.84	1.71	1.84	1.76	1.61
POVERTY LEVEL²															
Less Than 100%	0.87	0.83	0.81	0.87	0.70	0.83	0.82	0.66	0.75	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.60	0.53	0.57
100-199%	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.53	0.56	0.64	0.72	0.61	0.60	0.54	0.61	0.57	0.50	0.48	0.51
200% or More	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.27	0.29	0.28
EDUCATION															
< High School	nc	0.50	0.55												
High School Graduate	nc	0.42	0.42												
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	0.41	0.40												
College Graduate	nc	0.44	0.43												
HEALTH INSURANCE³															
Private	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.27
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	1.08	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.11	1.20	1.16	1.07	1.05	0.93	1.05	0.99	0.75	0.62	0.69
Other ⁵	--	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.63	0.70	0.74	0.67	0.66	0.60	0.66	0.69	0.56	0.51	0.51
No Coverage	0.63	0.51	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.55	0.57	0.47	0.42	0.45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2002 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.7P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0001	0.0005	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0028	0.0128	0.0047	0.0826	0.0297	0.6536	0.4926	0.1634	0.5233	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION															
Northeast	0.0066	0.0045	0.0007	0.0106	0.0010	0.1977	0.0129	0.0002	0.1700	0.0177	0.0275	0.5820	0.6554	0.5344	
Midwest	0.0000	0.0007	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0014	0.0033	0.0040	0.0266	0.1845	0.5999	0.6662	0.0316	
South	0.0492	0.4477	0.0203	0.1932	0.0920	0.3488	0.1336	0.9627	0.3076	0.5122	0.0739	0.8003	0.1837	0.8283	
West	0.3728	0.3267	0.9503	0.1534	0.6287	0.5994	0.1850	0.8873	0.3008	0.7854	0.1723	0.0676	0.0655	0.1751	
COUNTY TYPE¹															
Large Metro	0.0118	0.0085	0.0002	0.0002	0.0005	0.0020	0.0707	0.0070	0.0866	0.0112	0.7465	0.6388	0.7346	0.7205	
Small Metro	0.0155	0.0390	0.0532	0.0890	0.0032	0.1962	0.1221	0.2531	0.4646	0.8076	0.6211	0.8109	0.2507	0.9711	
Nonmetro	0.0337	0.3545	0.0544	0.4780	0.9541	0.6543	0.4914	0.7023	0.9882	0.6997	0.2317	0.6279	0.0863	0.2469	
Urbanized	0.3201	0.8918	0.8761	0.6932	0.4701	0.0527	0.3145	0.4067	0.2966	0.8554	0.0416	0.3760	0.0897	0.4885	
Less Urbanized	0.0059	0.2980	0.0116	0.3485	0.5692	0.7620	0.2152	0.9933	0.2282	0.9571	0.9442	0.9221	0.4814	0.0331	
Completely Rural	0.0115	0.5849	0.7664	0.5257	0.9175	0.1182	0.1897	0.6960	0.6168	0.1052	0.9786	0.6938	0.5466	0.8807	
POVERTY LEVEL²															
Less Than 100%	0.4614	0.8460	0.1879	0.2719	0.0113	0.4289	0.5392	0.6931	0.9471	0.8304	0.9750	0.1996	0.2892	0.0415	
100-199%	0.0094	0.0375	0.0062	0.0008	0.0039	0.0719	0.3406	0.0316	0.1945	0.1895	0.4253	0.2014	0.5596	0.0352	
200% or More	0.0015	0.0063	0.0000	0.0006	0.0163	0.0091	0.0542	0.0655	0.2151	0.0745	0.3708	0.3405	0.3991	0.2348	
EDUCATION															
< High School	nc	0.1479													
High School Graduate	nc	0.4594													
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	0.5937													
College Graduate	nc	0.9306													
HEALTH INSURANCE³															
Private	0.0152	0.0403	0.0013	0.0000	0.0060	0.0048	0.1792	0.0119	0.4570	0.0942	0.4119	0.2928	0.8551	0.3841	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.1414	0.2289	0.1201	0.0032	0.6724	0.0406	0.4993	0.0539	0.6384	0.3352	0.8050	0.0991	0.0907	0.0107	
Other ⁵	--	0.0233	0.0050	0.1573	0.0382	0.9365	0.7763	0.2855	0.9773	0.7007	0.0857	0.3648	0.0000	0.3458	
No Coverage	0.0198	0.0756	0.2045	0.0154	0.1894	0.1813	0.0568	0.0520	0.0516	0.1566	0.0004	0.0021	0.0063	0.1713	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates used in the comparisons may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2002 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.8C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	507	467	510	452	490	558	423	429	455
AGE GROUP									
18-25	70	70	73	81	87	86	91	85	99
26 or Older	499	460	504	444	481	558	412	422	437
26-49	295	312	305	280	304	327	233	245	242
50 or Older	414	338	382	348	369	439	333	329	344
GENDER									
Male	253	290	292	272	253	336	245	246	247
Female	428	365	404	372	409	448	337	342	365
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	491	443	474	445	466	532	414	411	405
White	464	428	439	420	424	500	359	371	385
Black or African American	131	110	132	121	155	155	135	117	105
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	61	62	73	62	*	108	77	65
Two or More Races	*	67	*	*	42	81	57	71	49
Hispanic or Latino	115	131	176	124	150	210	140	119	169

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.8D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.93	0.86	0.89	0.82	0.82	0.91	0.72	0.72	0.75
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.98	0.96	0.98	1.05	0.91	0.94
26 or Older	1.09	1.00	1.03	0.97	0.96	1.07	0.81	0.84	0.87
26-49	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.15	0.83	0.89	0.87
50 or Older	2.26	1.92	1.93	1.75	1.67	1.95	1.48	1.54	1.57
GENDER									
Male	1.41	1.43	1.44	1.37	1.25	1.59	1.14	1.15	1.15
Female	1.19	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.14	0.90	0.93	0.94
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.00	0.92	0.94	0.87	0.88	0.98	0.78	0.77	0.80
White	1.09	1.01	1.05	1.00	0.97	1.10	0.85	0.84	0.89
Black or African American	2.46	2.32	2.39	2.41	2.61	2.71	2.32	2.15	2.09
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	4.31	4.03	4.33	3.58	*	4.72	4.03	3.44
Two or More Races	*	5.81	*	*	4.81	5.73	4.14	4.49	3.73
Hispanic or Latino	2.11	2.19	2.88	2.33	2.26	2.62	1.97	1.84	2.27

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

**Table 10.8P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015**

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0764	0.0119	0.5419	0.0408	0.0621	0.1638	0.1284	1.0000	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0003	0.0226	0.0546	0.1005	0.6299	0.7673	0.2729	0.0147	
26 or Older	0.1842	0.0186	0.6322	0.0557	0.0519	0.1852	0.0853	0.5562	
26-49	0.2193	0.0988	0.8819	0.1620	0.4323	0.7833	0.3564	0.8855	
50 or Older	0.5661	0.1116	0.5044	0.1796	0.0578	0.1373	0.1504	0.4812	
GENDER									
Male	0.6579	0.4710	0.9673	0.8523	0.6310	0.0435	0.0117	0.1488	
Female	0.0345	0.0001	0.5914	0.0069	0.0483	0.9639	0.9599	0.2821	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2445	0.0169	0.2685	0.0481	0.0937	0.2539	0.1765	0.8570	
White	0.2717	0.0101	0.2733	0.0375	0.0661	0.5242	0.4207	0.5615	
Black or African American	0.8563	0.3722	0.9397	0.9211	0.1518	0.4843	0.3364	0.4863	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	*	0.4963	0.5703	0.8414	0.2987	*	0.0534	0.9362	
Two or More Races	*	0.1031	*	*	0.6288	0.1000	0.1201	0.1355	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0084	0.1449	0.5808	0.1360	0.3112	0.3753	0.5533	0.8780	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.9C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	507	467	510	452	490	558	423	429	455
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	235	193	205	200	191	218	179	179	184
Midwest	194	194	195	194	192	236	189	202	190
South	302	306	318	286	324	370	285	254	264
West	246	236	281	230	242	288	198	210	255
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	382	368	383	345	345	437	328	324	345
Small Metro	279	268	285	260	292	303	234	240	278
Nonmetro	202	154	186	166	185	234	184	154	168
Urbanized	120	95	105	101	104	175	118	106	94
Less Urbanized	158	111	128	125	131	153	138	106	137
Completely Rural	46	50	*	30	*	*	64	65	51
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	171	162	208	200	223	243	202	175	171
100-199%	241	215	231	208	219	228	203	181	214
200% or More	406	386	378	359	364	452	316	346	336
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	131	132
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	190	216
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	251	258
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	229	239
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	427	365	375	357	355	413	313	330	337
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	165	172	220	198	205	243	221	192	208
Other ⁶	313	263	291	262	284	334	263	258	243
No Coverage	153	149	175	150	169	202	116	90	88

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.9D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.93	0.86	0.89	0.82	0.82	0.91	0.72	0.72	0.75
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	2.22	1.85	2.00	2.07	1.84	1.98	1.66	1.68	1.68
Midwest	1.54	1.57	1.57	1.49	1.54	1.72	1.41	1.41	1.51
South	1.64	1.58	1.62	1.44	1.44	1.65	1.23	1.19	1.17
West	2.04	1.91	1.98	1.78	1.76	2.01	1.49	1.49	1.59
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	1.34	1.24	1.28	1.23	1.14	1.26	1.02	1.01	1.03
Small Metro	1.64	1.55	1.56	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.23	1.21	1.34
Nonmetro	2.18	1.98	2.12	1.91	1.97	2.45	1.55	1.80	1.70
Urbanized	3.32	3.20	2.93	2.70	2.79	3.80	2.49	2.31	2.54
Less Urbanized	3.27	2.71	3.00	2.85	2.66	3.61	2.27	3.14	2.45
Completely Rural	5.67	5.75	*	5.84	*	*	5.45	5.02	5.36
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	2.03	1.80	2.08	1.83	1.77	1.83	1.57	1.49	1.49
100-199%	2.00	1.77	1.79	1.66	1.86	1.82	1.47	1.45	1.47
200% or More	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.24	0.99	0.98	0.98
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.90	2.04
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.41	1.49
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.14	1.21
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	1.41	1.33
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	1.27	1.17	1.17	1.11	1.15	1.17	0.95	0.95	0.96
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	2.40	2.15	2.54	2.24	2.27	2.11	1.67	1.58	1.53
Other ⁶	2.59	2.33	2.17	2.07	1.82	2.24	1.66	1.59	1.78
No Coverage	1.65	1.63	1.80	1.61	1.70	2.04	1.52	1.57	1.62

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.9P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0764	0.0119	0.5419	0.0408	0.0621	0.1638	0.1284	1.0000	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.1128	0.0093	0.3548	0.9397	0.2820	0.4739	0.4441	0.7951	
Midwest	0.0045	0.0128	0.0153	0.0281	0.1589	0.9653	0.5070	0.5143	
South	0.8307	0.4512	0.8566	0.1960	0.6467	0.3177	0.1142	0.6332	
West	0.9618	0.7881	0.1731	0.3705	0.2016	0.4392	0.3534	0.4590	
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.0616	0.0559	0.6689	0.0621	0.0465	0.4417	0.2977	0.9376	
Small Metro	0.6737	0.3497	0.6038	0.8582	0.8342	0.3181	0.4148	0.6217	
Nonmetro	0.6503	0.1004	0.9574	0.0758	0.3925	0.4442	0.3833	0.3547	
Urbanized	0.1664	0.3685	0.0672	0.5887	0.8155	0.1376	0.0645	0.1347	
Less Urbanized	0.2337	0.0024	0.0984	0.1374	0.2819	0.8886	0.9436	0.0482	
Completely Rural	0.2098	0.7996	*	0.3677	*	*	0.8458	0.7195	
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.4280	0.4927	0.4657	0.5635	0.5551	0.2405	0.1497	0.4862	
100-199%	0.2445	0.0864	0.6395	0.5661	0.2195	0.7204	0.8448	0.2452	
200% or More	0.2060	0.0496	0.3664	0.0439	0.1950	0.1589	0.2584	0.2643	
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.8601	
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.4608	
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.6160	
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.9895	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.6756	0.0218	0.8897	0.3155	0.4074	0.4002	0.4401	0.1245	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.8108	0.2639	0.7514	0.6283	0.5404	0.1054	0.1168	0.4708	
Other ⁶	0.4719	0.3282	0.7174	0.7879	0.4923	0.3199	0.0199	0.0693	
No Coverage	0.0746	0.0812	0.0131	0.5792	0.0191	0.0006	0.0422	0.2356	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.10C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	262	275	302	260	262	333	254	235	258
AGE GROUP									
18-25	37	38	45	45	46	49	53	52	63
26 or Older	259	272	297	258	260	331	250	230	249
26-49	177	180	183	168	188	202	146	146	144
50 or Older	192	197	226	194	192	248	193	179	200
GENDER									
Male	144	151	177	159	154	233	160	137	137
Female	217	229	234	206	209	229	185	189	211
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	251	267	275	252	247	314	237	224	219
White	234	252	243	234	225	282	213	207	208
Black or African American	59	74	76	66	77	*	63	53	67
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	*	71	*	61	104	109	93	77	133

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.10D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.76	1.68	1.67	1.70	1.65	1.78	1.33	1.33	1.34
AGE GROUP									
18-25	2.28	2.20	2.32	2.27	2.14	2.30	2.13	2.14	2.05
26 or Older	2.01	1.92	1.89	1.94	1.92	2.02	1.52	1.56	1.55
26-49	2.08	2.06	2.05	2.20	2.27	2.29	1.72	1.68	1.57
50 or Older	4.33	3.74	3.74	3.60	3.62	3.51	2.59	3.09	3.16
GENDER									
Male	3.06	2.98	3.17	2.85	2.84	3.37	2.53	2.41	2.36
Female	2.14	2.00	1.88	2.00	2.11	1.93	1.50	1.59	1.57
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.84	1.75	1.73	1.71	1.78	1.87	1.39	1.38	1.37
White	1.99	1.89	1.90	1.79	1.97	1.96	1.43	1.47	1.45
Black or African American	5.68	5.51	5.01	5.52	5.62	*	4.97	5.01	4.47
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	*	5.59	*	5.68	4.89	5.32	4.24	4.34	4.32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

**Table 10.10P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015**

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.7031	0.4294	0.2215	0.9738	0.3590	0.1039	0.0510	0.8256	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0702	0.2472	0.4854	0.8377	0.5901	0.4182	0.4008	0.7947	
26 or Older	0.6873	0.9281	0.4992	0.6739	0.1561	0.2652	0.1128	0.8806	
26-49	0.6926	0.5308	0.6312	0.3507	0.3497	0.4145	0.9906	0.9764	
50 or Older	0.7594	0.3539	0.6103	0.7193	0.2820	0.4749	0.0699	0.8805	
GENDER									
Male	0.4977	0.4719	0.3938	0.5946	0.8947	0.1309	0.1571	0.7654	
Female	0.9642	0.6792	0.3266	0.7538	0.2781	0.2546	0.1267	0.9077	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.4239	0.1518	0.1959	0.4658	0.7104	0.0482	0.0373	0.6414	
White	0.7309	0.2520	0.2375	0.4951	0.8523	0.1571	0.0193	0.4858	
Black or African American	0.8494	0.6241	0.7946	0.7882	0.6143	*	0.6432	0.0885	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hispanic or Latino	*	0.1005	*	0.0239	0.0147	0.6964	0.9254	0.5123	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.11C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	262	275	302	260	262	333	254	235	258
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	117	106	112	100	104	118	102	101	107
Midwest	109	112	130	113	101	126	122	93	100
South	150	180	169	149	175	237	152	153	148
West	134	132	169	147	131	169	125	115	143
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	193	216	214	182	192	270	190	179	187
Small Metro	152	151	150	151	161	168	141	131	158
Nonmetro	90	89	144	99	94	116	96	92	77
Urbanized	*	54	*	62	59	*	58	56	46
Less Urbanized	*	59	81	74	71	88	74	68	60
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	82	120	141	152	137	136	116	114	112
100-199%	132	109	120	113	130	133	120	102	129
200% or More	207	217	224	181	191	269	182	183	191
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	85	82
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	99	132
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	153	151
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	124	123
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	211	174	220	163	173	227	166	177	192
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	105	121	141	140	121	127	125	115	133
Other ⁶	138	165	148	145	168	216	155	155	140
No Coverage	79	94	113	98	104	111	71	59	63

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.11D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.76	1.68	1.67	1.70	1.65	1.78	1.33	1.33	1.34
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	3.91	3.46	3.65	4.02	3.89	3.17	3.17	3.40	3.05
Midwest	2.96	2.91	3.05	2.62	2.80	2.92	2.48	2.69	2.43
South	3.26	3.21	3.08	3.13	2.74	3.22	2.22	2.21	2.17
West	3.84	3.91	3.47	3.61	3.77	4.27	3.03	3.10	2.97
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	2.49	2.72	2.38	2.61	2.42	2.72	1.91	1.97	1.88
Small Metro	3.11	2.68	2.80	2.64	2.91	2.77	2.24	2.34	2.27
Nonmetro	4.23	3.33	4.27	3.43	3.60	3.78	2.92	3.22	2.98
Urbanized	*	5.22	*	5.72	4.82	*	3.95	4.67	4.79
Less Urbanized	*	4.92	5.51	4.82	4.94	4.43	4.64	4.77	4.15
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	3.67	3.24	3.52	3.31	3.40	3.10	2.37	2.83	2.65
100-199%	3.73	3.50	3.59	3.32	3.53	3.49	2.53	2.90	2.57
200% or More	2.38	2.39	2.26	2.49	2.49	2.54	1.95	1.77	1.98
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	4.34	4.37
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.86	2.71
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.04	1.97
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	2.63	2.43
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	2.43	2.39	2.17	2.55	2.52	2.57	1.90	1.81	1.90
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	3.64	2.93	3.60	3.17	3.91	3.10	2.29	2.69	2.37
Other ⁶	3.91	4.06	4.07	3.50	3.63	2.78	2.42	2.77	2.72
No Coverage	3.56	3.32	3.90	3.50	3.41	3.55	3.16	3.69	3.59

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.11P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.7031	0.4294	0.2215	0.9738	0.3590	0.1039	0.0510	0.8256	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.1836	0.2749	0.4600	0.8806	0.9368	0.0128	0.3797	0.5661	
Midwest	0.8121	0.4213	0.4982	0.8013	0.9952	0.7004	0.3966	0.8198	
South	0.2607	0.7938	0.4809	0.1790	0.3402	0.7526	0.5222	0.8386	
West	0.3504	0.3941	0.0633	0.1594	0.5376	0.1454	0.1652	0.8120	
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.9598	0.7591	0.6701	0.5770	0.1998	0.1926	0.3086	0.8077	
Small Metro	0.4724	0.0322	0.1255	0.2153	0.7680	0.1993	0.1295	0.2142	
Nonmetro	0.9372	0.7263	0.9344	0.3477	0.6765	0.8263	0.3529	0.4208	
Urbanized	*	0.2605	*	0.7099	0.0922	*	0.1824	0.4715	
Less Urbanized	*	0.1656	0.9585	0.8068	0.5549	0.4939	0.4540	0.8747	
Completely Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.5414	0.4200	0.7936	0.9627	0.3807	0.7686	0.3602	0.4838	
100-199%	0.9615	0.1787	0.5649	0.5094	0.5117	0.4742	0.1633	0.5857	
200% or More	0.4921	0.1787	0.0694	0.6699	0.8586	0.0416	0.2528	0.2622	
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.8772	
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.4756	
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.2544	
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.9107	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.1821	0.7579	0.0125	0.8779	0.2532	0.0899	0.1085	0.2303	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.2659	0.0636	0.4408	0.3267	0.5021	0.2231	0.0700	0.5356	
Other ⁶	0.6576	0.9902	0.2284	0.5612	0.2977	0.0384	0.1492	0.9805	
No Coverage	0.5065	0.0854	0.1507	0.4268	0.7455	0.2528	0.6028	0.7910	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.12C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	503	467	479	460	510	491	405	410	403
AGE GROUP									
18-25	73	71	69	73	68	74	83	73	77
26 or Older	494	455	475	451	502	485	393	403	396
26-49	234	242	245	268	253	275	186	201	188
50 or Older	419	385	402	366	436	400	342	348	349
GENDER									
Male	310	265	275	292	312	276	248	239	247
Female	345	362	372	339	413	380	324	326	317
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	488	450	466	437	497	466	394	396	378
White	450	418	417	403	473	442	377	378	353
Black or African American	150	136	140	104	126	126	110	101	120
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	*	17	12	26	14	19	24	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	8	8	5	13	11	9
Asian	66	37	95	113	68	74	58	66	62
Two or More Races	*	24	67	35	40	59	35	28	35
Hispanic or Latino	128	130	108	153	113	141	100	128	137

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.12D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.19
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.28
26 or Older	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.22
26-49	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.23	0.24	0.23
50 or Older	0.50	0.46	0.47	0.40	0.48	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.35
GENDER									
Male	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.23	0.23
Female	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.40	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.30
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.21
White	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.26
Black or African American	0.67	0.59	0.62	0.45	0.55	0.53	0.45	0.40	0.48
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.66	*	2.02	1.31	2.75	1.53	1.94	2.17	1.86
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	1.18	1.14	0.77	1.87	2.12	0.95
Asian	0.76	0.43	1.03	1.12	0.68	0.68	0.53	0.54	0.51
Two or More Races	*	1.41	2.99	1.44	1.52	2.23	1.34	1.04	1.16
Hispanic or Latino	0.49	0.49	0.39	0.51	0.38	0.46	0.32	0.39	0.42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

**Table 10.12P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015**

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2073	0.0969	0.1041	0.4874	0.0816	0.6391	0.3402	0.7454	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.8751	0.9136	0.3009	0.8952	0.7572	0.5661	0.7657	0.1489	
26 or Older	0.2100	0.0993	0.1639	0.5363	0.0596	0.5966	0.2783	0.9571	
26-49	0.0060	0.1485	0.1199	0.5833	0.9697	0.7188	0.7463	0.9659	
50 or Older	0.8345	0.3182	0.5202	0.2789	0.0259	0.7066	0.1519	0.9708	
GENDER									
Male	0.6354	0.0160	0.1200	0.9300	0.3391	0.3188	0.5459	0.8625	
Female	0.1979	0.7948	0.3593	0.2997	0.1558	0.8504	0.4509	0.5612	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1531	0.0682	0.1284	0.3722	0.0230	0.7951	0.2094	0.7986	
White	0.0330	0.0231	0.0171	0.3337	0.0326	0.6761	0.3065	0.8806	
Black or African American	0.8628	0.5608	0.8713	0.0435	0.9851	0.4450	0.8975	0.7109	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8677	*	0.6745	0.2806	0.8338	0.7408	0.6545	0.6923	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	0.6638	0.7880	0.9134	0.0805	0.1009	
Asian	0.8684	0.0549	0.7432	0.1903	0.6851	0.6718	0.9772	0.9343	
Two or More Races	*	0.3041	0.3725	0.3010	0.8449	0.5978	0.7197	0.1312	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4348	0.4415	0.1205	0.9522	0.0411	0.2596	0.2927	0.8046	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *Results from the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.13C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	503	467	479	460	510	491	405	410	403
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	192	171	201	187	184	206	205	180	182
Midwest	173	185	183	184	187	207	181	169	205
South	311	309	291	298	328	298	246	242	244
West	306	239	265	241	290	257	184	216	181
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	408	346	366	344	398	383	321	321	339
Small Metro	271	269	267	264	265	292	228	231	217
Nonmetro	152	160	165	155	174	133	123	117	118
Urbanized	93	92	127	102	126	95	88	79	85
Less Urbanized	118	126	101	128	129	91	77	79	83
Completely Rural	29	63	33	30	37	38	40	44	38
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	144	126	136	132	163	144	118	109	145
100-199%	206	187	201	166	197	179	163	171	165
200% or More	443	404	422	421	452	431	346	353	345
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	116	136
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	190	182
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	225	215
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	268	272
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	450	379	413	403	441	436	343	349	347
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	158	154	140	138	136	124	130	125	168
Other ⁶	300	282	277	252	307	293	276	245	269
No Coverage	88	105	105	118	133	125	85	65	66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.13D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.19
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.55	0.48	0.56	0.49	0.49	0.57	0.54	0.48	0.49
Midwest	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.44
South	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.31	0.30
West	0.65	0.53	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.54	0.37	0.44	0.37
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.37	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.28
Small Metro	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.39	0.43	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.35
Nonmetro	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.51	0.55	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.38
Urbanized	0.82	0.74	0.99	0.87	0.95	0.70	0.64	0.60	0.63
Less Urbanized	0.80	0.81	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.66	0.54	0.59	0.52
Completely Rural	1.09	2.02	1.28	0.95	1.21	1.10	1.37	1.20	1.16
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.72	0.58	0.59	0.52	0.58	0.54	0.44	0.39	0.51
100-199%	0.60	0.52	0.52	0.43	0.53	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.40
200% or More	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.24
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.40	0.49
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.36	0.35
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.37	0.33
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.40	0.40
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.32	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.23
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	1.13	1.06	0.89	0.79	0.83	0.72	0.59	0.48	0.63
Other ⁶	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.52	0.61	0.57	0.53	0.43	0.46
No Coverage	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.45	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.35

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.13P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with No Past Year Mental Illness, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2073	0.0969	0.1041	0.4874	0.0816	0.6391	0.3402	0.7454	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.0047	0.0012	0.1313	0.0151	0.0239	0.2424	0.3705	0.4715	
Midwest	0.0039	0.0044	0.0031	0.0767	0.1967	0.1111	0.3780	0.0047	
South	0.3581	0.3105	0.4854	0.6964	0.0132	0.5947	0.3400	0.8020	
West	0.0031	0.6663	0.2024	0.0956	0.0030	0.0343	0.0095	0.0183	
COUNTY TYPE²									
Large Metro	0.5536	0.0180	0.0659	0.2005	0.4444	0.6111	0.9584	0.8151	
Small Metro	0.1963	0.7026	0.7810	0.9498	0.5694	0.9482	0.1960	1.0000	
Nonmetro	0.8147	0.2442	0.9114	0.3012	0.0073	0.9214	0.4960	0.5494	
Urbanized	0.8571	0.0933	0.9861	0.8294	0.0242	0.4055	0.5494	0.2966	
Less Urbanized	0.8554	0.0045	0.9318	0.0596	0.2087	0.4377	0.2168	1.0000	
Completely Rural	0.3049	0.6328	0.6652	0.4567	0.4496	0.7146	0.4854	0.8515	
POVERTY LEVEL³									
Less Than 100%	0.6860	0.8687	0.3548	0.6398	0.4979	0.8747	0.5443	0.0188	
100-199%	0.7923	0.4735	0.4945	0.5466	0.9795	0.3159	0.3398	0.5697	
200% or More	0.1859	0.1151	0.2170	0.7223	0.0257	0.9625	0.4317	0.4275	
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.0489	
High School Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.4339	
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.7119	
College Graduate	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	0.6465	
HEALTH INSURANCE⁴									
Private	0.4584	0.0703	0.4194	0.7713	0.0254	0.4239	0.6632	0.4640	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁵	0.2820	0.2309	0.8383	0.3966	0.9699	0.8642	0.8687	0.0081	
Other ⁶	0.8086	0.6148	0.5292	0.1820	0.2626	0.6819	0.0118	0.8681	
No Coverage	0.5703	0.3633	0.8704	0.3170	0.0661	0.5826	0.0990	0.3199	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents with no mental illness may still have received mental health services for a past disorder that is in partial or full remission or treatment for a disorder that was not included in the definition of mental illness or for other reasons. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

³ Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

⁴ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁵ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁶ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.14C Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	433	371	397	373	407	460	340	352	343
AGE GROUP									
18-25	59	57	55	63	66	69	70	68	73
26 or Older	425	364	395	367	399	460	329	345	333
26-49	227	238	232	228	239	258	184	191	184
50 or Older	367	282	311	288	311	368	276	275	272
GENDER									
Male	211	243	237	213	197	236	195	200	189
Female	368	286	314	316	347	381	276	280	275
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	421	353	372	363	389	421	332	333	323
White	397	338	359	340	362	395	288	301	307
Black or African American	117	80	108	104	133	136	115	100	75
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	28	47	34	69	36	48	98	72	63
Two or More Races	*	*	26	*	36	*	47	45	40
Hispanic or Latino	91	108	129	108	107	178	100	93	104

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.14D Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.06	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.92	1.03	0.79	0.81	0.81
AGE GROUP									
18-25	1.00	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.00	1.07	1.12	0.97	1.04
26 or Older	1.22	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.21	0.90	0.95	0.94
26-49	1.16	1.18	1.18	1.24	1.22	1.25	0.96	0.98	0.96
50 or Older	2.53	2.08	2.09	1.87	1.84	2.20	1.60	1.71	1.67
GENDER									
Male	1.49	1.54	1.51	1.42	1.31	1.58	1.24	1.22	1.20
Female	1.38	1.19	1.24	1.26	1.20	1.34	1.03	1.08	1.04
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.14	1.01	1.02	0.99	0.98	1.08	0.86	0.87	0.90
White	1.28	1.12	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.23	0.95	0.97	1.03
Black or African American	2.66	2.14	2.67	2.56	2.82	2.98	2.54	2.35	2.01
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2.59	3.95	2.82	4.75	2.65	4.08	5.42	4.49	3.83
Two or More Races	*	*	5.51	*	5.49	*	5.08	4.98	4.47
Hispanic or Latino	2.06	2.33	2.86	2.50	2.42	3.05	1.93	1.91	2.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.14P Received Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Excluding Serious Mental Illness, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.1176	0.0142	0.2557	0.0508	0.1860	0.3666	0.2847	0.9012	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0524	0.1014	0.0918	0.4196	0.7916	0.8929	0.2031	0.0391	
26 or Older	0.1848	0.0221	0.3430	0.0595	0.1509	0.4003	0.1851	0.5105	
26-49	0.2805	0.3257	0.9856	0.3089	0.8595	1.0000	0.1544	0.5339	
50 or Older	0.5306	0.0492	0.2766	0.1111	0.0923	0.2714	0.5286	0.6231	
GENDER									
Male	0.5693	0.3148	0.7183	0.9110	0.4527	0.3012	0.0406	0.1065	
Female	0.0724	0.0001	0.3324	0.0112	0.2170	0.9499	0.7290	0.2784	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2054	0.0074	0.0771	0.0212	0.1289	0.6687	0.4307	0.7564	
White	0.2352	0.0050	0.1316	0.0115	0.1254	0.9305	0.9196	0.3917	
Black or African American	0.5546	0.3688	0.9958	0.5953	0.0679	0.1868	0.1010	0.0442	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	0.0181	0.2802	0.0650	0.9705	0.0329	0.7837	0.2270	0.9917	
Two or More Races	*	*	0.9516	*	0.5107	*	0.1967	0.5273	
Hispanic or Latino	0.1189	0.7951	0.3189	0.9772	0.8127	0.1640	0.3865	0.2852	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness (AMI) includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness (SMI) includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. AMI excluding SMI includes persons with any mental disorder that has not resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental illness estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.15C Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	307	289	342	284	319	364	280	262	307
18-25	39	36	42	42	43	48	53	46	52
26 or Older	304	286	338	280	314	361	275	257	299
26-49	174	185	194	164	207	205	160	145	146
50 or Older	247	221	261	224	253	299	227	211	258
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	137	144	172	140	158	157	144	142	166
18-25	16	17	24	23	23	23	26	26	30
26 or Older	136	143	171	137	155	155	142	140	163
26-49	92	95	107	92	120	103	83	79	74
50 or Older	104	108	133	100	118	107	115	113	146

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.15D Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	1.50	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.45	1.04	1.08	1.15
18-25	1.77	1.51	1.71	1.64	1.50	1.57	1.82	1.61	1.57
26 or Older	1.66	1.51	1.59	1.52	1.47	1.62	1.16	1.21	1.29
26-49	1.56	1.59	1.62	1.63	1.69	1.73	1.31	1.25	1.28
50 or Older	3.36	2.90	2.86	2.72	2.72	2.87	2.01	2.24	2.35
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	2.11	2.25	2.22	2.06	2.10	2.04	1.64	1.80	1.94
18-25	2.54	2.57	2.82	2.93	2.53	2.35	2.50	2.58	2.35
26 or Older	2.34	2.51	2.49	2.28	2.37	2.28	1.87	2.05	2.23
26-49	2.49	2.58	2.50	2.44	2.88	2.49	2.09	1.99	1.84
50 or Older	5.00	5.12	5.03	4.28	4.49	4.09	3.38	3.84	4.80

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.15P Received Only Prescription Medication as a Type of Mental Health Service in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	0.1984	0.8199	0.2773	0.1620	0.2212	0.1562	0.1749	0.0929	
18-25	0.4748	0.9626	0.1682	0.8154	0.7896	0.2102	0.4137	0.7245	
26 or Older	0.1227	0.9168	0.4484	0.1239	0.2489	0.2550	0.2691	0.0859	
26-49	0.3764	0.2850	0.1290	0.6459	0.0131	0.0223	0.2441	0.9686	
50 or Older	0.3135	0.7136	0.9681	0.1271	0.7380	0.8209	0.7385	0.0477	
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	0.1111	0.5602	0.5252	0.1598	0.2744	0.2040	0.9753	0.5802	
18-25	0.5997	0.5522	0.5997	0.9969	0.4629	0.8366	0.8924	0.8936	
26 or Older	0.0980	0.5327	0.6576	0.1285	0.3673	0.1764	0.9913	0.5559	
26-49	0.2769	0.9033	0.3217	0.7873	0.1591	0.6088	0.4953	0.7938	
50 or Older	0.2391	0.5058	0.8811	0.0791	0.9820	0.1611	0.5227	0.5360	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Prescription Medication Mental Health Services is defined as having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.16C Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES¹	570	561	554	573	578	605	646	603	616	594	653	674	541	552	557
Inpatient	123	150	149	177	129	173	221	154	154	148	148	164	148	147	144
18-25	25	28	33	30	28	31	34	32	31	31	34	36	37	42	38
26 or Older	121	148	144	174	127	172	219	151	151	143	145	159	145	139	136
26-49	93	95	88	97	94	107	89	107	84	88	74	102	75	73	79
50 or Older	76	113	117	142	91	136	205	108	128	107	127	120	127	122	109
Outpatient ¹	445	398	413	433	438	423	456	420	448	437	435	492	383	400	386
18-25	65	66	66	70	74	70	70	68	70	76	77	75	87	84	89
26 or Older	439	391	409	425	428	416	446	413	441	429	432	487	366	392	370
26-49	294	281	268	269	269	280	259	265	273	275	258	285	198	215	213
50 or Older	309	280	296	331	323	332	360	320	337	337	341	392	307	320	301
Prescription Medication	528	529	500	529	536	565	602	564	557	570	612	638	500	512	515
18-25	68	78	74	75	79	78	79	77	82	86	87	94	104	93	102
26 or Older	520	528	498	522	531	558	593	556	555	559	604	629	487	502	507
26-49	317	322	305	306	343	317	319	329	324	328	351	359	252	259	257
50 or Older	405	409	396	420	392	445	491	461	468	449	502	514	421	411	432

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.16D Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES¹	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.23
Inpatient	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
18-25	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11
26 or Older	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
26-49	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.08
50 or Older	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.22	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10
Outpatient ¹	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.16
18-25	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.26
26 or Older	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.18
26-49	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.22	0.22
50 or Older	0.39	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.27
Prescription Medication	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.21
18-25	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.30
26 or Older	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.24
26-49	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.26	0.26	0.26
50 or Older	0.51	0.51	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.39	0.38	0.39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.16P Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES¹	0.0001	0.0005	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0028	0.0128	0.0047	0.0826	0.0297	0.6536	0.4926	0.1634	0.5233	
Inpatient	0.0058	0.3411	0.6603	0.6410	0.0131	0.7334	0.6359	0.2969	0.0639	0.0571	0.1203	0.8728	0.3804	0.7824	
18-25	0.0001	0.0008	0.0517	0.0024	0.0015	0.0064	0.0097	0.0034	0.0009	0.0019	0.0174	0.1907	0.0486	0.5072	
26 or Older	0.0560	0.8103	0.9881	0.2704	0.0693	0.3562	1.0000	0.6904	0.2457	0.2125	0.3002	0.8958	0.1630	0.9121	
26-49	0.1693	0.4538	0.1354	0.6954	0.1044	0.2745	0.0681	0.9918	0.0630	0.1026	0.0091	0.8064	0.9410	0.3704	
50 or Older	0.0746	0.9478	0.3306	0.1322	0.2303	0.8965	0.3889	0.4899	0.8423	0.6818	0.6582	0.9482	0.0909	0.6543	
Outpatient ¹	0.0954	0.5024	0.5528	0.6793	0.3197	0.9664	0.6756	0.0161	0.2097	0.2703	0.1586	0.2098	0.3260	0.5942	
18-25	0.0605	0.0315	0.0004	0.0056	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0011	0.0130	0.0018	0.0059	0.0311	
26 or Older	0.0395	0.2609	0.1859	0.9021	0.8781	0.2804	0.7011	0.0861	0.7403	0.6474	0.3517	0.4921	0.7257	0.3038	
26-49	0.0251	0.0872	0.1231	0.3273	0.1160	0.7372	0.5579	0.0552	0.4350	0.3987	0.1240	0.0563	0.0540	0.5946	
50 or Older	0.8529	0.2849	0.6650	0.7876	0.6424	0.2736	0.6533	0.2702	0.8788	0.8833	0.8479	0.6604	0.3967	0.1090	
Prescription Medication	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0097	0.0598	0.0293	0.2184	0.1104	0.3500	0.2278	0.0898	0.3633	
18-25	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0019	0.0005	0.0192	0.0774	0.5176	0.0383	0.0069	
26 or Older	0.0002	0.0075	0.0001	0.0005	0.0049	0.0714	0.2311	0.1042	0.5760	0.2487	0.1919	0.1670	0.0285	0.6895	
26-49	0.0026	0.0682	0.0194	0.0033	0.0369	0.0453	0.0339	0.4561	0.7243	0.4161	0.4450	0.3026	0.5587	0.9966	
50 or Older	0.0066	0.0289	0.0004	0.0202	0.0330	0.3614	0.9211	0.1280	0.6376	0.3759	0.2969	0.3280	0.0258	0.6224	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

¹ Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates used in the comparisons may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.17C Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	507	467	510	452	490	558	423	429	455
Inpatient	211	121	104	130	121	128	115	115	111
18-25	24	28	21	26	27	28	26	32	32
26 or Older	209	118	103	127	121	125	113	108	105
26-49	81	95	79	76	61	79	69	65	68
50 or Older	194	70	64	98	105	97	94	92	78
Outpatient	361	347	368	348	345	427	297	325	314
18-25	55	55	58	65	68	64	73	69	79
26 or Older	355	341	362	344	338	424	288	318	299
26-49	222	225	222	219	213	246	163	187	186
50 or Older	281	251	274	271	258	338	234	249	225
Prescription Medication	460	422	488	428	446	533	398	391	418
18-25	60	61	64	67	73	74	82	75	83
26 or Older	455	417	483	420	440	531	388	385	406
26-49	274	285	285	255	290	304	211	220	219
50 or Older	373	307	369	334	339	420	318	303	327

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.17D Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.93	0.86	0.89	0.82	0.82	0.91	0.72	0.72	0.75
Inpatient	0.51	0.29	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.24
18-25	0.39	0.45	0.35	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.42	0.41
26 or Older	0.60	0.33	0.29	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.28
26-49	0.38	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.32
50 or Older	1.42	0.50	0.44	0.63	0.65	0.60	0.56	0.59	0.48
Outpatient	0.78	0.74	0.78	0.74	0.68	0.84	0.61	0.63	0.61
18-25	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.92	0.82	0.84
26 or Older	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.87	0.79	0.98	0.70	0.74	0.70
26-49	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.98	0.89	0.99	0.71	0.77	0.74
50 or Older	1.85	1.63	1.63	1.60	1.40	1.83	1.26	1.41	1.28
Prescription Medication	0.91	0.82	0.90	0.82	0.79	0.91	0.71	0.71	0.72
18-25	0.84	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.88	0.90	1.00	0.85	0.87
26 or Older	1.07	0.96	1.04	0.96	0.92	1.07	0.81	0.84	0.84
26-49	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.11	0.81	0.86	0.83
50 or Older	2.25	1.84	1.94	1.77	1.65	1.92	1.46	1.49	1.54

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.17P Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.0764	0.0119	0.5419	0.0408	0.0621	0.1638	0.1284	1.0000	
Inpatient	0.4705	0.7819	0.0623	0.8785	0.4436	0.8648	0.2060	0.7475	
18-25	0.0633	0.4021	0.0234	0.2652	0.1964	0.4976	0.1147	0.6044	
26 or Older	0.2869	0.9856	0.2039	0.8683	0.6924	0.9553	0.0843	0.6245	
26-49	0.3207	0.5292	0.2960	0.3117	0.0199	0.8330	0.4752	0.5776	
50 or Older	0.0921	0.3965	0.4032	0.2959	0.2526	0.8073	0.0966	0.3128	
Outpatient	0.6866	0.0367	0.2635	0.5953	0.0186	0.9394	0.8269	0.2835	
18-25	0.0009	0.0374	0.0146	0.1177	0.4641	0.1367	0.2353	0.0625	
26 or Older	0.8739	0.0707	0.4538	0.7833	0.0221	0.8809	0.9633	0.1189	
26-49	0.9898	0.0355	0.3437	0.4748	0.0350	0.1670	0.8510	0.9464	
50 or Older	0.9608	0.4506	0.7733	0.8397	0.2067	0.2364	0.8115	0.0557	
Prescription Medication	0.1910	0.0365	0.9177	0.1702	0.1045	0.1126	0.1014	0.6919	
18-25	0.0015	0.1339	0.1698	0.1412	0.7517	0.9786	0.1853	0.0157	
26 or Older	0.3233	0.0345	0.9052	0.1911	0.0778	0.1522	0.0654	0.8789	
26-49	0.5250	0.3094	0.4682	0.4070	0.8018	0.4935	0.2895	0.7719	
50 or Older	0.6050	0.0858	0.5416	0.3145	0.0149	0.1811	0.1440	0.6361	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.18C Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	262	275	302	260	262	333	254	235	258
Inpatient	114	86	72	104	74	96	88	72	79
18-25	15	22	14	16	18	20	18	22	22
26 or Older	113	83	70	101	74	95	86	68	77
26-49	59	75	56	59	42	66	46	49	51
50 or Older	93	35	43	77	60	66	73	48	52
Outpatient	218	234	244	214	205	289	186	187	194
18-25	31	32	38	38	37	39	45	44	52
26 or Older	215	232	240	212	203	287	183	182	186
26-49	151	149	146	134	142	170	114	116	122
50 or Older	153	169	180	161	146	225	140	135	135
Prescription Medication	253	264	284	249	253	323	241	221	248
18-25	31	33	42	39	42	45	46	46	55
26 or Older	251	262	281	247	251	319	237	218	241
26-49	168	172	176	157	181	190	136	133	137
50 or Older	191	193	212	187	186	242	180	171	197

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.18D Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1.76	1.68	1.67	1.70	1.65	1.78	1.33	1.33	1.34
Inpatient	1.29	0.98	0.77	1.11	0.77	0.93	0.85	0.71	0.73
18-25	1.18	1.81	1.06	1.19	1.18	1.27	1.05	1.17	1.06
26 or Older	1.50	1.10	0.88	1.26	0.89	1.07	1.00	0.82	0.89
26-49	1.19	1.44	1.04	1.17	0.82	1.22	0.93	0.95	0.93
50 or Older	3.65	1.47	1.50	2.61	1.90	1.93	2.07	1.51	1.67
Outpatient	1.86	1.97	1.89	1.78	1.68	1.97	1.39	1.44	1.40
18-25	2.05	2.27	2.30	2.20	2.08	2.13	2.12	2.10	1.88
26 or Older	2.16	2.24	2.17	2.04	1.94	2.24	1.64	1.71	1.67
26-49	2.23	2.21	2.13	2.17	2.23	2.33	1.74	1.78	1.70
50 or Older	4.66	4.74	4.48	4.14	3.62	4.21	3.15	3.25	3.56
Prescription Medication	1.81	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.65	1.91	1.42	1.43	1.42
18-25	2.12	2.22	2.31	2.22	2.09	2.21	2.02	2.03	2.00
26 or Older	2.07	2.01	2.06	2.05	1.91	2.16	1.64	1.70	1.65
26-49	2.22	2.17	2.15	2.26	2.25	2.42	1.79	1.78	1.68
50 or Older	4.32	4.00	4.10	3.76	3.66	3.74	2.89	3.27	3.29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.18P Type of Mental Health Service Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Mental Health Services Received/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.7031	0.4294	0.2215	0.9738	0.3590	0.1039	0.0510	0.8256	
Inpatient	0.5280	0.4527	0.3621	0.3630	0.1668	0.5702	0.2957	0.5332	
18-25	0.5712	0.2123	0.6525	0.6367	0.8586	0.3502	0.7163	0.9394	
26 or Older	0.4450	0.5915	0.4585	0.2918	0.2056	0.6651	0.2421	0.5228	
26-49	0.4061	0.3521	0.4078	0.9120	0.0077	0.8784	0.9353	0.5130	
50 or Older	0.1119	0.6055	0.8055	0.1226	0.6044	0.6038	0.1190	0.8373	
Outpatient	0.1240	0.4076	0.9684	0.4980	0.0981	0.0749	0.3866	0.5982	
18-25	0.1727	0.5370	0.8487	0.8776	0.7194	0.8575	0.3778	0.7878	
26 or Older	0.1018	0.5903	0.8629	0.6302	0.0803	0.1060	0.5722	0.5846	
26-49	0.2222	0.7128	0.4969	0.4696	0.1135	0.4210	0.6884	0.9865	
50 or Older	0.2775	0.2810	0.7341	0.1970	0.3765	0.1432	0.3196	0.4816	
Prescription Medication	0.4613	0.1774	0.1941	0.9232	0.9088	0.0843	0.0832	0.7235	
18-25	0.0753	0.4396	0.3401	0.9757	0.1252	0.0867	0.6509	0.7046	
26 or Older	0.5209	0.5225	0.5286	0.6975	0.3737	0.3203	0.1603	0.6551	
26-49	0.7320	0.9002	0.4418	0.4958	0.8730	0.5913	0.6936	0.6940	
50 or Older	0.4421	0.3132	0.8396	0.8768	0.2666	0.4340	0.2061	0.7113	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.19C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	184	178	189	236	205	191	210	179	197	221	211	240	195	199	197
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	363	341	293	309	323	331	360	327	357	330	343	401	300	328	312
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	225	209	228	185	209	220	221	238	208	186	206	207	152	171	147
Outpatient Medical Clinic	116	129	125	126	132	138	155	139	110	129	107	145	103	96	111
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	54	58	60	70	53	88	43	65	53	59	63	40	50	52	36
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ¹	30	21	18	18	17	15	21	18	16	14	19	19	20	19	23
Some Other Place ²	58	51	60	36	55	72	49	48	67	63	50	71	59	59	51

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

¹ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

² Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.19D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	1.06	1.09	1.10	1.34	1.25	1.16	1.21	1.15	1.18	1.26	1.20	1.36	1.02	1.02	1.02
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	1.52	1.51	1.39	1.41	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.55	1.46	1.39	1.42	1.57	1.21	1.19	1.20
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	1.30	1.18	1.27	1.13	1.21	1.27	1.31	1.41	1.21	1.08	1.17	1.23	0.88	0.91	0.80
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.72	0.83	0.77	0.81	0.85	0.86	0.95	0.93	0.71	0.79	0.67	0.90	0.62	0.54	0.63
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.36	0.39	0.40	0.46	0.35	0.57	0.28	0.45	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.21
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ¹	0.19	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.14
Some Other Place ²	0.38	0.34	0.39	0.24	0.38	0.47	0.32	0.34	0.44	0.41	0.32	0.45	0.36	0.35	0.30

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

¹ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

² Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.19P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Location of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.0004	0.0002	0.0064	0.4822	0.0827	0.0007	0.0266	0.0085	0.0209	0.2345	0.1794	0.9711	0.9354	0.8367	
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	0.0878	0.0873	0.0004	0.0382	0.0084	0.0773	0.7551	0.0234	0.2983	0.1558	0.0887	0.8601	0.6401	0.7318	
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0025	0.0000	0.0001	0.0009	0.0005	0.8501	0.8792	0.1467	
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.4404	0.8163	0.3307	0.4860	0.3440	0.0545	0.0838	0.1220	0.8139	0.5285	0.6969	0.9751	0.7379	0.4032	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.1909	0.0949	0.1865	0.1323	0.9220	0.1265	0.5374	0.0182	0.1898	0.2350	0.0525	0.7746	0.1462	0.0906	
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ¹	0.8973	0.3041	0.3295	0.5982	0.4868	0.0758	0.7378	0.4340	0.2670	0.2807	0.8279	0.2834	0.8497	0.3318	
Some Other Place ²	0.4893	0.3500	0.8580	0.0013	0.3522	0.9397	0.1943	0.5039	0.9241	0.6546	0.2087	0.2744	0.5847	0.8466	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates used in the comparisons may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

¹ Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

² Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.20C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	155	156	179	189	166	227	175	161	159
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	268	256	267	242	248	328	214	250	237
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	186	201	160	164	167	174	116	150	122
Outpatient Medical Clinic	121	114	88	92	94	120	83	79	85
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	41	59	46	54	61	37	39	47	30
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	17	16	11	13	17	15	18	16	19
Some Other Place ³	42	41	58	52	39	55	47	48	45

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.20D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	1.45	1.51	1.61	1.67	1.47	1.78	1.32	1.30	1.25
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	1.77	1.90	1.84	1.67	1.77	2.01	1.46	1.44	1.40
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	1.72	1.83	1.46	1.44	1.52	1.51	1.05	1.20	1.02
Outpatient Medical Clinic	1.19	1.17	0.87	0.90	0.93	1.10	0.76	0.69	0.75
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.43	0.62	0.48	0.54	0.62	0.35	0.37	0.43	0.28
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.17
Some Other Place ³	0.44	0.45	0.60	0.53	0.40	0.52	0.44	0.43	0.41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.20P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.0137	0.0883	0.1138	0.5132	0.2169	0.7708	0.4206	0.4922	
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	0.9927	0.1080	0.4996	0.1918	0.0949	0.9188	0.5719	0.8227	
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.0070	0.0001	0.0056	0.0077	0.0027	0.6929	0.5492	0.0527	
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.0556	0.1278	0.6824	0.8598	0.9641	0.7836	0.7753	0.5036	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.3544	0.0475	0.2566	0.3575	0.0616	0.4637	0.4092	0.1131	
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.8165	0.6610	0.1058	0.2646	0.9132	0.3049	0.9756	0.4938	
Some Other Place ³	0.2406	0.4229	0.9808	0.6691	0.1903	0.8488	0.9352	0.9100	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.21C Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	105	102	116	125	108	156	112	106	110
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	167	152	188	148	151	232	135	138	148
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	105	140	101	109	99	94	76	98	71
Outpatient Medical Clinic	65	86	69	60	67	68	60	51	57
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	30	38	39	44	48	25	30	31	24
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	10	12	6	7	6	7	14	9	9
Some Other Place ³	17	18	16	45	34	38	25	40	26

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.21D Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	2.52	2.53	2.58	2.68	2.56	2.78	2.00	2.06	2.03
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	2.66	2.96	2.79	2.63	2.82	2.99	2.15	2.19	2.16
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	2.45	2.99	2.33	2.33	2.34	1.93	1.67	2.04	1.46
Outpatient Medical Clinic	1.64	2.12	1.66	1.47	1.71	1.42	1.31	1.16	1.25
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.80	1.01	0.97	1.09	1.27	0.54	0.69	0.74	0.56
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.26	0.33	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.34	0.21	0.21
Some Other Place ³	0.45	0.47	0.41	1.16	0.91	0.82	0.58	0.92	0.58

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.21P Locations of Outpatient Mental Health Services among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Outpatient Mental Health Services in Past Year: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Location of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.1083	0.0995	0.0728	0.2609	0.5823	0.6692	0.8888	0.8587	
Office of a Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor - Not Part of a Clinic	0.3132	0.1673	0.2878	0.5648	0.4256	0.8122	0.4159	0.8271	
Doctor's Office - Not Part of a Clinic	0.1216	0.0056	0.1676	0.0212	0.1582	0.3572	0.8882	0.0366	
Outpatient Medical Clinic	0.5557	0.1337	0.6936	0.6873	0.8924	0.1471	0.8252	0.4273	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.7144	0.2531	0.3984	0.5021	0.1029	0.2029	0.7839	0.3131	
School or University Setting/Clinic/Center ²	0.7817	0.9127	0.1698	0.2126	0.3225	0.2994	0.5048	0.7073	
Some Other Place ³	0.1228	0.3706	0.2819	0.1010	0.7768	0.7503	0.5990	0.1378	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations for receiving outpatient mental health services; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Outpatient Mental Health Services is defined as having received outpatient treatment/counseling for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

² Respondents were permitted to specify other locations for receiving outpatient mental health services. This location was the most commonly reported other location for receiving outpatient treatment/counseling.

³ Respondents with unknown or invalid responses to the other-specify question on Some Other Place Received Outpatient Mental Health Services were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.22C Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	462	479	449	459	473	503	577	535	566	525	602	610	485	460	511
18-25	65	73	71	75	83	71	82	81	81	94	94	95	100	87	103
26 or Older	457	468	442	449	465	492	564	525	561	514	592	609	471	451	500
26-49	288	291	269	277	305	276	294	305	322	306	332	337	255	256	249
50 or Older	343	363	347	354	336	393	460	420	455	413	498	491	396	367	431
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	386	373	370	346	364	384	396	360	379	378	372	436	318	341	323
18-25	51	54	53	53	52	52	54	54	55	57	60	59	65	61	67
26 or Older	384	364	367	344	358	381	388	352	373	367	371	430	309	332	311
26-49	244	262	232	222	222	246	226	218	227	216	231	239	161	175	174
50 or Older	308	253	278	272	274	302	316	277	297	293	289	357	269	274	257
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	77	102	97	125	104	115	147	98	87	104	100	115	87	98	90
18-25	18	17	22	21	20	20	20	24	18	24	20	22	24	27	27
26 or Older	76	101	94	123	102	115	146	94	85	100	98	114	85	94	86
26-49	68	77	62	70	74	83	73	85	61	63	57	68	55	58	56
50 or Older	37	65	70	101	76	79	133	40	56	75	82	91	67	75	66

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.22D Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	1.11	1.01	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.07	1.13	0.99	1.03	0.97	0.93	1.05	0.74	0.79	0.80
18-25	1.25	1.21	1.27	1.21	1.25	1.30	1.22	1.21	1.24	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.32	1.29	1.29
26 or Older	1.26	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.19	1.26	1.11	1.16	1.09	1.05	1.18	0.83	0.87	0.88
26-49	1.22	1.27	1.20	1.27	1.26	1.36	1.34	1.26	1.32	1.19	1.28	1.28	0.95	0.96	0.95
50 or Older	2.53	2.14	2.26	2.07	1.98	2.10	2.16	1.86	1.90	1.85	1.71	1.96	1.38	1.46	1.49
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	1.12	1.01	1.05	0.96	0.98	1.06	1.08	0.95	0.99	0.95	0.91	1.05	0.73	0.78	0.77
18-25	1.23	1.16	1.24	1.19	1.19	1.24	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.14	1.16	1.24	1.22	1.27
26 or Older	1.26	1.12	1.18	1.10	1.11	1.18	1.21	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.18	0.82	0.86	0.86
26-49	1.22	1.28	1.20	1.26	1.23	1.34	1.30	1.18	1.28	1.16	1.27	1.26	0.92	0.94	0.94
50 or Older	2.55	2.10	2.25	2.04	1.96	2.06	2.08	1.84	1.86	1.81	1.65	1.97	1.37	1.45	1.45
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	0.28	0.36	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.38	0.48	0.32	0.28	0.33	0.29	0.33	0.24	0.28	0.25
18-25	0.55	0.48	0.61	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.62	0.47	0.59	0.50	0.51	0.58	0.64	0.60
26 or Older	0.32	0.41	0.39	0.49	0.41	0.43	0.54	0.35	0.31	0.36	0.32	0.37	0.27	0.31	0.28
26-49	0.46	0.53	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.57	0.52	0.57	0.42	0.43	0.38	0.45	0.37	0.38	0.37
50 or Older	0.39	0.65	0.71	0.92	0.70	0.66	1.04	0.34	0.43	0.56	0.54	0.59	0.40	0.49	0.43

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.22P Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Number of Mental Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	0.0003	0.0003	0.0000	0.0051	0.0224	0.0009	0.0554	0.9566	0.8624	0.6533	0.0474	0.1125	0.0922	0.5223	
18-25	0.3803	0.4607	0.8913	0.3173	0.0058	0.5200	0.0177	0.2058	0.0411	0.2311	0.1133	0.0817	0.0145	0.4637	
26 or Older	0.0004	0.0003	0.0000	0.0025	0.0048	0.0004	0.0194	0.8622	0.5953	0.4943	0.0858	0.1871	0.2372	0.4104	
26-49	0.0029	0.0001	0.0000	0.0419	0.2370	0.0345	0.0299	0.9459	0.5622	0.7423	0.6998	0.1335	0.2002	0.3933	
50 or Older	0.0734	0.3362	0.0219	0.0533	0.0150	0.0095	0.2096	0.9505	0.9222	0.3451	0.0752	0.5410	0.6502	0.1403	
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	0.0001	0.0005	0.0000	0.0224	0.0295	0.0025	0.1490	0.9237	0.5351	0.6205	0.1069	0.0969	0.1140	0.4786	
18-25	0.0681	0.0724	0.9156	0.8172	0.0257	0.9965	0.1637	0.6237	0.4642	0.4700	0.5496	0.3771	0.0855	0.5418	
26 or Older	0.0002	0.0011	0.0000	0.0184	0.0092	0.0022	0.0917	0.8531	0.4536	0.5255	0.1263	0.1233	0.2022	0.4016	
26-49	0.0013	0.0004	0.0000	0.0541	0.1844	0.1318	0.0310	0.8161	0.3173	0.9972	0.9186	0.1247	0.1475	0.5351	
50 or Older	0.0445	0.3712	0.0462	0.2234	0.0352	0.0101	0.6385	0.8064	0.9283	0.4909	0.0566	0.3929	0.6158	0.1793	
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	0.2212	0.6009	0.7545	0.1338	0.6465	0.2942	0.1754	0.6489	0.1391	0.9208	0.1920	0.8794	0.7289	0.8689	
18-25	0.0423	0.0208	0.6132	0.0956	0.1888	0.1537	0.0264	0.1108	0.0020	0.2899	0.0233	0.0536	0.0630	0.7490	
26 or Older	0.5090	0.2934	0.6469	0.0607	0.4246	0.1504	0.0701	0.9884	0.4985	0.8411	0.4686	0.5199	0.7742	0.9940	
26-49	0.5703	0.4743	0.3900	0.7303	0.7644	0.1241	0.8571	0.5010	0.2457	0.3832	0.1421	0.9776	0.7001	0.5037	
50 or Older	0.2830	0.7632	0.2923	0.0609	0.2673	0.8001	0.0610	0.1841	0.9683	0.3600	0.8238	0.4267	0.8798	0.6184	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Because of revisions to the logical editing of the outpatient mental health services data, beginning with the 2004 NSDUH and retroactively applied to 2002 and 2003, these 2002 and 2003 estimates used in the comparisons may differ slightly from 2002 and 2003 estimates published in NSDUH reports prior to the 2004 National Findings Report. See Section B.5.2 in Appendix B of the *Results from the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.23C Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	370	348	379	321	370	398	318	307	344
18-25	52	49	52	60	61	62	66	59	73
26 or Older	364	343	373	313	363	398	314	302	332
26-49	209	221	228	197	227	232	194	181	173
50 or Older	300	261	281	243	288	325	247	239	280
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	306	287	316	309	284	375	262	272	259
18-25	41	42	45	45	51	48	55	53	57
26 or Older	302	284	311	303	281	375	256	265	251
26-49	190	183	189	187	186	209	135	148	152
50 or Older	240	216	242	245	210	300	219	219	199
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	133	90	80	95	93	111	82	90	82
18-25	18	22	16	19	19	21	22	24	27
26 or Older	132	86	79	92	91	109	81	87	79
26-49	70	76	59	57	56	64	54	55	52
50 or Older	114	40	49	72	75	87	60	67	60

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.23D Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	1.54	1.39	1.43	1.39	1.28	1.43	1.06	1.10	1.11
18-25	1.83	1.69	1.73	1.75	1.66	1.65	1.83	1.71	1.73
26 or Older	1.71	1.56	1.59	1.55	1.45	1.62	1.20	1.24	1.25
26-49	1.71	1.67	1.72	1.69	1.67	1.72	1.39	1.33	1.28
50 or Older	3.38	2.92	2.77	2.78	2.60	2.84	2.04	2.28	2.32
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	1.49	1.34	1.38	1.36	1.26	1.43	1.06	1.11	1.08
18-25	1.78	1.74	1.70	1.69	1.60	1.61	1.81	1.67	1.72
26 or Older	1.66	1.49	1.54	1.52	1.44	1.62	1.19	1.24	1.23
26-49	1.68	1.60	1.67	1.69	1.66	1.72	1.34	1.31	1.29
50 or Older	3.26	2.85	2.76	2.72	2.54	2.87	2.08	2.27	2.25
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	0.79	0.53	0.45	0.56	0.51	0.56	0.42	0.47	0.42
18-25	0.95	1.11	0.77	0.90	0.82	0.87	0.93	0.95	0.95
26 or Older	0.89	0.58	0.50	0.61	0.58	0.63	0.47	0.52	0.47
26-49	0.79	0.83	0.65	0.70	0.63	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.57
50 or Older	1.88	0.69	0.74	1.07	1.09	1.07	0.72	0.91	0.80

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.23P Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Any Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	0.1079	0.8598	0.5749	0.0570	0.1620	0.2730	0.4341	0.3198	
18-25	0.2990	0.7008	0.3265	0.5387	0.6432	0.2325	0.1607	0.8154	
26 or Older	0.0725	0.8210	0.6896	0.0401	0.1844	0.3673	0.6263	0.2819	
26-49	0.1459	0.6776	0.5589	0.3486	0.2036	0.1009	0.4850	0.3951	
50 or Older	0.3096	0.8816	0.8706	0.0684	0.4543	0.9558	0.9928	0.0625	
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	0.2849	0.7985	0.9838	0.0502	0.2436	0.2529	0.4628	0.2785	
18-25	0.7703	0.4264	0.6320	0.9860	0.6640	0.6609	0.4581	0.8534	
26 or Older	0.2834	0.6632	0.8844	0.0499	0.2013	0.2653	0.5261	0.2939	
26-49	0.1414	0.3418	0.8280	0.2286	0.3994	0.0947	0.3199	0.4930	
50 or Older	0.9147	0.9318	0.9290	0.1303	0.3166	0.8549	0.9969	0.0830	
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	0.2258	0.8542	0.1111	0.9751	0.5154	0.9270	0.8849	0.8525	
18-25	0.1615	0.4866	0.0039	0.2622	0.0905	0.1591	0.1780	0.4615	
26 or Older	0.1119	0.6002	0.4465	0.7347	0.8606	0.5905	0.6962	0.9216	
26-49	0.9922	0.2846	0.3545	0.5214	0.2857	0.9358	0.4897	0.6818	
50 or Older	0.0675	0.4129	0.8033	0.3440	0.5559	0.5130	0.9879	0.6619	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.24C Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	151	161	200	157	170	178	164	162	177
18-25	25	25	29	32	29	30	36	34	43
26 or Older	149	160	198	154	167	177	161	158	172
26-49	109	108	122	108	127	120	98	100	85
50 or Older	105	114	154	110	127	122	127	125	150
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	181	204	209	191	186	267	172	160	168
18-25	24	23	32	27	30	33	35	33	39
26 or Older	179	202	207	189	185	266	167	156	164
26-49	127	121	124	119	130	149	97	95	105
50 or Older	127	162	159	147	131	215	134	121	122
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	110	77	62	82	64	85	67	63	69
18-25	12	18	11	13	15	17	16	18	20
26 or Older	110	75	62	79	63	84	66	60	67
26-49	57	66	48	50	38	57	44	42	46
50 or Older	*	33	39	61	51	60	49	44	50

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.24D Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	2.22	2.39	2.34	2.17	2.13	2.22	1.74	1.88	1.94
18-25	3.23	3.02	3.04	3.20	2.84	2.84	2.85	2.82	2.86
26 or Older	2.45	2.67	2.62	2.42	2.40	2.50	1.98	2.13	2.25
26-49	2.72	2.76	2.68	2.61	2.85	2.68	2.28	2.27	1.98
50 or Older	5.03	5.31	5.27	4.51	4.59	4.48	3.45	4.02	4.75
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	2.37	2.35	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.42	1.80	1.88	1.88
18-25	3.20	3.01	3.10	3.04	2.88	2.95	2.88	2.78	2.83
26 or Older	2.62	2.60	2.56	2.47	2.43	2.73	2.02	2.13	2.19
26-49	2.79	2.74	2.58	2.71	2.88	2.82	2.30	2.19	2.03
50 or Older	5.50	5.33	5.27	4.67	4.59	5.06	3.59	3.97	4.61
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	1.88	1.30	0.98	1.34	1.04	1.20	0.99	0.95	1.00
18-25	2.05	2.60	1.56	1.91	1.91	2.02	1.68	1.89	1.86
26 or Older	2.09	1.42	1.09	1.46	1.18	1.34	1.11	1.05	1.16
26-49	1.68	1.92	1.32	1.56	1.19	1.55	1.34	1.23	1.26
50 or Older	*	1.82	1.82	2.87	2.41	2.34	1.85	1.94	2.25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.24P Number of Mental Health Services Received in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Serious Mental Illness Who Received Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Number of Mental Health Services	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED ONLY ONE TREATMENT TYPE	0.0513	0.2254	0.6622	0.1739	0.6689	0.1336	0.9273	0.8823	
18-25	0.7627	0.7704	0.7905	0.9918	0.4196	0.1363	0.9111	0.9876	
26 or Older	0.0687	0.2683	0.6004	0.1908	0.5436	0.2277	0.9701	0.8648	
26-49	0.3950	0.3808	0.5343	0.8335	0.4608	0.8309	0.7043	0.6996	
50 or Older	0.0927	0.4646	0.8423	0.1261	0.8742	0.1644	0.6986	0.9081	
RECEIVED TWO TREATMENT TYPES	0.1857	0.3367	0.7378	0.2283	0.7301	0.1363	0.8546	0.7330	
18-25	0.3706	0.8554	0.1687	0.5408	0.1757	0.1032	0.5264	0.8901	
26 or Older	0.3025	0.4258	0.9905	0.3278	0.9898	0.2657	0.9796	0.7933	
26-49	0.3196	0.9356	0.9854	0.8024	0.7378	0.7828	0.4711	0.9381	
50 or Older	0.6244	0.3349	0.9755	0.2895	0.7923	0.2333	0.6333	0.7755	
RECEIVED ALL THREE TREATMENT TYPES	0.4129	0.6061	0.0979	0.7841	0.1247	0.9269	0.8623	0.3426	
18-25	0.3614	0.8859	0.0546	0.3326	0.4051	0.8097	0.4091	0.8163	
26 or Older	0.2879	0.5264	0.2652	0.5579	0.2164	0.9264	0.9046	0.3943	
26-49	0.7869	0.2394	0.2429	0.9373	0.0311	0.9019	0.5447	0.4136	
50 or Older	*	0.5837	0.6789	0.3985	0.8397	0.7742	0.8635	0.7378	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.25C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristics	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	330	317	348	360	328	330	322	373	358	338	354	356	292	281	291
AGE GROUP															
18-25	75	76	75	73	77	75	84	79	80	85	79	85	95	95	105
26 or Older	317	311	335	347	317	320	310	364	347	322	341	343	277	263	262
26-49	251	236	250	230	233	238	234	245	234	246	238	244	188	181	182
50 or Older	202	186	204	243	216	209	206	268	247	196	241	227	198	189	194
GENDER															
Male	206	181	211	237	211	192	208	213	193	185	200	200	169	167	172
Female	255	262	254	259	254	269	249	294	289	279	285	288	227	224	229
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	314	296	326	327	314	303	304	348	320	323	329	311	272	266	267
White	270	280	286	263	275	283	290	311	305	280	297	279	253	249	248
Black or African American	171	101	134	190	115	102	116	165	101	102	131	118	103	90	88
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	13	11	23	14	14	19	21	22	34	42	19	13	24	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	9	*	*	*	*	8	11	5	8	7	16	7	9	5
Asian	36	42	40	41	60	44	47	74	42	72	55	41	53	50	58
Two or More Races	44	43	50	33	81	52	37	38	40	76	54	48	44	48	36
Hispanic or Latino	108	116	106	142	105	123	115	120	156	101	118	172	96	104	111

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.25D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristics	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12
AGE GROUP															
18-25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.31
26 or Older	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.13
26-49	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.19	0.18	0.18
50 or Older	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.18
GENDER															
Male	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.15
Female	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13
White	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.15
Black or African American	0.70	0.41	0.53	0.73	0.44	0.39	0.45	0.60	0.37	0.38	0.46	0.41	0.35	0.31	0.29
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.35	1.24	1.04	2.05	1.45	1.34	1.99	1.91	1.97	2.50	2.76	1.53	1.02	1.81	1.12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.99	2.12	*	*	*	*	0.97	1.51	0.74	1.00	0.74	2.05	0.72	1.48	0.49
Asian	0.45	0.48	0.45	0.46	0.65	0.46	0.48	0.72	0.40	0.62	0.48	0.34	0.42	0.37	0.43
Two or More Races	2.03	1.92	2.25	1.46	3.31	2.14	1.47	1.50	1.45	2.18	1.56	1.41	1.17	1.21	0.88
Hispanic or Latino	0.43	0.45	0.40	0.51	0.37	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.49	0.30	0.34	0.48	0.26	0.28	0.29

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.25P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Demographic Characteristics	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0068	0.1927	0.2316	0.1389	0.7489	0.5660	0.6211	0.0169	0.7858	0.3083	0.7454	0.2994	0.5723	0.2618	
AGE GROUP															
18-25	0.0159	0.0047	0.0011	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0126	
26 or Older	0.0006	0.0415	0.0422	0.0274	0.2975	0.0539	0.6127	0.0005	0.1210	0.7876	0.0770	0.7403	0.0890	0.7139	
26-49	0.0117	0.2122	0.0634	0.8437	0.5875	0.1283	0.8733	0.0215	0.8089	0.7269	0.4138	0.8547	0.8726	0.4844	
50 or Older	0.9738	0.6234	0.3282	0.1533	0.5691	0.7923	0.4826	0.0808	0.0977	0.5495	0.1988	0.9889	0.0200	0.9224	
GENDER															
Male	0.0589	0.9849	0.0252	0.0747	0.7824	0.8871	0.7459	0.2009	0.7712	0.7708	0.7875	0.9818	0.7585	0.4095	
Female	0.0515	0.1128	0.8214	0.6529	0.5279	0.4111	0.7085	0.0350	0.5602	0.2825	0.8530	0.1855	0.6176	0.4209	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE															
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0217	0.4945	0.3989	0.3806	0.6714	0.8456	0.7553	0.0305	0.5916	0.4797	0.9739	0.0525	0.4055	0.3299	
White	0.4929	0.9275	0.8996	0.4864	0.1317	0.7371	0.3745	0.3581	0.4480	0.1191	0.2623	0.0193	0.9754	0.2299	
Black or African American	0.0130	0.3554	0.0550	0.0220	0.3595	0.4366	0.0880	0.0247	0.5098	0.5919	0.0093	0.7878	0.0730	0.9392	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0307	0.6537	0.6933	0.0584	0.5071	0.7680	0.5804	0.1124	0.2347	0.1674	0.0207	0.4770	0.7298	0.2074	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1494	0.0486	*	*	*	*	0.6881	0.3784	0.4115	0.5496	0.3169	0.1064	0.6168	0.0605	
Asian	0.1960	0.2820	0.1989	0.1257	0.4525	0.2238	0.1056	0.8845	0.0307	0.9507	0.3029	0.0806	0.8866	0.1717	
Two or More Races	0.1200	0.5868	0.3919	0.4324	0.0758	0.2642	0.4390	0.2274	0.8208	0.2005	0.8587	0.2491	0.1064	0.0930	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3705	0.2119	0.5181	0.1839	0.7756	0.5125	0.3123	0.4575	0.1087	0.1892	0.4924	0.1392	0.4892	0.5568	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.26C Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	296	328	322	298	318	320	252	245	259
18-25	75	69	74	77	81	77	84	87	97
26 or Older	288	321	312	286	306	308	244	234	231
26-49	222	230	211	224	232	220	172	173	171
50 or Older	181	209	227	179	205	207	172	164	170
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	199	205	226	204	200	207	174	150	178
18-25	40	37	45	50	42	45	53	52	64
26 or Older	194	202	221	195	195	202	169	145	165
26-49	138	148	152	148	153	157	121	113	116
50 or Older	144	131	158	124	132	124	117	94	118

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.26D Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	0.66	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.65	0.52	0.52	0.52
18-25	0.97	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.95
26 or Older	0.76	0.81	0.80	0.75	0.72	0.75	0.59	0.60	0.57
26-49	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.73	0.74	0.71
50 or Older	1.32	1.40	1.44	1.13	1.15	1.21	0.96	1.01	0.99
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	1.84	1.81	1.81	1.72	1.69	1.80	1.45	1.31	1.44
18-25	2.31	2.32	2.27	2.35	2.13	2.08	2.12	2.00	2.06
26 or Older	2.13	2.07	2.09	1.95	1.96	2.06	1.68	1.53	1.67
26-49	2.26	2.20	2.20	2.13	2.28	2.35	1.82	1.79	1.67
50 or Older	4.63	4.42	4.29	3.75	3.41	3.49	2.93	2.64	3.33

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.26P Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Level of Mental Illness and Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Level of Mental Illness/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANY MENTAL ILLNESS	0.8757	0.1065	0.7416	0.9663	0.9026	0.0867	0.9113	0.5689	
18-25	0.1060	0.0254	0.0446	0.0067	0.0011	0.0005	0.0105	0.0113	
26 or Older	0.5806	0.0100	0.2364	0.3449	0.2030	0.5410	0.2458	0.8552	
26-49	0.8152	0.1261	0.6780	0.1678	0.2342	0.2615	0.7506	0.6414	
50 or Older	0.7783	0.1483	0.0923	0.8617	0.5495	0.8537	0.1341	0.5926	
SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS	0.0863	0.0046	0.3223	0.1295	0.4050	0.6392	0.1162	0.4474	
18-25	0.2336	0.6328	0.8505	0.6829	0.1950	0.4474	0.9608	0.2370	
26 or Older	0.0195	0.0007	0.1497	0.0603	0.1387	0.9617	0.0656	0.7410	
26-49	0.0711	0.0006	0.0998	0.0441	0.0226	0.3535	0.0227	0.1491	
50 or Older	0.1703	0.1968	0.6662	0.4874	0.9588	0.4956	0.4363	0.0988	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Mental Illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Any mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder regardless of whether their disorder resulted in functional impairment. Serious mental illness includes persons with any mental disorder that resulted in serious functional impairment. Mental Illness estimates from 2008 and 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

¹ Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2008 NSDUH are determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI and SMI statuses for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.27C Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	225	250	212	243	254	246	234	256	286	244	261	274	223	204	217
18-25	48	48	51	51	53	46	58	54	54	55	57	57	63	64	71
26 or Older	215	243	207	237	247	243	228	249	281	236	253	267	217	200	204
26-49	175	186	160	161	179	187	168	184	185	180	174	182	137	140	140
50 or Older	131	143	132	171	167	155	160	167	203	158	189	182	169	147	154
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	256	215	264	265	213	226	226	280	223	223	252	226	195	187	197
18-25	61	67	64	62	59	65	68	68	64	71	68	66	79	74	83
26 or Older	247	208	252	254	204	214	214	269	214	211	241	216	176	175	175
26-49	186	168	196	174	158	161	171	168	147	174	176	166	135	116	126
50 or Older	159	119	156	186	135	134	136	218	153	114	152	135	107	127	120

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.27D Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1.48	1.55	1.46	1.59	1.53	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.61	1.49	1.56	1.58	1.22	1.22	1.22
18-25	1.39	1.43	1.53	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.60	1.59	1.53	1.58	1.63	1.59	1.73	1.57	1.54
26 or Older	1.88	1.97	1.87	2.04	1.93	1.89	1.94	1.87	2.02	1.90	1.94	2.00	1.47	1.59	1.57
26-49	1.81	2.00	1.81	1.98	2.01	1.90	1.95	1.84	1.98	2.04	2.01	2.03	1.62	1.52	1.56
50 or Older	5.46	5.06	5.96	5.45	4.61	4.86	5.45	4.91	4.51	4.17	4.16	4.38	2.81	3.78	3.62
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1.48	1.55	1.46	1.59	1.53	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.61	1.49	1.56	1.58	1.22	1.22	1.22
18-25	1.39	1.43	1.53	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.60	1.59	1.53	1.58	1.63	1.59	1.73	1.57	1.54
26 or Older	1.88	1.97	1.87	2.04	1.93	1.89	1.94	1.87	2.02	1.90	1.94	2.00	1.47	1.59	1.57
26-49	1.81	2.00	1.81	1.98	2.01	1.90	1.95	1.84	1.98	2.04	2.01	2.03	1.62	1.52	1.56
50 or Older	5.46	5.06	5.96	5.45	4.61	4.86	5.45	4.91	4.51	4.17	4.16	4.38	2.81	3.78	3.62

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NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.27P Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.0008	0.0553	0.0088	0.0518	0.6868	0.2147	0.3228	0.0681	0.8798	0.4271	0.9340	0.7501	0.3130	0.6385	
18-25	0.0498	0.0524	0.8857	0.0582	0.5404	0.0157	0.0666	0.0315	0.4299	0.4174	0.5499	0.6323	0.8684	0.9909	
26 or Older	0.0013	0.0951	0.0030	0.0847	0.7752	0.3272	0.4972	0.0908	0.9510	0.4220	0.7865	0.8490	0.4718	0.7130	
26-49	0.0413	0.1975	0.0280	0.1500	0.7480	0.7295	0.8629	0.6240	0.3486	0.7367	0.5137	0.7531	0.4945	0.5128	
50 or Older	0.0214	0.5247	0.1305	0.3710	0.8076	0.4260	0.6152	0.0755	0.3932	0.2623	0.8243	0.9940	0.1811	0.8971	
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.0008	0.0553	0.0088	0.0518	0.6868	0.2147	0.3228	0.0681	0.8798	0.4271	0.9340	0.7501	0.3130	0.6385	
18-25	0.0498	0.0524	0.8857	0.0582	0.5404	0.0157	0.0666	0.0315	0.4299	0.4174	0.5499	0.6323	0.8684	0.9909	
26 or Older	0.0013	0.0951	0.0030	0.0847	0.7752	0.3272	0.4972	0.0908	0.9510	0.4220	0.7865	0.8490	0.4718	0.7130	
26-49	0.0413	0.1975	0.0280	0.1500	0.7480	0.7295	0.8629	0.6240	0.3486	0.7367	0.5137	0.7531	0.4945	0.5128	
50 or Older	0.0214	0.5247	0.1305	0.3710	0.8076	0.4260	0.6152	0.0755	0.3932	0.2623	0.8243	0.9940	0.1811	0.8971	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 10.28C Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	219	236	269	219	244	261	198	195	199
18-25	49	45	48	48	52	51	56	57	68
26 or Older	215	232	263	213	237	255	195	192	185
26-49	156	171	174	161	168	171	125	134	128
50 or Older	153	154	189	146	170	174	151	135	140
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	179	210	186	191	203	180	164	152	154
18-25	54	53	52	54	58	54	61	65	63
26 or Older	171	201	177	182	196	171	150	138	138
26-49	148	145	119	152	159	132	119	102	108
50 or Older	87	137	129	98	111	112	86	96	89

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.28D Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1.65	1.66	1.82	1.65	1.72	1.77	1.43	1.38	1.29
18-25	1.92	1.98	1.85	1.86	1.96	1.92	2.01	1.94	1.78
26 or Older	2.05	1.99	2.21	2.03	2.12	2.18	1.72	1.73	1.64
26-49	2.17	2.05	2.16	2.23	2.28	2.25	1.87	1.71	1.69
50 or Older	5.05	5.05	4.88	4.49	4.38	4.70	3.19	4.00	3.71
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	1.65	1.66	1.82	1.65	1.72	1.77	1.43	1.38	1.29
18-25	1.92	1.98	1.85	1.86	1.96	1.92	2.01	1.94	1.78
26 or Older	2.05	1.99	2.21	2.03	2.12	2.18	1.72	1.73	1.64
26-49	2.17	2.05	2.16	2.23	2.28	2.25	1.87	1.71	1.69
50 or Older	5.05	5.05	4.88	4.49	4.38	4.70	3.19	4.00	3.71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.28P Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Any Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.8539	0.2519	0.2834	0.8475	0.8675	0.2358	0.2708	0.3723	
18-25	0.1192	0.0384	0.6276	0.3199	0.7527	0.4862	0.6997	0.5540	
26 or Older	0.6824	0.2928	0.3561	0.8742	0.9432	0.2428	0.4539	0.3058	
26-49	0.5389	0.9455	0.0263	0.9844	0.7537	0.1024	0.8350	0.2465	
50 or Older	0.7413	0.1680	0.3114	0.6312	0.8157	0.9172	0.3333	0.7928	
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.8539	0.2519	0.2834	0.8475	0.8675	0.2358	0.2708	0.3723	
18-25	0.1192	0.0384	0.6276	0.3199	0.7527	0.4862	0.6997	0.5540	
26 or Older	0.6824	0.2928	0.3561	0.8742	0.9432	0.2428	0.4539	0.3058	
26-49	0.5389	0.9455	0.0263	0.9844	0.7537	0.1024	0.8350	0.2465	
50 or Older	0.7413	0.1680	0.3114	0.6312	0.8157	0.9172	0.3333	0.7928	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). AMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents' AMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' AMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.29C Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	168	180	200	164	164	162	148	131	147
18-25	27	27	34	36	33	35	39	38	47
26 or Older	165	178	196	159	160	159	144	128	138
26-49	115	122	126	115	124	120	91	94	96
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	110	*	*
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	102	96	100	112	124	122	99	76	88
18-25	29	26	29	29	28	31	36	36	39
26 or Older	96	91	95	108	122	119	91	68	81
26-49	74	83	77	86	99	96	73	59	59
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	52	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.29D Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	2.39	2.21	2.32	2.31	2.57	2.49	2.01	1.81	1.78
18-25	3.21	3.28	3.12	3.01	3.11	3.11	2.95	3.05	2.65
26 or Older	2.74	2.46	2.68	2.78	3.10	3.06	2.33	2.13	2.23
26-49	2.93	2.88	2.86	3.00	3.44	3.41	2.52	2.33	2.34
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.32	*	*
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	2.39	2.21	2.32	2.31	2.57	2.49	2.01	1.81	1.78
18-25	3.21	3.28	3.12	3.01	3.11	3.11	2.95	3.05	2.65
26 or Older	2.74	2.46	2.68	2.78	3.10	3.06	2.33	2.13	2.23
26-49	2.93	2.88	2.86	3.00	3.44	3.41	2.52	2.33	2.34
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.32	*	*

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.29P Receipt of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with a Past Year Serious Mental Illness and a Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services in Past Year, by Age Group: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Receipt of Mental Health Services/Age Group	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.2466	0.1787	0.0541	0.5416	0.8435	0.7839	0.4490	0.2728	
18-25	0.2468	0.4401	0.6405	0.8533	0.5518	0.8809	0.3568	0.8256	
26 or Older	0.3279	0.3495	0.1569	0.8818	0.4584	0.9208	0.8421	0.3579	
26-49	0.2261	0.8269	0.1661	0.6360	0.2995	0.5642	0.5436	0.7017	
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
DID NOT RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	0.2466	0.1787	0.0541	0.5416	0.8435	0.7839	0.4490	0.2728	
18-25	0.2468	0.4401	0.6405	0.8533	0.5518	0.8809	0.3568	0.8256	
26 or Older	0.3279	0.3495	0.1569	0.8818	0.4584	0.9208	0.8421	0.3579	
26-49	0.2261	0.8269	0.1661	0.6360	0.2995	0.5642	0.5436	0.7017	
50 or Older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Mental Health Services is defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded.

NOTE: Serious Mental Illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder, assessed by the Mental Health Surveillance Study (MHSS) *Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders—Fourth Edition—Research Version—Axis I Disorders* (MHSS-SCID) which is based on the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). SMI includes persons with diagnoses resulting in serious functional impairment. SMI estimates from 2008 to 2011 used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to revised estimation procedures. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic status. For details on the methodology, see Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

NOTE: Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services is defined as a perceived need for treatment/counseling that was not received. Perception of need was asked of all respondents regardless of disorder status. Respondents with unknown perception of unmet need information were excluded.

¹ Respondents' SMI status for the 2008 NSDUH is determined based on responses to questions on distress (K6 scale) and impairment (World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] for half the sample and Sheehan Disability Scale [SDS] for the other half). Respondents' SMI status for the 2009 and later NSDUHs are based solely on responses to the WHODAS questions because the SDS questions were dropped. For details, see Section B.4.7 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.30C Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	408	385	406	406	413	436	414	436	443	348	368	368
AGE GROUP												
18-25	83	76	78	81	82	85	84	93	89	100	97	107
26 or Older	396	382	393	402	405	429	402	426	438	330	348	352
26-49	268	290	255	263	255	262	271	265	279	203	205	202
50 or Older	273	255	301	319	300	332	298	347	326	259	280	278
GENDER												
Male	231	241	255	241	248	277	245	266	276	212	211	211
Female	321	294	313	332	332	328	333	334	351	274	299	301
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	375	367	383	381	390	406	387	393	415	324	342	341
White	335	344	358	370	385	374	372	368	406	291	316	328
Black or African American	153	142	132	128	129	124	128	148	114	111	104	111
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	25	36	13	17	27	35	35	42	15	26	30
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17	15	*	*	*	*	15	*	7	22	10	27
Asian	59	56	55	76	60	74	79	64	88	89	82	58
Two or More Races	36	58	54	49	45	73	43	41	66	56	61	47
Hispanic or Latino	150	115	146	149	145	164	144	182	178	136	115	158

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2008 are based on an adjusted MDE variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.30D Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15
AGE GROUP												
18-25	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.31
26 or Older	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.17	0.17
26-49	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.21	0.21	0.21
50 or Older	0.32	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.34	0.31	0.24	0.26	0.25
GENDER												
Male	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.18	0.18
Female	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.22	0.24	0.24
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.17
White	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.18	0.20	0.20
Black or African American	0.58	0.53	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.37
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.84	2.41	3.13	1.35	1.58	2.47	2.66	2.53	3.16	1.25	2.01	2.10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.68	1.89	*	*	*	*	1.78	*	0.98	2.38	1.75	2.45
Asian	0.67	0.60	0.59	0.77	0.61	0.72	0.72	0.54	0.72	0.71	0.61	0.45
Two or More Races	1.67	2.46	2.23	1.97	1.75	2.57	1.33	1.23	1.74	1.44	1.54	1.13
Hispanic or Latino	0.55	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.53	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.42

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2008 are based on an adjusted MDE variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.30P Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2005-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5431	0.3709	0.9509	0.3407	0.5789	0.6105	0.5568	0.5155	0.8561	0.5497	0.9298	
AGE GROUP												
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.1823	
26 or Older	0.5933	0.4579	0.0814	0.6380	0.2720	0.0468	0.3619	0.0736	0.3057	0.6715	0.8129	
26-49	0.5825	0.3531	0.4239	0.8669	0.4207	0.7013	0.3015	0.5738	0.5830	0.4972	0.6973	
50 or Older	0.4921	0.4381	0.3469	0.8950	0.7831	0.0575	0.9789	0.1049	0.4377	0.3051	0.9778	
GENDER												
Male	0.4576	0.7941	0.6978	0.3639	0.9098	0.4468	0.7466	0.2540	0.3891	0.8694	0.6143	
Female	0.8159	0.3555	0.6905	0.6073	0.5556	0.9249	0.6096	0.9520	0.3812	0.5285	0.8078	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3167	0.5758	0.9768	0.3607	0.4056	0.6658	1.0000	0.8099	0.7205	0.4920	0.5894	
White	0.0927	0.2829	0.7997	0.2350	0.2791	0.9194	0.8294	0.3874	0.8360	0.2035	0.6074	
Black or African American	0.1468	0.2355	0.5209	0.5787	0.4047	0.1550	0.3315	0.0437	0.4702	0.4007	0.8682	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9696	0.8820	0.9963	0.2717	0.4108	0.7893	0.7014	0.6820	0.9469	0.2726	0.9471	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.9157	0.4880	*	*	*	*	0.1804	*	0.0322	0.8517	0.4897	
Asian	0.3562	0.1037	0.1049	0.3759	0.3720	0.8894	0.9247	0.3246	0.9693	0.7614	0.8226	
Two or More Races	0.6992	0.4185	0.5706	0.8120	0.9830	0.9168	0.1994	0.0890	0.6845	0.2275	0.3794	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6298	0.1210	0.7932	0.5706	0.7306	0.9740	0.0831	0.0459	0.7729	0.9790	0.1044	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2008 used in the comparisons are based on an adjusted MDE variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section B.4.8 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.31C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	309	347	344	353	355	284	295	299
AGE GROUP								
18-25	67	70	68	72	76	83	81	91
26 or Older	300	338	335	349	353	273	279	283
26-49	206	207	227	220	229	162	168	158
50 or Older	213	266	236	285	256	219	222	236
GENDER								
Male	183	218	196	225	231	177	168	168
Female	246	264	273	267	276	226	241	244
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	289	314	326	315	324	263	278	263
White	278	287	297	283	307	232	252	246
Black or African American	94	101	112	118	93	83	78	91
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	21	35	33	19	12	24	21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	7	9	*	7	9	9	17
Asian	46	48	76	52	83	83	55	44
Two or More Races	36	23	39	35	62	50	56	40
Hispanic or Latino	110	147	102	155	154	115	88	149

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.31D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12
AGE GROUP								
18-25	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.27
26 or Older	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.13	0.14	0.14
26-49	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.17	0.17	0.16
50 or Older	0.23	0.28	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.22
GENDER								
Male	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.14
Female	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.19
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.13
White	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.15
Black or African American	0.34	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.31
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.56	1.97	2.66	2.45	1.51	1.02	1.88	1.56
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	1.16	1.01	*	0.97	0.94	1.55	1.59
Asian	0.46	0.47	0.69	0.45	0.69	0.65	0.41	0.34
Two or More Races	1.43	0.90	1.20	1.03	1.65	1.31	1.42	0.98
Hispanic or Latino	0.36	0.46	0.30	0.45	0.44	0.32	0.24	0.39

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.31P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2009-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0807	0.8973	0.6780	0.3009	0.8596	0.8518	0.9857	
AGE GROUP								
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0002	0.0071	0.1503	
26 or Older	0.6497	0.2594	0.3888	0.0536	0.2811	0.3257	0.7088	
26-49	0.6320	0.7935	0.1131	0.1269	0.4382	0.6944	0.4357	
50 or Older	0.1334	0.1897	0.6447	0.2851	0.4983	0.1423	0.8952	
GENDER								
Male	0.6139	0.3928	0.9902	0.0911	0.1480	0.7932	0.9875	
Female	0.0727	0.4283	0.5892	0.9915	0.3654	0.9695	0.9959	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1154	0.7583	0.7293	0.7751	0.8644	0.8436	0.4295	
White	0.0851	0.6146	0.7006	0.6125	0.7195	0.7115	0.4171	
Black or African American	1.0000	0.2182	0.1589	0.0644	0.4143	0.6889	0.8090	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9347	0.9160	0.6753	0.4743	0.7715	0.4336	0.6445	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.6210	0.2456	*	0.2174	0.4534	0.9305	
Asian	0.5981	0.2919	0.2456	0.8869	0.3038	0.4497	0.6692	
Two or More Races	0.8533	0.0690	0.3869	0.2252	0.2316	0.0823	0.2720	
Hispanic or Latino	0.3529	0.8299	0.0412	0.0969	0.4936	0.9892	0.0673	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) home management, (2) work, (3) close relationships with others, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.32C Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	365	383	358	390	370	303	314	335
AGE GROUP								
18-25	57	65	64	70	67	73	73	78
26 or Older	359	380	350	385	373	295	306	322
26-49	223	219	234	228	234	170	172	176
50 or Older	266	301	270	317	292	238	257	256
GENDER								
Male	209	230	210	215	226	184	169	178
Female	287	305	297	306	306	241	266	273
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	348	348	344	353	358	283	301	307
White	327	325	326	314	338	255	276	282
Black or African American	95	91	97	116	98	85	83	95
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	49	56	36
Hispanic or Latino	105	156	103	152	145	111	96	134

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.32D Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2009-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.31	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.03	1.08	1.09
AGE GROUP								
18-25	1.57	1.57	1.64	1.52	1.50	1.64	1.58	1.45
26 or Older	1.54	1.47	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.22	1.29	1.26
26-49	1.72	1.69	1.74	1.75	1.80	1.36	1.36	1.35
50 or Older	2.83	2.55	2.50	2.52	2.64	2.04	2.32	2.23
GENDER								
Male	2.35	2.40	2.22	2.25	2.36	1.92	1.90	1.98
Female	1.58	1.43	1.46	1.43	1.45	1.19	1.21	1.23
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.34	1.30	1.24	1.25	1.31	1.06	1.13	1.13
White	1.44	1.42	1.27	1.35	1.46	1.16	1.22	1.19
Black or African American	4.17	4.13	4.34	4.06	3.98	3.66	3.70	3.57
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	3.84	5.50	5.20
Hispanic or Latino	4.12	4.20	4.40	4.14	4.27	3.28	3.13	3.69

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.32P Received Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older with Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2009-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.5787	0.0810	0.0914	0.1013	0.0430	0.0284	0.2081	
AGE GROUP								
18-25	0.1752	0.0294	0.0858	0.0061	0.0013	0.0112	0.1882	
26 or Older	0.0876	0.6565	0.5566	0.7247	0.5221	0.2777	0.4311	
26-49	0.2304	0.7454	0.7470	0.5218	0.7572	0.8163	0.9845	
50 or Older	0.3271	0.7598	0.4326	0.8832	0.2496	0.2547	0.2783	
GENDER								
Male	0.4271	0.2996	0.1321	0.2098	0.2560	0.0302	0.4100	
Female	0.1831	0.1154	0.3197	0.1935	0.0530	0.2387	0.3416	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE								
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6654	0.3825	0.1274	0.0751	0.0792	0.1008	0.5656	
White	0.5434	0.2558	0.0561	0.2000	0.2594	0.1959	0.5924	
Black or African American	0.1715	0.2486	0.2533	0.8025	0.4785	0.6619	0.5775	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	0.0066	0.2118	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5277	0.0406	0.9332	0.6055	0.3758	0.0888	0.1259	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2009 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2016.

Table 10.33C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	299	299	311	299	305	340	281	280	267
18-25	74	66	75	85	79	85	87	91	96
18	31	31	34	31	34	37	37	42	41
19	27	25	30	33	37	35	35	35	37
20	25	25	29	34	34	32	35	32	46
21	25	25	30	32	29	30	32	35	34
22	26	22	27	26	28	26	34	31	31
23	26	26	25	25	28	29	27	33	35
24	26	26	26	22	22	26	28	30	29
25	22	23	17	28	26	24	25	26	29
26 or Older	292	292	296	284	294	327	263	267	247
26-29	82	80	94	78	90	88	71	81	74
30-34	74	92	86	63	84	106	78	73	78
35-39	93	103	72	86	94	89	68	71	72
40-44	88	81	88	83	97	88	73	68	60
45-49	94	98	111	93	100	85	69	70	70
50-54	121	118	111	131	103	209	106	102	108
55-59	118	118	114	124	95	117	109	98	89
60-64	77	67	93	84	109	83	80	79	74
65 or Older	104	107	124	106	123	109	102	121	109

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.33D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11
18-25	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.28
18	0.61	0.59	0.67	0.62	0.66	0.74	0.74	0.87	0.86
19	0.58	0.52	0.66	0.72	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.80	0.90
20	0.62	0.60	0.62	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.78	0.75	1.02
21	0.62	0.60	0.66	0.69	0.63	0.68	0.74	0.80	0.72
22	0.61	0.53	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.56	0.74	0.71	0.72
23	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.60	0.71	0.74
24	0.65	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.66
25	0.56	0.61	0.43	0.67	0.65	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.64
26 or Older	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12
26-29	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.44	0.51	0.51	0.41	0.46	0.42
30-34	0.39	0.46	0.43	0.32	0.42	0.51	0.36	0.34	0.36
35-39	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.34	0.36	0.34
40-44	0.41	0.39	0.42	0.40	0.47	0.41	0.36	0.33	0.31
45-49	0.41	0.43	0.48	0.42	0.46	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.34
50-54	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.57	0.43	0.88	0.44	0.43	0.49
55-59	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.65	0.46	0.56	0.52	0.46	0.41
60-64	0.51	0.43	0.56	0.46	0.63	0.47	0.46	0.41	0.39
65 or Older	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.23

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.33P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0591	0.0728	0.1921	0.0338	0.2590	0.5117	0.5424	0.9882	
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0004	0.1852	
18	0.0381	0.0221	0.0737	0.0226	0.2361	0.4452	0.2182	0.8430	
19	0.0023	0.0000	0.0133	0.0670	0.0757	0.4081	0.2591	0.7038	
20	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0025	0.0187	0.0022	0.0092	
21	0.0516	0.0019	0.0230	0.1156	0.0883	0.1283	0.5690	0.7533	
22	0.0232	0.0005	0.1263	0.0366	0.0855	0.0496	0.8018	0.8960	
23	0.0669	0.1028	0.1790	0.1442	0.3721	0.4526	0.0207	0.6841	
24	0.7469	0.0406	0.2923	0.0355	0.0676	0.1163	0.5996	0.6369	
25	0.4237	0.3705	0.0031	0.2455	0.5674	0.0917	0.1862	0.1844	
26 or Older	0.7220	0.7018	0.7491	0.5272	0.9565	0.7401	0.6142	0.6984	
26-29	0.1429	0.1260	0.1389	0.1137	0.1151	0.2451	0.1821	0.5759	
30-34	0.0204	0.1545	0.0298	0.0000	0.0495	0.3366	0.1632	0.2473	
35-39	0.4922	0.3106	0.0297	0.9916	0.4468	0.3435	0.3623	0.3412	
40-44	0.1224	0.0446	0.1011	0.4930	0.0385	0.7299	0.0086	0.2300	
45-49	0.4522	0.2691	0.0119	0.9045	0.1047	0.3925	0.6149	0.7938	
50-54	0.5251	0.5667	0.3819	0.6044	0.0976	0.2316	0.9576	0.8278	
55-59	0.5797	0.2856	0.3322	0.4862	0.5474	0.4116	0.1232	0.8213	
60-64	0.7367	0.5408	0.4816	0.9329	0.1312	0.9430	0.4420	0.2688	
65 or Older	0.7485	0.2295	0.8819	0.8832	0.4640	0.5902	0.9746	0.5882	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.34C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	299	299	311	299	305	340	281	280	267
AGE GROUP									
18-25	74	66	75	85	79	85	87	91	96
26 or Older	292	292	296	284	294	327	263	267	247
26-49	193	200	201	169	208	207	167	165	154
50 or Older	210	215	214	229	214	271	194	209	193
GENDER									
Male	206	204	235	194	208	241	202	197	198
Female	210	211	216	228	221	236	183	199	182
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	282	280	297	288	282	315	257	261	244
White	265	256	269	267	258	294	231	232	228
Black or African American	88	89	103	86	99	95	77	99	85
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	13	24	55	20	15	18	19	12
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	*	14	*	6	15	5	10	11
Asian	44	38	72	69	79	87	64	55	52
Two or More Races	38	48	24	25	31	54	49	41	41
Hispanic or Latino	92	112	76	84	120	127	100	105	106

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.34D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.28
26 or Older	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12
26-49	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.16
50 or Older	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.17
GENDER									
Male	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17
Female	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.14
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12
White	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.14
Black or African American	0.34	0.32	0.38	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.28	0.34	0.28
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.92	1.24	2.17	3.72	1.50	1.21	1.31	1.52	0.84
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.21	*	2.13	*	0.63	1.93	0.53	1.62	1.04
Asian	0.46	0.38	0.69	0.61	0.65	0.72	0.51	0.42	0.39
Two or More Races	1.48	1.87	0.96	0.78	0.90	1.45	1.26	1.05	1.01
Hispanic or Latino	0.30	0.36	0.24	0.25	0.35	0.36	0.27	0.28	0.28

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.34P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0591	0.0728	0.1921	0.0338	0.2590	0.5117	0.5424	0.9882	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0004	0.1852	
26 or Older	0.7220	0.7018	0.7491	0.5272	0.9565	0.7401	0.6142	0.6984	
26-49	0.2830	0.7224	0.5294	0.0155	0.7684	0.3189	0.4055	0.6944	
50 or Older	0.8902	0.7248	0.5577	0.4105	0.9009	0.2830	0.2004	0.4409	
GENDER									
Male	0.0195	0.0357	0.2524	0.0046	0.0647	0.3584	0.3672	0.3634	
Female	0.7447	0.6574	0.5187	0.8201	0.8002	0.9930	0.9567	0.3649	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.1404	0.0659	0.6186	0.1692	0.2187	0.4023	0.5541	0.8366	
White	0.1070	0.0246	0.1786	0.0856	0.0958	0.3502	0.4005	0.8439	
Black or African American	0.8890	0.9921	0.2369	0.6453	0.9155	0.1663	0.4900	0.6135	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4091	0.4551	0.1146	0.0156	0.2265	0.5157	0.5421	0.4189	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.5147	*	0.3685	*	0.4295	0.3230	0.2739	0.8387	
Asian	0.9234	0.5390	0.2457	0.4203	0.2008	0.2352	0.2087	0.9049	
Two or More Races	0.3131	0.9546	0.1386	0.0154	0.1389	0.8052	0.5897	0.6813	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0697	0.6829	0.0022	0.0074	0.9480	0.8062	0.8265	0.6495	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.35C Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	299	299	311	299	305	340	281	280	267
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	123	115	121	125	127	128	108	128	114
Midwest	127	129	130	127	115	130	129	118	115
South	178	178	193	178	196	225	161	172	154
West	156	167	156	165	147	185	148	142	155
COUNTY TYPE¹									
Large Metro	237	239	242	234	242	277	220	231	215
Small Metro	174	159	161	178	172	178	150	154	159
Nonmetro	87	100	128	105	119	126	112	103	90
Urbanized	42	67	76	59	73	99	72	72	64
Less Urbanized	72	69	97	80	74	83	85	69	59
Completely Rural	26	30	42	39	52	26	30	31	29
POVERTY LEVEL²									
Less Than 100%	108	134	123	159	133	149	122	125	135
100-199%	137	132	141	135	175	144	144	140	142
200% or More	232	238	242	226	223	288	203	212	201
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	122	114						
High School Graduate	nc	138	125						
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	164	163						
College Graduate	nc	141	139						
HEALTH INSURANCE³									
Private	230	231	233	221	210	262	195	217	202
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	112	125	117	125	122	111	125	141	137
Other ⁵	157	144	184	152	185	200	152	163	148
No Coverage	112	123	120	139	156	143	99	90	100

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.35D Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.26
Midwest	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.22
South	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.19	0.17
West	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.34	0.26	0.25	0.27
COUNTY TYPE¹									
Large Metro	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.15
Small Metro	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.21
Nonmetro	0.24	0.29	0.38	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.29	0.30	0.23
Urbanized	0.30	0.46	0.53	0.45	0.48	0.62	0.45	0.51	0.42
Less Urbanized	0.40	0.39	0.58	0.45	0.42	0.48	0.45	0.41	0.30
Completely Rural	0.73	0.84	1.21	1.08	1.34	0.68	0.77	0.68	0.75
POVERTY LEVEL²									
Less Than 100%	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.46	0.35	0.41	0.33	0.33	0.38
100-199%	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.37	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.28
200% or More	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.12
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	0.35	0.35						
High School Graduate	nc	0.22	0.20						
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	0.22	0.21						
College Graduate	nc	0.19	0.18						
HEALTH INSURANCE³									
Private	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.12
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.59	0.63	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.40	0.38
Other ⁵	0.30	0.27	0.34	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.25	0.22
No Coverage	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.41

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

**Table 10.35P Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics:
P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015**

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0591	0.0728	0.1921	0.0338	0.2590	0.5117	0.5424	0.9882	
GEOGRAPHIC REGION									
Northeast	0.7003	0.7882	0.8388	0.6772	0.7228	0.7818	0.8480	0.4341	
Midwest	0.4792	0.2284	0.5101	0.8271	0.7967	0.8008	0.8276	0.5632	
South	0.2096	0.0079	0.4201	0.2180	0.7765	0.8192	0.8983	0.8538	
West	0.0182	0.2547	0.0276	0.0204	0.0591	0.0720	0.1940	0.2090	
COUNTY TYPE¹									
Large Metro	0.4301	0.4510	0.4719	0.0105	0.6504	0.8446	0.5290	0.8910	
Small Metro	0.2688	0.0227	0.0371	0.6264	0.2745	0.1318	0.2110	0.3622	
Nonmetro	0.0230	0.9667	0.3401	0.9056	0.5609	0.3951	0.1226	0.2608	
Urbanized	0.0093	0.6622	0.6672	0.5866	0.2016	0.5081	0.5353	0.2721	
Less Urbanized	0.5682	0.5116	0.4859	0.4207	0.8787	0.2867	0.1132	0.4047	
Completely Rural	0.3734	0.5144	0.6005	0.7510	0.7372	0.1020	0.8984	0.4309	
POVERTY LEVEL²									
Less Than 100%	0.5953	0.7553	0.9859	0.3490	0.6115	0.3770	0.8745	0.5063	
100-199%	0.3436	0.0403	0.0536	0.0617	0.9910	0.3580	0.8772	0.1981	
200% or More	0.4561	0.5286	0.8961	0.0321	0.1602	0.4499	0.3583	0.7288	
EDUCATION									
< High School	nc	0.6871							
High School Graduate	nc	0.2822							
Some College/Associate's Degree	nc	0.4669							
College Graduate	nc	0.9133							
HEALTH INSURANCE³									
Private	0.2234	0.2345	0.5619	0.0159	0.0660	0.4426	0.3855	0.8090	
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	0.7438	0.0430	0.7699	0.8726	0.9343	0.7258	0.5268	0.5820	
Other ⁵	0.7667	0.2100	0.1118	0.9249	0.1781	0.5084	0.1174	0.1221	
No Coverage	0.0460	0.0124	0.0041	0.1337	0.5445	0.3088	0.1279	0.0743	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

¹ Due to the use of the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes in the creation of the county type variables, the 2008 to 2014 estimates may differ from estimates published prior to 2015.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.36C Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	155	157	168	157	156	166	138	138	127
18-25	39	41	41	44	47	50	49	54	56
18	17	21	19	14	21	20	24	26	24
19	18	15	15	16	21	20	17	24	22
20	14	12	16	17	23	20	22	20	22
21	12	14	14	16	15	16	19	20	22
22	10	12	17	12	13	13	18	14	18
23	11	11	13	14	15	20	15	23	16
24	13	12	11	16	15	14	14	15	17
25	11	15	11	19	12	13	14	10	16
26 or Older	148	150	164	148	152	156	130	127	114
26-29	40	34	32	54	50	55	35	40	35
30-34	44	34	42	26	32	62	35	38	47
35-39	51	49	29	47	62	51	42	32	42
40-44	43	46	49	50	58	45	36	31	37
45-49	47	46	44	45	59	46	36	34	35
50-54	82	69	74	72	47	47	41	65	45
55-59	47	56	61	68	43	58	54	40	34
60-64	29	37	50	32	56	37	54	34	43
65 or Older	49	37	81	42	56	54	54	56	36

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.36D Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05
18-25	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16
18	0.35	0.42	0.39	0.29	0.44	0.43	0.49	0.55	0.52
19	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.38	0.48	0.48	0.41	0.55	0.55
20	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.37	0.53	0.47	0.52	0.48	0.53
21	0.31	0.34	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.43	0.47	0.51
22	0.24	0.30	0.40	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.39	0.32	0.42
23	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.44	0.34	0.50	0.36
24	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.38	0.36	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.40
25	0.30	0.41	0.27	0.48	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.22	0.36
26 or Older	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05
26-29	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.21	0.23	0.20
30-34	0.24	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.16	0.30	0.17	0.18	0.22
35-39	0.25	0.24	0.15	0.24	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.17	0.21
40-44	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.19
45-49	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.28	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.17
50-54	0.37	0.31	0.34	0.31	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.28	0.21
55-59	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.36	0.21	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.15
60-64	0.19	0.24	0.30	0.17	0.33	0.21	0.31	0.18	0.23
65 or Older	0.13	0.10	0.21	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.08

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.36P Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2102	0.1061	0.8042	0.2612	0.9100	0.8862	0.8065	0.8363	
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0191	0.0669	0.0131	0.4874	
18	0.0936	0.4187	0.1396	0.0133	0.9277	0.6468	0.7162	0.8956	
19	0.2202	0.0091	0.0087	0.0963	0.2797	0.4768	0.0872	0.9565	
20	0.0283	0.0055	0.0273	0.0269	0.5007	0.5250	0.2626	0.5213	
21	0.0312	0.0291	0.0095	0.0229	0.0347	0.1613	0.3640	0.5202	
22	0.0024	0.0154	0.4376	0.0034	0.0456	0.0691	0.3882	0.2721	
23	0.1619	0.4651	0.5117	0.9108	0.9543	0.0584	0.3192	0.0448	
24	0.4097	0.0934	0.1797	0.3698	0.5124	0.1385	0.3048	0.3919	
25	0.2702	0.9128	0.1657	0.8630	0.4864	0.1695	0.8413	0.0558	
26 or Older	0.8736	0.8094	0.2487	0.7338	0.3697	0.4522	0.4741	0.9645	
26-29	0.3460	0.0669	0.0379	0.6606	0.7515	0.9669	0.4431	0.6720	
30-34	0.1320	0.0026	0.1086	0.0001	0.0024	0.4923	0.0254	0.0884	
35-39	0.3729	0.3341	0.0123	0.9046	0.9836	0.8454	0.7731	0.0568	
40-44	0.9673	0.2688	0.2555	0.8969	0.1678	0.5012	0.5949	0.6337	
45-49	0.9132	0.9781	0.9103	0.8504	0.1122	0.6924	0.9689	0.5162	
50-54	0.4215	0.7800	0.1969	0.2477	0.5390	0.6274	0.5117	0.2087	
55-59	0.2919	0.1970	0.2324	0.1523	0.7863	0.1102	0.1418	0.3011	
60-64	0.9214	0.9000	0.8960	0.4470	0.5319	0.7464	0.4115	0.7347	
65 or Older	0.5499	0.6309	0.0158	0.6473	0.1326	0.2942	0.0130	0.1789	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.37C Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	155	157	168	157	156	166	138	138	127
AGE GROUP									
18-25	39	41	41	44	47	50	49	54	56
26 or Older	148	150	164	148	152	156	130	127	114
26-49	99	94	91	102	120	120	85	78	85
50 or Older	108	117	134	111	101	98	98	101	78
GENDER									
Male	110	111	119	106	116	105	97	99	91
Female	113	100	117	115	106	124	99	94	95
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	143	149	164	149	146	151	127	129	118
White	134	140	145	126	131	136	117	121	102
Black or African American	42	48	64	43	50	60	52	39	51
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	9	7	*	10	8	7	16	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	4	0	1	2	12	4	*	2
Asian	9	16	48	54	49	17	33	18	19
Two or More Races	26	15	14	14	15	16	20	19	29
Hispanic or Latino	59	48	31	52	64	67	48	54	46

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.37D Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16
26 or Older	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05
26-49	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.09
50 or Older	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07
GENDER									
Male	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Female	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
White	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.07
Black or African American	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.13	0.18
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.61	0.83	0.65	*	0.72	0.61	0.55	1.26	0.50
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.68	0.49	0.02	0.16	0.22	1.58	0.41	*	0.21
Asian	0.09	0.17	0.46	0.48	0.42	0.14	0.26	0.13	0.14
Two or More Races	1.03	0.62	0.55	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.56	0.49	0.72
Hispanic or Latino	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.12

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.37P Made Any Suicide Plans in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.2102	0.1061	0.8042	0.2612	0.9100	0.8862	0.8065	0.8363	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0191	0.0669	0.0131	0.4874	
26 or Older	0.8736	0.8094	0.2487	0.7338	0.3697	0.4522	0.4741	0.9645	
26-49	0.0816	0.0386	0.0402	0.1606	0.9430	0.9473	0.1819	0.0446	
50 or Older	0.1525	0.2560	0.0046	0.1110	0.3002	0.2715	0.0323	0.0707	
GENDER									
Male	0.4571	0.7801	0.6313	0.8541	0.6625	0.8705	0.7398	0.6754	
Female	0.3251	0.0380	0.4142	0.1783	0.7681	0.7363	0.9863	0.4855	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.2227	0.1204	0.8470	0.4127	0.9742	0.8282	0.9878	0.7569	
White	0.4821	0.1991	0.7630	0.4188	0.9186	0.5411	0.8782	0.8057	
Black or African American	0.3693	0.6104	0.3244	0.2113	0.8387	0.2914	0.6849	0.1334	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.8883	0.3255	0.8694	*	0.5168	0.7435	0.8329	0.2901	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4037	0.4618	0.1145	0.6073	0.9556	0.1842	0.7242	*	
Asian	0.1955	0.6406	0.2192	0.3605	0.1191	0.6554	0.3805	0.9517	
Two or More Races	0.4759	0.2354	0.1425	0.0272	0.0352	0.0163	0.2423	0.6179	
Hispanic or Latino	0.6574	0.5686	0.0505	0.2677	0.7467	0.3937	0.4871	0.8323	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.38C Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	105	91	108	110	103	118	76	100	96
18-25	32	31	30	35	41	35	36	44	45
18	16	12	16	13	17	15	17	20	20
19	16	12	11	12	21	15	13	19	19
20	8	11	11	14	19	14	9	14	21
21	9	11	9	15	11	10	17	15	17
22	7	9	10	5	11	8	14	12	14
23	6	8	12	12	13	12	11	16	12
24	8	11	8	7	10	11	10	15	15
25	9	13	8	18	9	8	13	9	10
26 or Older	100	85	103	103	95	112	67	90	84
26-29	30	23	14	32	35	32	21	24	25
30-34	36	25	28	20	25	52	22	28	29
35-39	22	36	16	30	33	36	25	21	27
40-44	29	23	32	31	33	34	23	28	18
45-49	29	31	33	29	38	26	30	25	20
50-54	67	24	31	54	26	25	25	45	27
55-59	28	31	30	57	29	46	31	36	41
60-64	16	28	38	2	23	32	14	27	25
65 or Older	18	31	58	18	45	38	24	37	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.38D Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04
18-25	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
18	0.33	0.24	0.34	0.27	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.43	0.45
19	0.37	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.49	0.36	0.32	0.44	0.48
20	0.19	0.27	0.24	0.31	0.43	0.33	0.22	0.34	0.50
21	0.24	0.26	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.24	0.38	0.35	0.39
22	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.12	0.25	0.18	0.31	0.29	0.33
23	0.15	0.20	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.35	0.26
24	0.22	0.26	0.19	0.17	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.34	0.34
25	0.24	0.36	0.20	0.45	0.22	0.20	0.29	0.20	0.22
26 or Older	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04
26-29	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.14
30-34	0.20	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.26	0.10	0.13	0.14
35-39	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.13
40-44	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.09
45-49	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.10
50-54	0.31	0.11	0.14	0.24	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.13
55-59	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.30	0.14	0.22	0.15	0.17	0.19
60-64	0.11	0.18	0.23	0.01	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.14	0.13
65 or Older	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.07

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.38P Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Detailed Age Category: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Age Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.3489	0.1369	0.3980	0.3890	0.8992	0.8559	0.1461	0.5506	
18-25	0.0003	0.0000	0.0001	0.0005	0.0714	0.0011	0.0014	0.4229	
18	0.4668	0.0239	0.2125	0.0368	0.4413	0.3070	0.2297	0.6560	
19	0.3680	0.0229	0.0108	0.1205	0.2235	0.1500	0.0317	0.4884	
20	0.0025	0.0129	0.0118	0.0635	0.6766	0.2078	0.0016	0.1371	
21	0.0222	0.0248	0.0075	0.1674	0.0426	0.0180	0.5487	0.3285	
22	0.0444	0.1170	0.4896	0.0062	0.4057	0.0628	0.6807	0.7483	
23	0.2124	0.5949	0.4003	0.5242	0.5345	0.4929	0.4654	0.1184	
24	0.1357	0.2738	0.0765	0.0301	0.3912	0.0577	0.1230	0.6992	
25	0.6697	0.3744	0.8202	0.4244	0.6500	0.9551	0.1770	0.6873	
26 or Older	0.7017	0.8862	0.5747	0.6770	0.3881	0.1537	0.9864	0.3181	
26-29	0.5513	0.1866	0.0032	0.8020	0.4804	0.4166	0.3638	0.6673	
30-34	0.6691	0.5329	0.9822	0.3633	0.5824	0.3948	0.5746	0.6465	
35-39	0.1099	0.8178	0.0464	0.8511	0.6095	0.6537	0.3907	0.3413	
40-44	0.8949	0.9451	0.5199	0.3900	0.0902	0.0761	0.1893	0.1728	
45-49	0.6514	0.4064	0.4348	0.4456	0.6002	0.9023	0.2220	0.9200	
50-54	0.1470	0.9320	0.7182	0.1611	0.8793	0.8718	0.7661	0.1054	
55-59	0.8021	0.9053	0.9502	0.4116	0.8582	0.3244	1.0000	0.9383	
60-64	0.7283	0.6587	0.5503	0.3581	0.2725	0.3659	0.8390	0.5347	
65 or Older	0.3463	0.8111	0.1125	0.3662	0.3442	0.9248	0.7501	0.9620	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.39C Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	105	91	108	110	103	118	76	100	96
AGE GROUP									
18-25	32	31	30	35	41	35	36	44	45
26 or Older	100	85	103	103	95	112	67	90	84
26-49	67	63	59	64	75	83	54	57	53
50 or Older	76	57	81	81	64	72	40	73	65
GENDER									
Male	62	60	74	65	71	66	51	71	64
Female	86	69	77	88	72	93	63	73	71
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	97	88	106	104	90	103	68	92	89
White	86	72	88	79	78	85	56	88	69
Black or African American	37	44	55	31	35	55	36	26	38
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	7	7	*	9	6	7	6	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	1	0	1	2	*	4	*	5
Asian	5	22	9	53	28	9	31	14	40
Two or More Races	20	13	9	8	11	7	11	10	10
Hispanic or Latino	41	22	23	36	50	52	33	38	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.39D Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13
26 or Older	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04
26-49	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05
50 or Older	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.06
GENDER									
Male	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.05
Female	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04
White	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
Black or African American	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.12	0.13	0.20	0.13	0.09	0.13
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.30	0.68	0.65	*	0.66	0.45	0.55	0.47	0.15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.21	*	0.41	*	0.48
Asian	0.05	0.22	0.09	0.48	0.24	0.07	0.24	0.10	0.30
Two or More Races	0.78	0.54	0.36	0.26	0.33	0.22	0.31	0.25	0.26
Hispanic or Latino	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.09

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.39P Attempted Suicide in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.3489	0.1369	0.3980	0.3890	0.8992	0.8559	0.1461	0.5506	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0003	0.0000	0.0001	0.0005	0.0714	0.0011	0.0014	0.4229	
26 or Older	0.7017	0.8862	0.5747	0.6770	0.3881	0.1537	0.9864	0.3181	
26-49	0.5241	0.6839	0.2278	0.5546	0.9078	0.2875	0.9940	0.8814	
50 or Older	0.4270	0.7513	0.1353	0.3703	0.3259	0.3673	0.9437	0.2624	
GENDER									
Male	0.3180	0.5483	0.8332	0.3238	0.8524	0.8650	0.2272	0.4479	
Female	0.6880	0.1457	0.1728	0.7488	0.7271	0.7135	0.3966	0.8978	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3030	0.2666	0.5295	0.4098	0.7873	0.7078	0.1645	0.6493	
White	0.4044	0.2120	0.4169	0.1686	0.7714	0.9530	0.0524	0.1612	
Black or African American	0.7620	0.7461	0.4214	0.8946	0.7499	0.9914	0.5848	0.2797	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3374	0.1018	0.1636	*	0.1100	0.1890	0.0444	0.0783	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.3031	0.2003	0.3567	0.5171	*	0.7891	*	
Asian	0.0443	0.2766	0.1098	0.8109	0.5780	0.0673	0.6602	0.1510	
Two or More Races	0.4585	0.3516	0.4120	0.8947	0.9905	0.8707	0.9662	0.6053	
Hispanic or Latino	0.9396	0.1329	0.3703	0.8020	0.3790	0.2020	0.6119	0.6078	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.40C Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	347	324	363	341	385	408	322	303	336
AGE GROUP									
18-25	76	75	84	80	84	83	99	106	105
26 or Older	335	316	348	331	373	397	310	278	311
26-49	212	212	217	215	229	254	177	178	194
50 or Older	245	230	272	245	298	297	247	221	255
GENDER									
Male	234	194	235	227	251	256	193	190	214
Female	251	259	280	251	287	311	247	225	253
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	319	306	320	309	338	358	301	277	283
White	286	293	288	267	300	285	245	242	253
Black or African American	122	105	137	114	180	178	125	112	115
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	8	11	36	38	21	29	22	25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	14	21	*	15	12	23	10	21
Asian	74	35	53	62	63	114	103	66	72
Two or More Races	51	33	69	45	27	36	46	37	46
Hispanic or Latino	140	130	163	139	178	193	117	114	180

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.40D Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2008-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.14
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.30
26 or Older	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.15
26-49	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.20
50 or Older	0.27	0.24	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.28	0.23	0.20	0.23
GENDER									
Male	0.22	0.18	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.18
Female	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.20
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.14
White	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.16
Black or African American	0.45	0.38	0.48	0.41	0.63	0.62	0.42	0.37	0.37
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.12	0.79	1.07	2.61	2.73	1.58	1.88	1.70	1.58
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	1.98	3.13	*	1.62	1.56	2.43	1.58	1.97
Asian	0.74	0.35	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.90	0.80	0.48	0.52
Two or More Races	1.94	1.32	2.46	1.35	0.82	0.99	1.22	0.98	1.12
Hispanic or Latino	0.46	0.42	0.51	0.41	0.51	0.54	0.32	0.30	0.47

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.40P Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2008-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0000	0.0001	0.0045	0.0003	0.3666	0.0546	0.0779	0.0624	
AGE GROUP									
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0847	
26 or Older	0.0431	0.0921	0.3778	0.1681	0.3634	0.9336	0.6888	0.1302	
26-49	0.0131	0.0598	0.0134	0.0289	0.5163	0.3439	0.0050	0.1719	
50 or Older	0.2148	0.2356	0.6453	0.7895	0.1511	0.5895	0.1172	0.3996	
GENDER									
Male	0.0252	0.0005	0.0218	0.0479	0.8363	0.2005	0.0477	0.3441	
Female	0.0002	0.0239	0.0768	0.0020	0.3003	0.1406	0.4893	0.0773	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE									
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0002	0.0017	0.0061	0.0168	0.3675	0.0267	0.4812	0.3929	
White	0.0003	0.0316	0.0064	0.0073	0.0825	0.0003	0.0936	0.5606	
Black or African American	0.5531	0.1096	0.9189	0.9695	0.0461	0.0618	0.4947	0.9158	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1426	0.0547	0.0673	0.8739	0.2108	0.8542	0.6223	0.9912	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.5007	0.7211	*	0.4350	0.2281	0.9795	0.6312	
Asian	0.6902	0.0231	0.2437	0.4573	0.7284	0.4030	0.2446	0.5525	
Two or More Races	0.6506	0.2205	0.6639	0.5302	0.0027	0.0308	0.8170	0.4658	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0597	0.0254	0.4257	0.0016	0.8659	0.9548	0.0137	0.0137	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2008 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale during the past 30 days.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2016.

Table 10.41C Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	481	474	469	500	483	489	519	542	571	446	418	438
AGE GROUP												
18-25	104	118	111	106	110	120	117	122	120	131	139	135
26 or Older	458	453	445	481	471	468	492	513	555	419	389	411
26-49	326	334	314	317	334	322	336	344	356	259	261	262
50 or Older	318	321	330	377	315	339	344	389	402	316	295	313
GENDER												
Male	279	309	306	309	297	303	323	340	340	256	260	290
Female	384	352	366	381	379	378	387	402	440	346	316	334
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	427	440	431	472	451	447	474	486	516	422	387	387
White	392	417	410	473	438	420	411	451	453	372	362	376
Black or African American	194	167	179	165	165	179	156	223	207	165	136	143
American Indian or Alaska Native	48	72	36	17	24	31	50	55	46	37	31	29
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	30	15	*	26	*	*	*	15	34	18	23
Asian	87	107	83	117	75	84	130	119	135	112	94	108
Two or More Races	51	93	47	62	49	79	81	49	70	60	49	58
Hispanic or Latino	191	192	195	180	169	199	201	225	241	162	158	210

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2007 are based on an adjusted SPD variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.41D Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2005-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.18
AGE GROUP												
18-25	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.39
26 or Older	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.19	0.20
26-49	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.26	0.26	0.26
50 or Older	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.41	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.27	0.28
GENDER												
Male	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.25
Female	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.28	0.25	0.26
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.19	0.19
White	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.22	0.22
Black or African American	0.70	0.59	0.66	0.59	0.57	0.61	0.54	0.74	0.70	0.53	0.45	0.45
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.80	4.72	3.07	1.79	2.27	2.68	3.50	3.63	3.22	2.29	2.32	1.82
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	3.56	2.48	*	3.56	*	*	*	1.94	3.51	2.94	2.16
Asian	0.94	1.12	0.86	1.13	0.74	0.83	1.09	0.97	1.06	0.87	0.72	0.74
Two or More Races	2.21	3.57	1.99	2.34	1.91	2.67	2.28	1.51	1.87	1.56	1.30	1.38
Hispanic or Latino	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.54	0.63	0.59	0.65	0.67	0.44	0.42	0.55

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2007 are based on an adjusted SPD variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 10.41P Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) in Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2005-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.8956	0.6688	0.2011	0.3334	0.1394	0.1932	0.0618	0.6725	0.9269	0.9229	0.1750	
AGE GROUP												
18-25	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0048	0.1596	
26 or Older	0.2269	0.0229	0.6681	0.6775	0.8372	0.8106	0.8019	0.1094	0.1848	0.5309	0.2736	
26-49	0.2940	0.4628	0.1591	0.0933	0.7015	0.2609	0.2676	0.8596	0.6908	0.0480	0.4413	
50 or Older	0.3735	0.4906	0.6901	0.4219	0.6041	0.6341	0.9351	0.0620	0.0588	0.0150	0.3824	
GENDER												
Male	0.0789	0.9512	0.1169	0.0800	0.0365	0.2470	0.2865	0.4622	0.3776	0.2474	0.2203	
Female	0.2304	0.5334	0.7481	0.8428	0.8549	0.4842	0.1089	0.9344	0.5596	0.4443	0.4464	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE												
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.6376	0.6343	0.2913	0.4885	0.2937	0.1954	0.3566	0.9833	0.6960	0.6547	0.5021	
White	0.0820	0.2348	0.0728	0.1740	0.2376	0.0430	0.0411	0.0466	0.1309	0.4613	0.4358	
Black or African American	0.0435	0.0482	0.1240	0.3262	0.5476	0.1240	0.7180	0.0005	0.0523	0.0863	0.8564	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0533	0.0110	0.7979	0.3145	0.9777	0.9522	0.3635	0.0200	0.3738	0.7226	0.9457	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	0.3492	0.9701	*	0.6169	*	*	*	0.6461	0.1721	0.1197	
Asian	0.8233	0.5302	0.5925	0.5042	0.1698	0.5860	0.3226	0.5460	0.6123	0.3649	0.9244	
Two or More Races	0.9200	0.0415	0.7643	0.6492	0.6771	0.8079	0.4500	0.1334	0.9425	0.4391	0.6722	
Hispanic or Latino	0.4559	0.9825	0.4480	0.3989	0.1799	0.7678	0.0123	0.3029	0.5505	0.2346	0.0743	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined for this table as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale in the past year.

NOTE: Estimates for 2005 to 2007 used in the comparisons are based on an adjusted SPD variable and may differ from estimates published in prior NSDUH reports. See Section D of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005-2016.

Table 11.1A Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Source of Mental Health Service	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE¹	2,898 ^b	3,065 ^b	3,348 ^a	3,362 ^a	3,255 ^b	3,104 ^b	3,129 ^b	2,925 ^b	2,920 ^b	3,101 ^b	3,118 ^b	3,341 ^a	3,369	3,253 ^b	3,598
Outpatient	2,662 ^b	2,795 ^b	3,015 ^a	3,048	2,931 ^b	2,787 ^b	2,837 ^b	2,650 ^b	2,635 ^b	2,842 ^b	2,846 ^b	3,064	3,110	2,958 ^b	3,239
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	2,254 ^b	2,347 ^b	2,523 ^b	2,573 ^a	2,416 ^b	2,365 ^b	2,408 ^b	2,296 ^b	2,265 ^b	2,409 ^b	2,427 ^b	2,572 ^a	2,698	2,532 ^b	2,819
Mental Health Clinic or Center	611 ^b	635 ^b	716 ^b	657 ^b	587 ^b	583 ^b	567 ^b	537 ^b	547 ^b	547 ^b	610 ^b	731 ^b	760 ^b	792 ^a	929
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	440	425	439	449	471	416	374 ^b	340 ^b	362 ^b	393 ^a	431	477	467	455	489
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	693 ^b	656 ^b	762	731 ^a	719 ^a	707 ^b	716 ^a	657 ^b	674 ^b	767	776	787	836	830	845
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)¹	509 ^b	542 ^b	629 ^a	619 ^a	596 ^b	581 ^b	539 ^b	524 ^b	531 ^b	526 ^b	547 ^b	574 ^b	606 ^a	642	737
Hospital	422 ^b	467 ^b	515 ^b	529 ^b	516 ^b	511 ^b	469 ^b	440 ^b	447 ^b	438 ^b	463 ^b	504 ^b	547 ^a	588	666
Residential Treatment Center	224 ^b	233 ^a	299	229 ^a	225 ^b	199 ^b	198 ^b	213 ^b	217 ^b	240 ^a	238 ^a	206 ^b	252	271	311
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE^{2,3}	nc	3,430 ^b	3,465 ^a	3,463 ^a	3,649	3,634	3,736	3,691	3,732						
Education^{2,4}	nc	2,931 ^a	2,957 ^a	2,920 ^b	3,157	3,147	3,229	3,206	3,193						
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	nc	2,286	2,214	2,188	2,389	2,284	2,379	2,239	2,278						
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	nc	975 ^b	1,054 ^b	1,063 ^b	1,142 ^a	1,218	1,207	1,357	1,319						
General Medicine															
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	657	732	840 ^a	810	694	692	710	605 ^a	601 ^a	619	629	686	700	668	708
Juvenile Justice³															
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109 ^b	80	103 ^b	83	59	63	53	53
Child Welfare															
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	157 ^a	179 ^b	158 ^a	143	129	114	118	92	108	140	96	99	92	79	108
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE OR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES^{1,2,4}	nc	1,226 ^b	1,283 ^b	1,328 ^a	1,397	1,490	1,457	1,408	1,513						

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Because of revisions in 2013 to Specialty Mental Health Service estimates, these estimates are not comparable with previously published estimates presented before the 2013 NSDUH.

² Because of revisions in 2009 to the questions on the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates published prior to 2009.

³ A question on receiving Juvenile Justice Youth Mental Health Services was added to NSDUH in 2009 so data are not available prior to 2009.

⁴ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 11.1B Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Percentages, 2002-2016

Source of Mental Health Service	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE¹	11.8 ^b	12.4 ^b	13.4 ^b	13.4 ^b	13.0 ^b	12.4 ^b	12.7 ^b	12.0 ^b	12.1 ^b	12.6 ^b	12.7 ^b	13.6 ^a	13.7 ^a	13.3 ^b	14.7
Outpatient	10.8 ^b	11.3 ^b	12.1 ^b	12.1 ^a	11.7 ^b	11.2 ^b	11.5 ^b	10.9 ^b	10.9 ^b	11.5 ^b	11.5 ^b	12.5	12.7	12.0 ^b	13.2
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	9.2 ^b	9.5 ^b	10.1 ^b	10.2 ^b	9.6 ^b	9.5 ^b	9.8 ^b	9.4 ^b	9.4 ^b	9.8 ^b	9.8 ^b	10.5 ^a	11.0	10.3 ^b	11.5
Mental Health Clinic or Center	2.5 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.9 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.5 ^b	3.0 ^b	3.1 ^b	3.2 ^a	3.8
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.6 ^a	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	2.8 ^b	2.6 ^b	3.0	2.9 ^a	2.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.9 ^a	2.7 ^b	2.8 ^b	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)¹	2.1 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.5 ^a	2.5 ^a	2.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.2 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.5 ^a	2.6	3.0
Hospital	1.7 ^b	1.9 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.0 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b	2.0 ^b	2.2 ^a	2.4	2.7
Residential Treatment Center	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^a	1.2	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.0 ^a	1.0 ^a	0.8 ^b	1.0	1.1	1.3
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE^{2,3}	nc	14.2 ^a	14.5	14.2 ^a	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.4						
Education^{2,4}	nc	12.1 ^a	12.4	11.9 ^b	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.1						
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	nc	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.2	9.3						
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	nc	4.0 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.3 ^b	4.7 ^a	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.4						
General Medicine															
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	2.7	2.9	3.4 ^a	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9
Juvenile Justice³															
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.4 ^b	0.3	0.4 ^b	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Child Welfare															
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	0.6 ^a	0.7 ^b	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE OR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES^{1,2,4}	nc	5.0 ^b	5.3 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.2						

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

¹ Because of revisions in 2013 to Specialty Mental Health Service estimates, these estimates are not comparable with previously published estimates presented before the 2013 NSDUH.

² Because of revisions in 2009 to the questions on the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates published prior to 2009.

³ A question on receiving Juvenile Justice Youth Mental Health Services was added to NSDUH in 2009 so data are not available prior to 2009.

⁴ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 11.2A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	2,225 ^b	2,191 ^b	1,970 ^b	2,016 ^b	2,027 ^b	1,954 ^b	1,911 ^b	2,011 ^b	2,213 ^b	2,587 ^b	2,751 ^b	3,031	3,089
AGE GROUP													
12-13	445 ^a	417 ^b	383 ^b	337 ^b	366 ^b	330 ^b	330 ^b	312 ^b	420 ^b	470	548	587	548
14-15	783 ^b	811 ^b	684 ^b	705 ^b	706 ^b	741 ^b	706 ^b	710 ^b	844 ^b	1,025	986	1,163	1,115
16-17	997 ^b	964 ^b	902 ^b	974 ^b	955 ^b	883 ^b	876 ^b	989 ^b	950 ^b	1,091 ^b	1,217 ^b	1,281	1,427
GENDER													
Male	637 ^b	571 ^b	539 ^b	586 ^b	540 ^b	577 ^b	536 ^b	566 ^b	581 ^b	657 ^a	710	725	786
Female	1,588 ^b	1,620 ^b	1,431 ^b	1,430 ^b	1,487 ^b	1,377 ^b	1,375 ^b	1,446 ^b	1,632 ^b	1,930 ^b	2,042 ^b	2,306	2,303
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,848 ^b	1,802 ^b	1,614 ^b	1,691 ^b	1,681 ^b	1,594 ^b	1,537 ^b	1,586 ^b	1,648 ^b	1,970 ^b	2,123 ^a	2,323	2,366
White	1,413 ^b	1,390 ^b	1,220 ^b	1,284 ^b	1,266 ^b	1,180 ^b	1,186 ^b	1,167 ^b	1,231 ^b	1,449 ^b	1,578 ^a	1,742	1,781
Black or African American	287	288	245	292	261	285	236 ^a	238	269	289	306	302	301
American Indian or Alaska Native	13	10	12	7	13	9	10	15	7	7	11	*	16
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	82 ^a	63 ^b	77 ^a	66 ^b	73 ^b	73 ^b	57 ^b	90 ^a	49 ^b	123	124	118	152
Two or More Races	51 ^b	41 ^b	52 ^b	41 ^b	59 ^b	41 ^b	48 ^b	75	81	95	93	121	109
Hispanic or Latino	377 ^b	389 ^b	356 ^b	325 ^b	347 ^b	360 ^b	374 ^b	425 ^b	566 ^b	617	628	708	724

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.2B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	9.0 ^b	8.8 ^b	7.9 ^b	8.2 ^b	8.3 ^b	8.1 ^b	8.0 ^b	8.2 ^b	9.1 ^b	10.7 ^b	11.4 ^b	12.5	12.8
AGE GROUP													
12-13	5.4 ^b	5.2 ^b	4.9 ^b	4.3 ^b	4.9 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.3 ^b	4.1 ^b	5.4 ^b	6.1 ^a	7.2	7.8	7.3
14-15	9.2 ^b	9.5 ^b	7.9 ^b	8.4 ^b	8.5 ^b	8.8 ^b	9.0 ^b	8.6 ^b	10.2 ^b	12.4	11.9	13.8	13.3
16-17	12.3 ^b	11.5 ^b	10.7 ^b	11.5 ^b	11.2 ^b	10.4 ^b	10.6 ^b	11.7 ^b	11.4 ^b	13.2 ^b	14.6 ^b	15.5	17.2
GENDER													
Male	5.0 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.2 ^b	4.6 ^b	4.3 ^b	4.7 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.5 ^b	4.7 ^b	5.3 ^a	5.7	5.8	6.4
Female	13.1 ^b	13.3 ^b	11.8 ^b	11.9 ^b	12.5 ^b	11.7 ^b	11.9 ^b	12.1 ^b	13.7 ^b	16.2 ^b	17.3 ^b	19.5	19.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.9 ^b	8.7 ^b	7.9 ^b	8.4 ^b	8.5 ^b	8.2 ^b	8.1 ^b	8.3 ^b	8.7 ^b	10.4 ^b	11.3 ^b	12.5	12.8
White	9.2 ^b	9.1 ^b	8.2 ^b	8.7 ^b	8.8 ^b	8.4 ^b	8.6 ^b	8.6 ^b	9.1 ^b	10.9 ^b	12.0 ^b	13.4	13.8
Black or African American	7.7	7.6	6.4 ^b	7.8	7.1 ^a	7.9	6.8 ^b	7.0 ^a	7.9	8.6	9.1	9.0	9.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.8	6.1	9.3	4.6 ^a	10.1	7.5	7.4	11.4	5.2	4.5 ^a	6.9	*	11.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	8.3	6.0 ^b	7.7	6.6 ^a	7.7	7.6 ^a	5.5 ^b	7.6 ^a	4.2 ^b	10.2	10.4	9.7	11.9
Two or More Races	11.7	10.5	13.0	9.9	12.0	8.0 ^b	9.4	10.6	11.3	13.0	12.5	15.6	13.8
Hispanic or Latino	9.1 ^b	9.1 ^b	8.0 ^b	7.1 ^b	7.5 ^b	7.7 ^b	7.8 ^b	8.1 ^b	10.5 ^a	11.4	11.5	12.6	12.7

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.3A Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	895 ^b	822 ^b	760 ^b	782 ^b	764 ^b	673 ^b	721 ^b	769 ^b	813 ^b	977 ^b	1,122	1,186	1,249
AGE GROUP													
12-13	169	136 ^a	133 ^a	137 ^a	122 ^b	98 ^b	106 ^b	112 ^b	127 ^a	181	194	185	189
14-15	278 ^b	329 ^b	263 ^b	259 ^b	236 ^b	244 ^b	271 ^b	258 ^b	307 ^b	376	394	472	455
16-17	448 ^b	357 ^b	364 ^b	386 ^b	405 ^b	331 ^b	343 ^b	400 ^b	379 ^b	420 ^b	535	530	605
GENDER													
Male	239	193 ^a	189 ^a	214	183 ^b	168 ^b	171 ^b	199	163 ^b	193 ^a	265	262	260
Female	656 ^b	629 ^b	571 ^b	568 ^b	581 ^b	505 ^b	549 ^b	570 ^b	650 ^b	784 ^b	857 ^a	924	989
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	756 ^b	700 ^b	634 ^b	691 ^b	658 ^b	555 ^b	577 ^b	645 ^b	642 ^b	753 ^b	918	936	1,008
White	633 ^b	544 ^b	502 ^b	545 ^b	545 ^b	444 ^b	487 ^b	482 ^b	500 ^b	598 ^b	723	702	799
Black or African American	82	113	70	116	85	67	54 ^b	97	90	83	123	127	102
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	55	*
Hispanic or Latino	139 ^b	122 ^b	126 ^b	91 ^b	105 ^b	118 ^b	144 ^b	125 ^b	171 ^a	224	204	251	241

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.3B Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	40.3	37.8	38.8	39.0	37.7	34.6 ^b	37.8	38.4	37.0 ^a	38.1	41.2	39.3	40.9
AGE GROUP													
12-13	38.2	32.9	35.1	41.5	33.5	30.0	32.5	36.3	30.7	39.1	35.9	31.9	35.3
14-15	35.5	41.1	38.4	36.8	33.6 ^a	33.2 ^a	38.4	36.3	36.6	37.2	40.1	40.6	41.3
16-17	45.0	37.1 ^a	40.7	39.8	42.4	37.5	39.3	40.5	40.0	38.6	44.4	41.5	42.6
GENDER													
Male	37.7	34.1	35.3	36.7	34.0	29.2	32.0	35.3	28.3	29.7	37.7	36.3	33.5
Female	41.3	39.0 ^a	40.2	40.0	39.1	36.9 ^b	40.1	39.5	40.1	40.9	42.4	40.3	43.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	41.0	39.0	39.5	41.1	39.3	35.0 ^b	37.6 ^a	40.7	39.0	38.5 ^a	43.5	40.5	42.9
White	44.9	39.3 ^a	41.3	42.7	43.1	37.7 ^b	41.1	41.4	40.7	41.6	46.1	40.6	45.1
Black or African American	28.9	39.3	29.1	39.7	32.4	23.9	23.0 ^a	41.0	33.5	28.6	40.6	42.0	34.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	46.7	*
Hispanic or Latino	36.8	31.8	35.9	28.2	30.4	33.0	38.4	29.4	30.8	36.9	33.1	35.5	34.1

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.4A Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016

Type of Treatment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SAW OR TALKED TO A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OR USED PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION	856 ^b	778 ^b	700 ^b	739 ^b	731 ^b	638 ^b	682 ^b	724 ^b	791 ^b	944 ^b	1,076 ^a	1,139	1,223
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Did Not Use Prescription Medication	425 ^b	404 ^b	407 ^b	372 ^b	406 ^b	358 ^b	370 ^b	397 ^b	431 ^b	522	543	596	571
Used Prescription Medication and Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional	76	58	47	53	60	46	58	52	52	94	75	87	59
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Used Prescription Medication	342 ^b	308 ^b	241 ^b	307 ^b	259 ^b	231 ^b	252 ^b	272 ^b	302 ^b	316 ^b	447 ^b	447 ^b	576

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.4B Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Percentages, 2004-2016

Type of Treatment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SAW OR TALKED TO A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OR USED PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION	38.7	35.9 ^a	35.9 ^a	37.0	36.3 ^a	33.0 ^b	35.8 ^a	36.3 ^a	36.0 ^a	36.9	39.6	37.9	40.2
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Did Not Use Prescription Medication	19.3	18.6	20.9	18.6	20.2	18.5	19.4	19.9	19.6	20.4	20.0	19.8	18.8
Used Prescription Medication and Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional	3.4 ^a	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.7 ^a	2.8	2.9	1.9
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Used Prescription Medication	15.5 ^a	14.1 ^b	12.3 ^b	15.3 ^a	12.8 ^b	11.9 ^b	13.2 ^b	13.6 ^b	13.7 ^b	12.3 ^b	16.4	14.8 ^b	18.9

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.5A Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1,358 ^b	1,371 ^b	1,460 ^b	1,404 ^b	1,350 ^b	1,388 ^b	1,544 ^b	1,868 ^b	1,990	2,129	2,168
AGE GROUP											
12-13	211 ^b	200 ^b	239 ^b	235 ^b	232 ^b	218 ^b	285	314	375	388	354
14-15	518 ^b	500 ^b	505 ^b	521 ^b	479 ^b	487 ^b	590 ^b	752	707	826	789
16-17	629 ^b	671 ^b	716 ^b	648 ^b	639 ^b	683 ^b	669 ^b	801 ^b	909	915	1,025
GENDER											
Male	335 ^b	386 ^b	359 ^b	391 ^b	395 ^b	397 ^b	373 ^b	435 ^a	461	477	539
Female	1,023 ^b	986 ^b	1,101 ^b	1,013 ^b	954 ^b	991 ^b	1,172 ^b	1,432 ^b	1,529	1,652	1,629
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,118 ^b	1,141 ^b	1,226 ^b	1,150 ^b	1,093 ^b	1,113 ^b	1,152 ^b	1,425 ^b	1,540	1,651	1,703
White	871 ^b	873 ^b	944 ^b	858 ^b	853 ^b	799 ^b	883 ^b	1,046 ^b	1,167	1,258	1,290
Black or African American	150	193	171	204	157	183	164	207	214	198	196
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	4	8	5	7	13	4	6	8	*	8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	54 ^a	39 ^b	44 ^b	48 ^b	44 ^b	60 ^a	30 ^b	98	80	67 ^a	118
Two or More Races	32 ^b	32 ^b	50 ^a	31 ^b	30 ^b	57	64	61	66	98	86
Hispanic or Latino	240 ^b	230 ^b	233 ^b	254 ^b	257 ^b	275 ^b	392	442	450	477	465

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.5B Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	5.5 ^b	5.5 ^b	6.0 ^b	5.8 ^b	5.7 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.3 ^b	7.7 ^b	8.2	8.8	9.0
AGE GROUP											
12-13	2.7 ^b	2.5 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.0 ^b	2.8 ^b	3.7 ^a	4.1	4.9	5.1	4.7
14-15	6.0 ^b	6.0 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.2 ^b	6.1 ^b	5.9 ^b	7.1 ^b	9.1	8.5	9.8	9.4
16-17	7.5 ^b	7.9 ^b	8.4 ^b	7.7 ^b	7.7 ^b	8.1 ^b	8.0 ^b	9.7 ^b	10.9 ^a	11.1	12.4
GENDER											
Male	2.6 ^b	3.0 ^b	2.9 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.0 ^b	3.5 ^a	3.7	3.8	4.4
Female	8.4 ^b	8.2 ^b	9.3 ^b	8.6 ^b	8.2 ^b	8.3 ^b	9.8 ^b	12.0 ^b	13.0	14.0	13.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.5 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.2 ^b	5.9 ^b	5.7 ^b	5.8 ^b	6.1 ^b	7.6 ^b	8.2 ^a	8.9	9.2
White	5.8 ^b	5.9 ^b	6.5 ^b	6.1 ^b	6.2 ^b	5.9 ^b	6.5 ^b	7.8 ^b	8.9 ^a	9.7	10.0
Black or African American	3.9 ^b	5.1	4.6	5.7	4.5 ^a	5.4	4.8	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.6	2.6	6.5	4.3	5.4	9.8	2.6	3.8	4.9	*	5.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	5.3	3.9 ^b	4.7 ^a	5.0 ^a	4.3 ^b	5.0 ^a	2.6 ^b	8.1	6.6	5.5 ^a	9.3
Two or More Races	8.0	7.8	10.2	6.0 ^a	5.9 ^a	8.1	9.0	8.4	8.9	12.6	10.9
Hispanic or Latino	5.4 ^b	5.1 ^b	5.1 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.4 ^b	5.2 ^b	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.2

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.6A Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	627 ^b	601 ^b	622 ^b	542 ^b	554 ^b	602 ^b	633 ^b	832 ^b	882	945	1,001
AGE GROUP											
12-13	92	85 ^a	91	78 ^a	66 ^b	91	91	150	143	142	131
14-15	232 ^b	216 ^b	194 ^b	184 ^b	215 ^b	200 ^b	239 ^b	320	307	374	369
16-17	304 ^b	300 ^b	336 ^b	280 ^b	273 ^b	311 ^b	302 ^b	363 ^b	433	429	501
GENDER											
Male	134 ^b	154	132 ^b	132 ^b	132 ^b	147 ^a	127 ^b	157	189	206	208
Female	493 ^b	447 ^b	489 ^b	410 ^b	422 ^b	455 ^b	506 ^b	675 ^a	693	739	793
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	535 ^b	534 ^b	550 ^b	443 ^b	448 ^b	502 ^b	506 ^b	645 ^b	725	755	827
White	432 ^b	439 ^b	461 ^b	352 ^b	380 ^b	379 ^b	403 ^b	504 ^b	572	563 ^a	668
Black or African American	53	72	65	58	42 ^a	82	56	72	99	97	71
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	92 ^b	67 ^b	72 ^b	99 ^b	106 ^b	100 ^b	127	187	158	190	174

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.6B Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Percentages, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	46.5	43.9	42.6	38.8 ^b	41.1 ^a	43.5	41.0 ^a	45.0	44.7	44.6	46.7
AGE GROUP											
12-13	44.1	42.3	38.3	33.8	28.7	42.3	32.0	48.5	38.7	37.0	37.6
14-15	44.8	43.2	38.6 ^a	35.6 ^b	45.0	41.0	40.5	43.2	43.4	45.4	47.5
16-17	48.8	44.9	46.9	43.2	42.7	45.5	45.4	45.3	48.1	47.1	49.2
GENDER											
Male	40.1	40.2	36.9	34.0	33.4	37.3	34.4	36.4	41.2	43.1	39.0
Female	48.6	45.4	44.5	40.7 ^b	44.3	45.9	43.2 ^a	47.6	45.7	45.1	49.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	48.0	46.8	44.9	38.7 ^b	41.1 ^b	45.2	43.9	45.6	47.3	46.0	48.9
White	49.8	50.4	48.9	41.1 ^b	44.5 ^a	47.4	45.7 ^a	48.6	49.2	45.0 ^a	52.1
Black or African American	35.5	37.4	38.0	28.9	26.9	44.6	34.4	34.9	46.9	48.8	37.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	39.4	29.4	30.8	39.3	41.3	36.4	32.6	43.1	35.6	40.0	38.4

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

^a The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

^b The difference between this estimate and the 2016 estimate is statistically significant at the .01 level. Rounding may make the estimates appear identical.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.1C Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2002-2016

Source of Mental Health Service	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE¹	70	71	78	75	74	77	72	74	73	75	70	80	84	80	81
Outpatient	67	68	75	73	72	72	70	70	68	73	67	75	80	77	78
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	63	61	64	66	65	67	68	65	63	67	65	68	76	74	74
Mental Health Clinic or Center	35	31	38	34	33	30	33	32	32	30	31	40	39	41	43
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	27	25	28	29	31	28	26	24	26	26	25	31	33	31	34
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	33	32	40	36	37	37	36	35	34	39	38	40	41	42	39
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)¹	31	33	35	35	35	33	31	31	31	31	31	35	38	38	40
Hospital	28	31	32	30	33	31	28	28	28	28	29	32	36	36	38
Residential Treatment Center	20	23	24	22	20	17	19	20	19	22	20	21	23	23	26
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE^{2,3}	nc	79	75	75	74	80	85	86	85						
Education^{2,4}	nc	73	70	68	70	78	81	82	80						
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	nc	63	64	61	63	65	72	72	68						
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	nc	43	42	46	47	48	51	53	55						
General Medicine															
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	33	37	36	42	35	35	36	34	33	35	32	36	38	38	38
Juvenile Justice³															
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	12	14	12	10	12	10	11
Child Welfare															
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	15	19	18	17	17	13	14	13	14	18	13	13	14	13	16
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE OR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES^{1,2,4}	nc	48	47	49	49	52	57	52	56						

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Because of revisions in 2013 to Specialty Mental Health Service estimates, these estimates are not comparable with previously published estimates presented before the 2013 NSDUH.

² Because of revisions in 2009 to the questions on the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates published prior to 2009.

³ A question on receiving Juvenile Justice Youth Mental Health Services was added to NSDUH in 2009 so data are not available prior to 2009.

⁴ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 11.1D Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2002-2016

Source of Mental Health Service	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE¹	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.33
Outpatient	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.32
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.30
Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)¹	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16
Hospital	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16
Residential Treatment Center	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.11
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE^{2,3}	nc	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35						
Education^{2,4}	nc	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.33						
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	nc	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.28						
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	nc	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23						
General Medicine															
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15
Juvenile Justice³															
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
Child Welfare															
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE OR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES^{1,2,4}	nc	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.23						

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Because of revisions in 2013 to Specialty Mental Health Service estimates, these estimates are not comparable with previously published estimates presented before the 2013 NSDUH.

² Because of revisions in 2009 to the questions on the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates published prior to 2009.

³ A question on receiving Juvenile Justice Youth Mental Health Services was added to NSDUH in 2009 so data are not available prior to 2009.

⁴ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 11.1P Sources of Mental Health Services in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2002-2015

Source of Mental Health Service	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE¹	0.0000	0.0000	0.0038	0.0027	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0153	0.0385	0.0009	
Outpatient	0.0000	0.0000	0.0073	0.0104	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0837	0.2181	0.0050	
Private Therapist, Psychologist, Psychiatrist, Social Worker, or Counselor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0014	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0103	0.2288	0.0034	
Mental Health Clinic or Center	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.0034	0.0234	
Partial Day Hospital or Day Treatment Program	0.2505	0.1018	0.1782	0.2503	0.5045	0.0646	0.0060	0.0004	0.0048	0.0204	0.1454	0.7720	0.6280	0.4457	
In-Home Therapist, Counselor, or Family Preservation Worker	0.0022	0.0001	0.0725	0.0108	0.0060	0.0039	0.0103	0.0004	0.0021	0.1203	0.1599	0.2671	0.8405	0.7574	
Inpatient or Residential (Overnight or Longer Stay)¹	0.0000	0.0001	0.0229	0.0114	0.0029	0.0011	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0020	0.0149	0.0732	
Hospital	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.0022	0.0012	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0205	0.1245	
Residential Treatment Center	0.0081	0.0179	0.6073	0.0099	0.0045	0.0002	0.0004	0.0030	0.0056	0.0318	0.0224	0.0014	0.0939	0.2305	
NONSPECIALTY SERVICE^{2,3}	nc	0.0136	0.0625	0.0103	0.3374	0.4319	0.9291	0.7402							
Education^{2,4}	nc	0.0200	0.0770	0.0046	0.5827	0.6748	0.8383	0.9160							
School Social Worker, School Psychologist, or School Counselor	nc	0.8344	0.7941	0.2497	0.2947	0.9327	0.3256	0.6889							
Special School or Program within a Regular School for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Problems	nc	0.0000	0.0005	0.0003	0.0113	0.1736	0.1279	0.6272							
General Medicine															
Pediatrician or Other Family Doctor	0.2809	0.7751	0.0280	0.1430	0.5332	0.5615	0.9491	0.0507	0.0560	0.0692	0.0917	0.6711	0.8678	0.4314	
Juvenile Justice³															
Juvenile Detention Center, Prison, or Jail ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0017	0.0878	0.0070	0.0706	0.7253	0.5519	0.9924	
Child Welfare															
Foster Care or Therapeutic Foster Care	0.0342	0.0065	0.0593	0.1788	0.4598	0.8912	0.6779	0.4637	0.9356	0.1994	0.5181	0.6588	0.4405	0.1709	
SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND EDUCATION, GENERAL MEDICINE OR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES^{1,2,4}	nc	0.0001	0.0043	0.0093	0.0838	0.7101	0.4334	0.1432							

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions).

NOTE: Receipt of mental health services for persons aged 12 to 17 is defined as having received treatment/counseling for emotional or behavioral problems not caused by drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown receipt of mental health service information were excluded.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple service sources; thus, the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

¹ Because of revisions in 2013 to Specialty Mental Health Service estimates, these estimates are not comparable with previously published estimates presented before the 2013 NSDUH.

² Because of revisions in 2009 to the questions on the Source of Youth Mental Health Education Services, these estimates are not comparable with the education services estimates published prior to 2009.

³ A question on receiving Juvenile Justice Youth Mental Health Services was added to NSDUH in 2009 so data are not available prior to 2009.

⁴ Respondents who did not report their school enrollment status, who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months, or who reported being home-schooled were not asked about receipt of mental health services from this source; however, respondents who reported not being enrolled in school in the past 12 months were classified as not having received treatment/counseling from this source.

⁵ These services were often provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, or counselors who work for the court system.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 11.2C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	62	63	60	63	60	59	57	58	63	72	77	80	77
AGE GROUP													
12-13	29	27	27	25	27	26	25	24	29	32	37	38	34
14-15	37	40	34	36	37	39	34	38	40	49	48	53	47
16-17	48	42	45	44	44	41	41	45	42	46	52	54	59
GENDER													
Male	32	32	32	33	30	32	30	32	32	40	39	41	42
Female	51	52	50	51	50	46	45	49	51	57	63	69	62
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	56	56	51	57	54	53	51	50	53	61	66	68	67
White	53	53	45	53	49	48	49	46	48	56	62	66	63
Black or African American	26	27	22	26	25	27	22	22	23	25	26	25	24
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	3	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	3	*	5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	17	12	21	15	19	14	12	17	12	22	20	18	22
Two or More Races	10	7	12	7	10	6	9	12	12	13	12	15	14
Hispanic or Latino	28	29	29	26	27	26	27	32	33	38	38	41	40

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.2D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.32
AGE GROUP													
12-13	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.36	0.40	0.46	0.49	0.44
14-15	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.52
16-17	0.54	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.54	0.56	0.59	0.63
GENDER													
Male	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.34
Female	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.48	0.53	0.58	0.52
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.36
White	0.31	0.32	0.27	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.37	0.43	0.46	0.44
Black or African American	0.63	0.64	0.52	0.63	0.62	0.71	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.68	0.71	0.70	0.69
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.03	1.44	2.44	1.60	2.89	2.03	1.77	3.68	2.15	1.33	1.82	*	2.98
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.07	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.64	1.17	1.98	1.42	1.80	1.39	1.11	1.33	0.98	1.63	1.52	1.43	1.63
Two or More Races	2.15	1.62	2.54	1.59	1.84	1.24	1.69	1.60	1.59	1.71	1.53	1.67	1.68
Hispanic or Latino	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.61	0.61	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.71

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.2P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2004-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0023	0.5643	
AGE GROUP													
12-13	0.0008	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0009	0.0465	0.9091	0.4511	
14-15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2065	0.0768	0.5294	
16-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0024	0.0556	
GENDER													
Male	0.0013	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0231	0.1742	0.2461	
Female	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0044	0.9420	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0053	0.5323	
White	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0038	0.5017	
Black or African American	0.1258	0.1107	0.0017	0.1430	0.0274	0.2171	0.0098	0.0170	0.1705	0.5992	0.9410	0.8735	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3065	0.1020	0.5646	0.0435	0.7326	0.2643	0.2381	0.9786	0.0867	0.0333	0.1817	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	0.1222	0.0035	0.0976	0.0145	0.0835	0.0445	0.0013	0.0409	0.0001	0.4580	0.5136	0.3157	
Two or More Races	0.4403	0.1633	0.7904	0.0957	0.4741	0.0057	0.0667	0.1783	0.2869	0.7616	0.5822	0.4264	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0193	0.1840	0.2014	0.9178	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.3C Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	41	39	41	41	37	35	37	37	38	44	51	53	52
AGE GROUP													
12-13	17	14	16	17	14	12	14	13	15	20	21	19	20
14-15	22	26	21	22	22	19	22	21	23	27	28	35	30
16-17	31	25	30	27	27	26	25	28	26	28	35	35	37
GENDER													
Male	20	18	19	22	17	17	17	20	16	21	24	24	25
Female	35	34	36	34	33	30	32	32	33	39	44	48	46
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	38	36	35	38	33	31	32	34	33	36	46	45	46
White	33	30	29	33	31	27	30	28	28	33	41	39	41
Black or African American	13	19	10	17	12	13	9	13	14	12	17	17	14
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*
Hispanic or Latino	17	17	21	13	16	16	17	15	18	25	23	26	25

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.3D Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2004-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.38	1.42	1.60	1.52	1.48	1.52	1.51	1.47	1.34	1.35	1.42	1.40	1.30
AGE GROUP													
12-13	3.18	2.89	3.39	3.73	3.27	3.31	3.68	3.51	2.96	3.45	3.22	2.91	3.15
14-15	2.25	2.46	2.49	2.51	2.55	2.27	2.52	2.45	2.19	2.15	2.27	2.27	2.20
16-17	2.14	2.04	2.44	2.10	2.19	2.36	2.32	2.23	2.02	2.00	2.28	2.11	1.83
GENDER													
Male	2.56	2.61	2.85	2.83	2.74	2.55	2.65	2.80	2.35	2.82	2.74	2.60	2.62
Female	1.67	1.61	1.88	1.83	1.74	1.79	1.82	1.74	1.61	1.55	1.66	1.62	1.48
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.48	1.59	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.60	1.69	1.65	1.54	1.47	1.59	1.58	1.48
White	1.62	1.74	1.81	1.84	1.89	1.81	1.90	1.84	1.73	1.75	1.89	1.80	1.70
Black or African American	3.60	4.67	3.60	4.36	3.57	4.01	3.37	4.30	4.06	3.48	4.19	4.50	3.96
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.78	*
Hispanic or Latino	3.63	3.61	4.38	3.66	4.10	3.68	3.69	3.16	2.72	3.21	3.09	2.90	2.76

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.3P Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE), by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2004-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.7729	0.1078	0.3275	0.3616	0.1135	0.0018	0.1225	0.2023	0.0372	0.1422	0.8722	0.4179	
AGE GROUP													
12-13	0.5247	0.5664	0.9502	0.2117	0.6912	0.2435	0.5585	0.8373	0.2836	0.4290	0.9093	0.4238	
14-15	0.0686	0.9445	0.3923	0.1804	0.0228	0.0108	0.3889	0.1280	0.1331	0.1808	0.6987	0.8300	
16-17	0.3981	0.0448	0.5432	0.3200	0.9408	0.0866	0.2583	0.4635	0.3423	0.1380	0.5294	0.7000	
GENDER													
Male	0.2450	0.8676	0.6293	0.4033	0.8960	0.2475	0.6888	0.6329	0.1428	0.3351	0.2652	0.4360	
Female	0.3602	0.0475	0.1787	0.1503	0.0616	0.0050	0.1562	0.0936	0.1281	0.2526	0.6489	0.1614	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE													
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.3745	0.0765	0.1311	0.4243	0.0939	0.0003	0.0195	0.3338	0.0719	0.0348	0.7713	0.2672	
White	0.9188	0.0172	0.1260	0.3442	0.4327	0.0030	0.1184	0.1412	0.0684	0.1506	0.7124	0.0637	
Black or African American	0.2989	0.4289	0.3127	0.3776	0.7037	0.0614	0.0283	0.2674	0.8579	0.2670	0.3016	0.2269	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.5552	0.6049	0.7350	0.1977	0.4508	0.8129	0.3486	0.2641	0.3933	0.5108	0.7915	0.7449	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.4C Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2004-2016

Type of Treatment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SAW OR TALKED TO A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OR USED PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION	39	38	37	40	35	35	35	35	37	43	50	51	51
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Did Not Use Prescription Medication	30	28	28	27	27	26	25	26	27	31	36	38	37
Used Prescription Medication and Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional	11	10	9	11	10	9	12	10	9	17	14	14	11
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Used Prescription Medication	25	24	21	24	21	20	20	21	23	23	32	30	34

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.4D Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): Standard Errors of Percentages, 2004-2016

Type of Treatment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SAW OR TALKED TO A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OR USED PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION	1.35	1.40	1.54	1.51	1.45	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.37	1.29
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Did Not Use Prescription Medication	1.21	1.19	1.30	1.17	1.22	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.19	1.12	1.09
Used Prescription Medication and Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.52	0.48	0.47	0.63	0.50	0.40	0.65	0.50	0.47	0.36
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Used Prescription Medication	1.03	1.02	0.98	1.10	1.00	0.99	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.86	1.07	0.94	1.02

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.4P Type of Treatment Received in Past Year for Depression among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE): P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2004-2015

Type of Treatment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SAW OR TALKED TO A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OR USED PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION	0.4378	0.0245	0.0347	0.1098	0.0463	0.0003	0.0277	0.0454	0.0272	0.0840	0.7511	0.2182	
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Did Not Use Prescription Medication	0.7338	0.9123	0.2177	0.9116	0.3937	0.8589	0.6838	0.4955	0.5855	0.2869	0.4559	0.5058	
Used Prescription Medication and Did Not See or Talk to a Health Professional	0.0137	0.2005	0.4480	0.2581	0.0936	0.4725	0.1372	0.2852	0.4393	0.0213	0.2052	0.1074	
Saw or Talked to a Health Professional and Used Prescription Medication	0.0192	0.0011	0.0000	0.0179	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0000	0.1006	0.0042	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Respondents with unknown past year treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Health Professionals include general practitioner or family doctor; other medical doctor (e.g., cardiologist, gynecologist, urologist); psychologist; psychiatrist or psychotherapist; social worker; counselor; other mental health professional (e.g., mental health nurse or other therapist where type is not specified); and nurse, occupational therapist, or other health professional.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004-2016.

Table 11.5C Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	50	49	54	49	48	47	53	62	66	68	65
AGE GROUP											
12-13	18	18	22	21	21	19	25	26	30	29	27
14-15	31	30	30	32	28	30	33	43	41	43	40
16-17	38	34	39	36	33	36	35	39	44	45	48
GENDER											
Male	24	26	24	25	26	26	25	33	31	34	35
Female	44	41	45	40	39	37	45	51	56	59	53
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	43	45	48	44	42	41	44	52	55	58	58
White	37	41	44	39	41	35	40	47	52	55	53
Black or African American	17	20	21	22	17	20	16	20	21	20	19
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	2	3	2	2	5	2	2	2	*	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	19	10	16	11	10	14	9	20	16	13	19
Two or More Races	7	6	9	6	8	9	12	9	9	13	13
Hispanic or Latino	25	21	23	22	22	24	29	33	32	34	32

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.5D Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27
AGE GROUP											
12-13	0.22	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.36
14-15	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.46
16-17	0.42	0.39	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.53
GENDER											
Male	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.26	0.25	0.28	0.28
Female	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.38	0.42	0.47	0.50	0.45
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.31
White	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.37	0.41	0.39
Black or African American	0.42	0.50	0.53	0.59	0.47	0.55	0.46	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.57
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.91	1.07	2.27	1.66	1.58	3.56	1.31	1.24	1.49	*	2.19
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	1.81	1.04	1.60	1.14	0.98	1.10	0.80	1.46	1.25	1.04	1.42
Two or More Races	1.67	1.50	1.76	1.12	1.45	1.23	1.56	1.22	1.25	1.56	1.57
Hispanic or Latino	0.57	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.54	0.61	0.59	0.61	0.57

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.5P Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2006-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.0611	0.6471	
AGE GROUP											
12-13	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0013	0.0002	0.0000	0.0291	0.1951	0.6694	0.4122	
14-15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.5975	0.1978	0.5457	
16-17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0467	0.0896	
GENDER											
Male	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0007	0.0014	0.0007	0.0001	0.0270	0.0824	0.1874	
Female	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0063	0.2479	0.7444	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0297	0.4395	
White	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0444	0.5522	
Black or African American	0.0041	0.2662	0.0893	0.7084	0.0488	0.4520	0.1127	0.7764	0.6274	0.9316	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7588	0.2085	0.8029	0.6082	0.9215	0.3252	0.2209	0.4567	0.7480	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	0.0878	0.0024	0.0319	0.0192	0.0042	0.0180	0.0000	0.5767	0.1962	0.0261	
Two or More Races	0.2020	0.1486	0.7562	0.0114	0.0183	0.1554	0.3763	0.2053	0.3074	0.4261	
Hispanic or Latino	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.2593	0.9842	0.9721	0.6928	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.6C Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Numbers in Thousands, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	37	35	33	32	31	33	34	41	43	46	45
AGE GROUP											
12-13	12	13	13	11	10	12	13	19	17	17	17
14-15	20	20	19	16	19	20	20	25	24	30	27
16-17	28	23	24	25	22	23	22	26	31	31	33
GENDER											
Male	15	18	14	15	15	17	14	19	19	22	21
Female	34	29	30	28	27	27	30	36	38	41	40
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	33	32	30	27	28	30	29	34	39	39	41
White	27	29	29	23	25	25	26	30	34	34	37
Black or African American	9	12	11	12	8	13	10	11	15	14	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	19	11	12	15	15	15	17	23	20	22	21

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.6D Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: Standard Errors of Percentages, 2006-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	1.95	1.90	1.73	1.83	1.80	1.79	1.66	1.61	1.67	1.63	1.58
AGE GROUP											
12-13	4.23	4.51	4.25	4.05	3.93	4.16	3.80	4.27	3.89	3.64	3.83
14-15	2.97	3.09	3.03	2.69	3.10	3.05	2.66	2.58	2.72	2.56	2.63
16-17	2.95	2.66	2.61	2.87	2.65	2.64	2.40	2.40	2.62	2.48	2.20
GENDER											
Male	3.57	3.53	3.25	3.21	3.22	3.37	3.24	3.60	3.43	3.27	3.17
Female	2.24	2.25	2.06	2.12	2.18	2.07	1.96	1.83	1.90	1.87	1.78
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.07	2.06	1.92	1.90	1.99	1.97	1.86	1.76	1.90	1.84	1.79
White	2.16	2.33	2.22	2.12	2.18	2.23	2.12	2.07	2.19	2.05	2.03
Black or African American	4.80	4.98	4.31	5.08	4.62	5.03	4.76	4.40	5.04	5.20	4.49
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	5.64	4.22	4.37	4.65	4.59	4.36	3.42	3.89	3.76	3.57	3.60

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 11.6P Receipt of Treatment for Depression in Past Year among Persons Aged 12 to 17 with a Past Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) with Severe Impairment, by Demographic Characteristics: P Values from Tests of Differences of Percentages, 2016 Versus 2006-2015

Demographic Characteristic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0.9389	0.2566	0.0813	0.0011	0.0199	0.1719	0.0134	0.4478	0.3715	0.3382	
AGE GROUP											
12-13	0.2556	0.4248	0.9002	0.4963	0.1070	0.4017	0.2977	0.0577	0.8395	0.9169	
14-15	0.4863	0.2886	0.0260	0.0015	0.5265	0.1080	0.0619	0.2455	0.2751	0.5500	
16-17	0.9126	0.2126	0.5020	0.0948	0.0601	0.2835	0.2381	0.2283	0.7363	0.5241	
GENDER											
Male	0.8068	0.7867	0.6555	0.2684	0.2223	0.7161	0.3122	0.5961	0.6256	0.3432	
Female	0.8170	0.1705	0.0781	0.0019	0.0777	0.2179	0.0207	0.5139	0.1686	0.1023	
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE											
Not Hispanic or Latino	0.7339	0.4436	0.1231	0.0001	0.0034	0.1589	0.0516	0.1821	0.5353	0.2336	
White	0.4455	0.5998	0.2932	0.0002	0.0114	0.1267	0.0312	0.2357	0.3484	0.0126	
Black or African American	0.7995	0.9719	0.8952	0.2223	0.1121	0.2724	0.6731	0.7247	0.1598	0.0996	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Two or More Races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hispanic or Latino	0.8789	0.1026	0.1768	0.8891	0.6196	0.7234	0.2374	0.3758	0.5721	0.7658	

* = low precision; -- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates used in the comparisons may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Treatment is defined as seeing or talking to a health or alternative service professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year. Respondents with unknown treatment data were excluded.

NOTE: Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown past year MDE data were excluded.

NOTE: Impairment is based on the Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) role domains, which measure the impact of a disorder on a person's life. Impairment is defined as the highest severity level of role impairment across four domains: (1) chores at home, (2) school or work, (3) close relationships with family, and (4) social life. Ratings ≥ 7 on a 0 to 10 scale were considered Severe Impairment. Respondents with unknown impairment data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006-2016.

Table 12.1A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	267,694	269,430	129,734	130,612	137,961	138,818
12-17	24,893	24,897	12,685	12,682	12,208	12,215
12	3,856	3,741	1,961	1,922	1,896	1,820
13	4,007	4,089	2,076	2,094	1,931	1,996
14	4,318	4,172	2,172	2,153	2,145	2,019
15	4,322	4,433	2,134	2,177	2,188	2,256
16	4,225	4,290	2,150	2,197	2,076	2,093
17	4,164	4,171	2,193	2,139	1,972	2,032
18 or Older	242,801	244,534	117,048	117,930	125,753	126,604
18-25	34,907	34,571	17,527	17,362	17,380	17,208
18	4,557	4,569	2,381	2,535	2,176	2,034
19	4,261	3,937	2,301	2,063	1,960	1,874
20	4,173	4,213	2,083	2,072	2,090	2,141
21	4,127	4,325	2,014	2,160	2,113	2,165
22	4,258	4,265	2,133	2,165	2,125	2,100
23	4,482	4,486	2,200	2,070	2,281	2,416
24	4,492	4,322	2,264	2,098	2,228	2,224
25	4,557	4,454	2,150	2,200	2,406	2,254
26 or Older	207,894	209,963	99,521	100,568	108,373	109,395
26-49	98,641	99,140	48,492	48,785	50,149	50,355
26-29	17,139	17,419	8,895	8,813	8,243	8,606
30-34	21,184	21,402	10,045	10,409	11,140	10,994
35-39	19,475	20,559	9,684	9,615	9,791	10,944
40-44	20,062	19,530	9,734	9,718	10,328	9,812
45-49	20,781	20,229	10,134	10,230	10,647	9,999
50 or Older	109,253	110,823	51,029	51,783	58,223	59,040
50-54	23,034	21,834	11,136	10,235	11,898	11,599
55-59	21,081	21,870	10,154	10,894	10,927	10,977
60-64	18,619	19,134	9,019	9,239	9,600	9,895
65 or Older	46,520	47,984	20,720	21,415	25,799	26,569

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.1N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	68,073	67,942	32,471	32,380	35,602	35,562
12-17	16,911	17,081	8,596	8,700	8,315	8,381
12	2,653	2,614	1,346	1,323	1,307	1,291
13	2,822	2,893	1,428	1,479	1,394	1,414
14	2,902	2,916	1,491	1,484	1,411	1,432
15	2,924	3,010	1,438	1,512	1,486	1,498
16	2,843	2,896	1,459	1,487	1,384	1,409
17	2,767	2,752	1,434	1,415	1,333	1,337
18 or Older	51,162	50,861	23,875	23,680	27,287	27,181
18-25	17,097	16,435	8,272	7,965	8,825	8,470
18	2,188	2,109	1,101	1,108	1,087	1,001
19	2,041	1,828	1,040	920	1,001	908
20	2,040	1,937	982	935	1,058	1,002
21	2,017	2,055	959	991	1,058	1,064
22	2,098	2,035	1,044	1,006	1,054	1,029
23	2,198	2,166	1,034	977	1,164	1,189
24	2,258	2,171	1,073	1,011	1,185	1,160
25	2,257	2,134	1,039	1,017	1,218	1,117
26 or Older	34,065	34,426	15,603	15,715	18,462	18,711
26-49	23,750	24,100	10,821	11,042	12,929	13,058
26-29	4,668	4,758	2,206	2,258	2,462	2,500
30-34	5,778	5,770	2,610	2,626	3,168	3,144
35-39	4,472	4,781	2,029	2,097	2,443	2,684
40-44	4,378	4,309	1,979	1,964	2,399	2,345
45-49	4,454	4,482	1,997	2,097	2,457	2,385
50 or Older	10,315	10,326	4,782	4,673	5,533	5,653
50-54	2,190	2,132	1,016	952	1,174	1,180
55-59	2,048	2,120	946	999	1,102	1,121
60-64	1,817	1,854	824	840	993	1,014
65 or Older	4,260	4,220	1,996	1,882	2,264	2,338

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.2A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	267,694	269,430	24,893	24,897	242,801	244,534	34,907	34,571	207,894	209,963	98,641	99,140	109,253	110,823
GENDER														
Male	129,734	130,612	12,685	12,682	117,048	117,930	17,527	17,362	99,521	100,568	48,492	48,785	51,029	51,783
Female	137,961	138,818	12,208	12,215	125,753	126,604	17,380	17,208	108,373	109,395	50,149	50,355	58,223	59,040
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE														
Not Hispanic or Latino	224,132	225,089	19,151	19,055	204,981	206,034	27,452	27,095	177,529	178,939	79,289	79,572	98,240	99,367
White	170,538	170,724	13,368	13,258	157,170	157,466	19,185	18,874	137,985	138,593	57,834	57,773	80,151	80,819
Black or African American	32,068	32,243	3,461	3,401	28,607	28,841	5,011	4,887	23,596	23,954	12,284	12,329	11,312	11,625
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,434	1,536	160	147	1,274	1,389	214	253	1,060	1,136	562	604	498	532
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	724	1,195	121	110	603	1,085	160	158	443	928	282	479	161	448
Asian	14,706	14,565	1,245	1,321	13,461	13,244	2,028	2,154	11,433	11,090	6,848	6,771	4,585	4,319
Two or More Races	4,662	4,826	795	818	3,867	4,008	854	770	3,013	3,238	1,479	1,615	1,534	1,623
Hispanic or Latino	43,563	44,341	5,743	5,841	37,820	38,500	7,455	7,476	30,365	31,024	19,352	19,568	11,013	11,456
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Male, White, Not Hispanic	83,153	83,277	6,855	6,784	76,298	76,494	9,675	9,533	66,622	66,960	28,744	28,771	37,878	38,189
Female, White, Not Hispanic	87,385	87,447	6,513	6,474	80,872	80,973	9,509	9,340	71,362	71,632	29,090	29,002	42,273	42,630
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	14,657	14,753	1,722	1,724	12,935	13,030	2,412	2,383	10,523	10,647	5,565	5,597	4,958	5,050
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	17,410	17,489	1,738	1,678	15,672	15,811	2,599	2,504	13,073	13,307	6,719	6,731	6,354	6,576
Male, Hispanic	21,740	22,104	2,918	2,966	18,821	19,138	3,802	3,798	15,019	15,340	9,849	9,954	5,171	5,386
Female, Hispanic	21,823	22,237	2,824	2,875	18,999	19,362	3,653	3,678	15,345	15,684	9,504	9,614	5,842	6,070
EDUCATION¹														
< High School	da	da	da	da	34,373	32,239	5,395	4,778	28,978	27,461	12,511	11,468	16,467	15,993
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	61,601	61,107	10,813	10,352	50,788	50,755	20,942	21,167	29,845	29,587
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	73,992	75,845	14,191	14,639	59,801	61,206	29,966	30,847	29,836	30,359
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	72,835	75,342	4,508	4,802	68,327	70,541	35,223	35,658	33,105	34,883
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT														
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	118,553	120,343	14,549	14,480	104,004	105,863	64,966	65,830	39,038	40,032
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	32,439	32,079	8,920	9,082	23,519	22,997	11,059	10,865	12,460	12,132
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	11,438	11,102	3,503	3,302	7,935	7,801	5,070	5,058	2,865	2,743
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	80,372	81,009	7,935	7,707	72,437	73,302	17,547	17,386	54,890	55,916

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.2N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	68,073	67,942	16,911	17,081	51,162	50,861	17,097	16,435	34,065	34,426	23,750	24,100	10,315	10,326
GENDER														
Male	32,471	32,380	8,596	8,700	23,875	23,680	8,272	7,965	15,603	15,715	10,821	11,042	4,782	4,673
Female	35,602	35,562	8,315	8,381	27,287	27,181	8,825	8,470	18,462	18,711	12,929	13,058	5,533	5,653
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE														
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,482	55,792	13,024	13,256	42,458	42,536	13,575	13,168	28,883	29,368	19,523	19,971	9,360	9,397
White	40,391	40,769	8,949	9,160	31,442	31,609	9,439	9,189	22,003	22,420	14,361	14,728	7,642	7,692
Black or African American	8,464	8,592	2,269	2,263	6,195	6,329	2,294	2,291	3,901	4,038	2,820	2,969	1,081	1,069
American Indian or Alaska Native	967	939	256	238	711	701	236	243	475	458	360	336	115	122
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	313	303	78	68	235	235	106	88	129	147	98	113	31	34
Asian	2,924	2,795	579	624	2,345	2,171	803	718	1,542	1,453	1,240	1,174	302	279
Two or More Races	2,423	2,394	893	903	1,530	1,491	697	639	833	852	644	651	189	201
Hispanic or Latino	12,591	12,150	3,887	3,825	8,704	8,325	3,522	3,267	5,182	5,058	4,227	4,129	955	929
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Male, White, Not Hispanic	19,486	19,540	4,607	4,653	14,879	14,887	4,635	4,511	10,244	10,376	6,659	6,852	3,585	3,524
Female, White, Not Hispanic	20,905	21,229	4,342	4,507	16,563	16,722	4,804	4,678	11,759	12,044	7,702	7,876	4,057	4,168
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	3,810	3,951	1,130	1,137	2,680	2,814	1,046	1,065	1,634	1,749	1,171	1,265	463	484
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	4,654	4,641	1,139	1,126	3,515	3,515	1,248	1,226	2,267	2,289	1,649	1,704	618	585
Male, Hispanic	6,002	5,796	1,971	1,981	4,031	3,815	1,707	1,564	2,324	2,251	1,897	1,860	427	391
Female, Hispanic	6,589	6,354	1,916	1,844	4,673	4,510	1,815	1,703	2,858	2,807	2,330	2,269	528	538
EDUCATION¹														
< High School	da	da	da	da	7,160	6,469	2,637	2,326	4,523	4,143	2,959	2,715	1,564	1,428
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	13,661	13,253	5,442	5,128	8,219	8,125	5,304	5,273	2,915	2,852
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	17,196	17,514	6,917	6,829	10,279	10,685	7,405	7,764	2,874	2,921
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	13,145	13,625	2,101	2,152	11,044	11,473	8,082	8,348	2,962	3,125
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT														
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	26,643	26,944	7,334	7,187	19,309	19,757	15,558	15,929	3,751	3,828
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	8,228	8,086	4,298	4,137	3,930	3,949	2,735	2,778	1,195	1,171
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	3,187	2,968	1,672	1,513	1,515	1,455	1,239	1,210	276	245
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	13,104	12,863	3,793	3,598	9,311	9,265	4,218	4,183	5,093	5,082

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.3A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
TOTAL	267,694	269,430	37,885	37,615	229,809	231,815
GENDER						
Male	129,734	130,612	19,451	19,351	110,283	111,260
Female	137,961	138,818	18,434	18,264	119,526	120,554
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	224,132	225,089	29,118	28,891	195,014	196,198
White	170,538	170,724	20,255	20,078	150,283	150,647
Black or African American	32,068	32,243	5,379	5,216	26,689	27,027
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,434	1,536	232	226	1,202	1,310
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	724	1,195	180	168	543	1,027
Asian	14,706	14,565	1,929	2,123	12,777	12,442
Two or More Races	4,662	4,826	1,143	1,081	3,519	3,745
Hispanic or Latino	43,563	44,341	8,768	8,725	34,795	35,617
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	83,153	83,277	10,378	10,354	72,775	72,924
Female, White, Not Hispanic	87,385	87,447	9,877	9,724	77,508	77,723
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	14,657	14,753	2,731	2,683	11,926	12,070
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	17,410	17,489	2,647	2,533	14,763	14,956
Male, Hispanic	21,740	22,104	4,534	4,506	17,206	17,599
Female, Hispanic	21,823	22,237	4,234	4,219	17,589	18,018

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.3N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
TOTAL	68,073	67,942	23,180	22,955	44,893	44,987
GENDER						
Male	32,471	32,380	11,719	11,663	20,752	20,717
Female	35,602	35,562	11,461	11,292	24,141	24,270
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,482	55,792	17,869	17,897	37,613	37,895
White	40,391	40,769	12,280	12,400	28,111	28,369
Black or African American	8,464	8,592	3,121	3,075	5,343	5,517
American Indian or Alaska Native	967	939	341	324	626	615
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	313	303	116	99	197	204
Asian	2,924	2,795	838	869	2,086	1,926
Two or More Races	2,423	2,394	1,173	1,130	1,250	1,264
Hispanic or Latino	12,591	12,150	5,311	5,058	7,280	7,092
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	19,486	19,540	6,254	6,291	13,232	13,249
Female, White, Not Hispanic	20,905	21,229	6,026	6,109	14,879	15,120
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	3,810	3,951	1,558	1,557	2,252	2,394
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	4,654	4,641	1,563	1,518	3,091	3,123
Male, Hispanic	6,002	5,796	2,700	2,583	3,302	3,213
Female, Hispanic	6,589	6,354	2,611	2,475	3,978	3,879

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.4A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	267,694	269,430	24,893	24,897	242,801	244,534	34,907	34,571	207,894	209,963	98,641	99,140	109,253	110,823
GEOGRAPHIC REGION														
Northeast	47,810	47,797	4,124	4,097	43,686	43,700	6,118	6,052	37,568	37,648	17,331	17,236	20,237	20,412
Midwest	56,662	56,745	5,351	5,327	51,311	51,418	7,415	7,367	43,896	44,051	20,190	20,166	23,706	23,885
South	100,182	101,241	9,483	9,530	90,699	91,711	12,959	12,829	77,740	78,882	36,998	37,358	40,741	41,524
West	63,039	63,647	5,934	5,942	57,105	57,704	8,415	8,323	48,690	49,382	24,122	24,381	24,568	25,001
COUNTY TYPE¹														
Large Metro	149,343	150,275	14,043	14,061	135,300	136,214	19,387	19,173	115,913	117,041	58,565	58,967	57,347	58,074
Small Metro	81,609	80,777	7,602	7,419	74,007	73,358	11,070	11,039	62,938	62,319	28,450	27,777	34,488	34,542
Nonmetro	36,743	38,378	3,249	3,416	33,494	34,962	4,450	4,358	29,044	30,603	11,626	12,396	17,418	18,208
Urbanized	15,150	15,343	1,427	1,423	13,723	13,920	2,052	1,931	11,671	11,989	5,041	5,122	6,630	6,868
Less Urbanized	17,018	19,346	1,447	1,677	15,571	17,669	1,954	2,068	13,617	15,601	5,134	6,108	8,483	9,493
Completely Rural	4,574	3,689	375	317	4,199	3,372	444	360	3,755	3,013	1,450	1,166	2,305	1,847
POVERTY LEVEL²														
Less Than 100%	42,356	40,718	5,662	5,373	36,694	35,344	9,522	9,000	27,173	26,344	16,015	15,082	11,158	11,262
100-199%	54,445	54,931	5,655	5,637	48,789	49,293	8,367	7,831	40,423	41,462	19,204	19,733	21,219	21,729
200% or More	170,223	173,088	13,576	13,886	156,647	159,202	16,348	17,046	140,299	142,156	63,423	64,325	76,876	77,832
HEALTH INSURANCE³														
Private	175,966	179,232	14,397	14,565	161,569	164,667	20,197	20,919	141,372	143,748	64,885	65,985	76,487	77,763
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	42,912	44,006	9,129	9,130	33,783	34,876	7,298	7,307	26,486	27,569	14,958	15,803	11,527	11,766
Other ⁵	66,893	67,793	1,185	1,215	65,708	66,578	2,939	2,868	62,769	63,710	7,903	7,829	54,866	55,880
No Coverage	26,795	24,351	1,138	1,070	25,657	23,281	5,587	4,643	20,069	18,638	14,903	13,686	5,166	4,953
OVERALL HEALTH⁶														
Excellent	60,798	59,841	8,704	8,780	52,094	51,061	9,826	9,879	42,268	41,182	23,283	23,066	18,985	18,117
Very Good	96,425	97,934	10,119	10,067	86,306	87,866	14,022	14,103	72,284	73,764	37,447	37,770	34,837	35,994
Good	75,999	76,598	5,142	5,010	70,857	71,588	8,678	8,295	62,179	63,293	27,938	28,429	34,241	34,864
Fair/Poor	34,435	35,027	924	1,029	33,511	33,998	2,381	2,294	31,130	31,704	9,957	9,872	21,173	21,833

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.4N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	68,073	67,942	16,911	17,081	51,162	50,861	17,097	16,435	34,065	34,426	23,750	24,100	10,315	10,326
GEOGRAPHIC REGION														
Northeast	13,026	12,711	3,225	3,183	9,801	9,528	3,203	3,047	6,598	6,481	4,528	4,547	2,070	1,934
Midwest	15,890	16,023	3,950	4,105	11,940	11,918	4,070	3,860	7,870	8,058	5,431	5,724	2,439	2,334
South	22,768	22,833	5,748	5,610	17,020	17,223	5,647	5,572	11,373	11,651	7,969	8,150	3,404	3,501
West	16,389	16,375	3,988	4,183	12,401	12,192	4,177	3,956	8,224	8,236	5,822	5,679	2,402	2,557
COUNTY TYPE¹														
Large Metro	31,077	30,687	7,785	7,711	23,292	22,976	7,684	7,214	15,608	15,762	11,220	11,422	4,388	4,340
Small Metro	24,064	23,854	5,858	5,985	18,206	17,869	6,396	6,093	11,810	11,776	8,222	8,180	3,588	3,596
Nonmetro	12,932	13,401	3,268	3,385	9,664	10,016	3,017	3,128	6,647	6,888	4,308	4,498	2,339	2,390
Urbanized	5,362	5,538	1,322	1,359	4,040	4,179	1,374	1,465	2,666	2,714	1,792	1,836	874	878
Less Urbanized	5,973	6,317	1,533	1,596	4,440	4,721	1,323	1,360	3,117	3,361	1,962	2,158	1,155	1,203
Completely Rural	1,597	1,546	413	430	1,184	1,116	320	303	864	813	554	504	310	309
POVERTY LEVEL²														
Less Than 100%	13,888	13,126	3,978	3,824	9,910	9,302	4,699	4,370	5,211	4,932	4,086	3,863	1,125	1,069
100-199%	14,892	14,732	3,956	3,936	10,936	10,796	4,150	3,828	6,786	6,968	4,761	4,917	2,025	2,051
200% or More	38,768	39,585	8,977	9,321	29,791	30,264	7,723	7,738	22,068	22,526	14,903	15,320	7,165	7,206
HEALTH INSURANCE³														
Private	41,896	42,557	9,489	9,747	32,407	32,810	9,867	9,754	22,540	23,056	15,393	15,841	7,147	7,215
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	15,132	15,463	6,545	6,593	8,587	8,870	3,605	3,613	4,982	5,257	3,834	4,120	1,148	1,137
Other ⁵	9,524	9,344	834	897	8,690	8,447	1,549	1,451	7,141	6,996	1,983	1,968	5,158	5,028
No Coverage	7,446	6,589	774	682	6,672	5,907	2,643	2,194	4,029	3,713	3,537	3,236	492	477
OVERALL HEALTH⁶														
Excellent	17,749	17,735	5,716	5,856	12,033	11,879	4,725	4,562	7,308	7,317	5,499	5,604	1,809	1,713
Very Good	26,317	26,417	6,984	7,061	19,333	19,356	6,898	6,759	12,435	12,597	9,155	9,269	3,280	3,328
Good	17,730	17,514	3,574	3,469	14,156	14,045	4,291	4,005	9,865	10,040	6,687	6,821	3,178	3,219
Fair/Poor	6,268	6,268	633	690	5,635	5,578	1,183	1,109	4,452	4,469	2,405	2,405	2,047	2,064

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.5A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
TOTAL	267,694	269,430	37,885	37,615	229,809	231,815
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	47,810	47,797	6,452	6,355	41,358	41,442
Midwest	56,662	56,745	8,034	8,080	48,628	48,665
South	100,182	101,241	14,396	14,134	85,787	87,107
West	63,039	63,647	9,004	9,046	54,036	54,601
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	149,343	150,275	21,273	21,119	128,070	129,156
Small Metro	81,609	80,777	11,662	11,413	69,946	69,364
Nonmetro	36,743	38,378	4,950	5,083	31,793	33,295
Urbanized	15,150	15,343	2,174	2,144	12,976	13,199
Less Urbanized	17,018	19,346	2,234	2,493	14,784	16,853
Completely Rural	4,574	3,689	541	446	4,033	3,243
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	42,356	40,718	9,433	8,829	32,924	31,888
100-199%	54,445	54,931	8,557	8,342	45,887	46,589
200% or More	170,223	173,088	19,315	19,873	150,909	153,215
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	175,966	179,232	21,535	21,860	154,432	157,373
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	42,912	44,006	12,628	12,428	30,283	31,578
Other ⁵	66,893	67,793	2,272	2,274	64,621	65,519
No Coverage	26,795	24,351	2,886	2,599	23,909	21,752

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.5N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
TOTAL	68,073	67,942	23,180	22,955	44,893	44,987
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	13,026	12,711	4,441	4,290	8,585	8,421
Midwest	15,890	16,023	5,464	5,505	10,426	10,518
South	22,768	22,833	7,813	7,546	14,955	15,287
West	16,389	16,375	5,462	5,614	10,927	10,761
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	31,077	30,687	10,609	10,251	20,468	20,436
Small Metro	24,064	23,854	8,185	8,144	15,879	15,710
Nonmetro	12,932	13,401	4,386	4,560	8,546	8,841
Urbanized	5,362	5,538	1,800	1,907	3,562	3,631
Less Urbanized	5,973	6,317	2,050	2,109	3,923	4,208
Completely Rural	1,597	1,546	536	544	1,061	1,002
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	13,888	13,126	5,806	5,435	8,082	7,691
100-199%	14,892	14,732	5,334	5,202	9,558	9,530
200% or More	38,768	39,585	11,590	11,897	27,178	27,688
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	41,896	42,557	12,933	13,079	28,963	29,478
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	15,132	15,463	8,201	8,142	6,931	7,321
Other ⁵	9,524	9,344	1,411	1,424	8,113	7,920
No Coverage	7,446	6,589	1,598	1,371	5,848	5,218

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.6A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Youth and Adult Demographic Characteristics: 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	235,143	237,682	240,515	243,220	246,022	247,845	249,815	251,816	253,619	257,599	260,057	262,391	265,123	267,694	269,430
Male	113,602	114,985	116,483	117,923	119,362	120,265	121,261	122,291	123,430	124,624	125,893	127,120	128,423	129,734	130,612
Female	121,541	122,697	124,032	125,297	126,659	127,581	128,554	129,524	130,189	132,975	134,164	135,272	136,700	137,961	138,818
12-17	24,754	24,995	25,214	25,355	25,392	25,241	24,892	24,609	24,347	24,974	24,933	24,893	24,875	24,893	24,897
Male	12,647	12,770	12,877	12,950	12,969	12,891	12,708	12,568	12,461	12,765	12,738	12,708	12,682	12,685	12,682
Female	12,107	12,225	12,337	12,405	12,423	12,351	12,185	12,041	11,885	12,208	12,195	12,185	12,193	12,208	12,215
12-20	37,201	37,517	37,737	38,323	38,180	38,455	38,081	38,241	37,978	38,498	38,206	38,087	37,981	37,885	37,615
18 or Older	210,390	212,687	215,300	217,865	220,630	222,604	224,923	227,207	229,273	232,625	235,124	237,499	240,248	242,801	244,534
18-25	31,024	31,728	32,194	32,486	32,740	32,731	32,938	33,580	34,072	34,302	34,590	34,786	34,935	34,907	34,571
26 or Older	179,365	180,958	183,106	185,379	187,890	189,873	191,985	193,627	195,200	198,324	200,534	202,713	205,313	207,894	209,963
26-49	100,287	99,992	100,102	100,112	100,422	100,144	99,833	99,381	98,566	98,033	97,947	97,857	98,150	98,641	99,140
26-34	35,163	34,961	34,975	34,858	35,110	35,300	35,634	36,215	36,524	36,411	36,912	37,346	37,880	38,323	38,821
35-49	65,124	65,031	65,128	65,255	65,312	64,844	64,199	63,166	62,043	61,622	61,035	60,511	60,270	60,318	60,319
50 or Older	79,079	80,966	83,004	85,267	87,468	89,729	92,152	94,246	96,634	100,290	102,588	104,856	107,163	109,253	110,823

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 12.6N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 12 or Older, by Youth and Adult Demographic Characteristics: 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	68,126	67,784	67,760	68,308	67,491	67,377	67,928	68,007	67,804	70,109	68,309	67,838	67,901	68,073	67,942
Male	32,767	32,611	32,696	32,786	32,568	32,570	32,714	32,922	32,837	33,778	32,861	32,843	32,402	32,471	32,380
Female	35,359	35,173	35,064	35,522	34,923	34,807	35,214	35,085	34,967	36,331	35,448	34,995	35,499	35,602	35,562
12-17	23,645	22,665	22,301	22,534	22,766	22,286	22,250	22,398	21,960	23,510	22,473	22,494	17,007	16,911	17,081
Male	12,053	11,637	11,363	11,378	11,675	11,452	11,373	11,398	11,140	12,028	11,376	11,549	8,613	8,596	8,700
Female	11,592	11,028	10,938	11,156	11,091	10,834	10,877	11,000	10,820	11,482	11,097	10,945	8,394	8,315	8,381
12-20	32,787	31,475	31,235	31,282	31,178	30,926	31,228	31,547	30,917	32,366	30,910	30,790	23,034	23,180	22,955
18 or Older	44,481	45,119	45,459	45,774	44,725	45,091	45,678	45,609	45,844	46,599	45,836	45,344	50,894	51,162	50,861
18-25	23,066	22,738	22,829	22,511	21,848	22,006	22,875	22,686	22,793	22,876	22,529	22,214	16,449	17,097	16,435
26 or Older	21,415	22,381	22,630	23,263	22,877	23,085	22,803	22,923	23,051	23,723	23,307	23,130	34,445	34,065	34,426
26-49	15,994	16,401	16,525	16,955	15,964	16,767	16,234	16,207	16,448	15,692	15,560	15,368	23,842	23,750	24,100
26-34	6,374	6,570	6,574	6,856	6,609	6,861	6,560	6,591	6,780	6,543	6,484	6,310	10,252	10,446	10,528
35-49	9,620	9,831	9,951	10,099	9,355	9,906	9,674	9,616	9,668	9,149	9,076	9,058	13,590	13,304	13,572
50 or Older	5,421	5,980	6,105	6,308	6,913	6,318	6,569	6,716	6,603	8,031	7,747	7,762	10,603	10,315	10,326

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

NOTE: Because of a change in the sample allocation by age group in 2014, the sample size distribution for 2014 and later years is different from the distribution for prior years. See Section A.1 in the 2014 NSDUH methodological summary and definitions report (CBHSQ, 2015).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 12.7A Numbers (in Thousands) of Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status and Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Pregnant (2015)	Pregnant (2016)	Not Pregnant (2015)	Not Pregnant (2016)
TOTAL	63,118	63,945	2,302	2,260	60,576	61,311
AGE GROUP						
15-17	6,236	6,381	46	42	6,161	6,304
18-25	17,380	17,208	830	664	16,494	16,451
26-44	39,502	40,356	1,425	1,554	37,921	38,556
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	14,617	13,916	604	528	13,941	13,303
100-199%	13,951	14,082	475	422	13,416	13,561
200% or More	34,220	35,547	1,223	1,306	32,889	34,050
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	38,579	39,642	1,217	1,334	37,252	38,079
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	14,695	15,096	868	836	13,753	14,151
Other ⁵	4,476	4,537	174	118	4,277	4,408
No Coverage	7,757	7,083	152	122	7,560	6,926
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da	da	773	722	da	da
Second	da	da	758	745	da	da
Third	da	da	758	771	da	da

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.7N Survey Sample Size for Female Respondents Aged 15 to 44 by Pregnancy Status and Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Pregnant (2015)	Pregnant (2016)	Not Pregnant (2015)	Not Pregnant (2016)
TOTAL	23,500	23,387	905	849	22,499	22,418
AGE GROUP						
15-17	4,203	4,244	29	28	4,154	4,198
18-25	8,825	8,470	446	377	8,345	8,051
26-44	10,472	10,673	430	444	10,000	10,169
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	5,854	5,520	278	230	5,547	5,258
100-199%	5,446	5,343	212	179	5,209	5,129
200% or More	11,925	12,238	415	439	11,468	11,746
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	13,839	14,051	418	445	13,375	13,541
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	6,125	6,204	394	357	5,701	5,806
Other ⁵	1,741	1,734	77	61	1,654	1,668
No Coverage	2,712	2,367	67	46	2,631	2,308
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da	da	284	271	da	da
Second	da	da	315	296	da	da
Third	da	da	299	276	da	da

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.8A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
TOTAL	21,376	21,309	7,908	7,966	13,368	13,106
AGE						
18	4,557	4,569	1,433	1,344	3,099	3,172
19	4,261	3,937	1,911	1,861	2,342	2,057
20	4,173	4,213	1,761	1,888	2,395	2,294
21	4,127	4,325	1,578	1,735	2,520	2,529
22	4,258	4,265	1,226	1,138	3,011	3,054
GENDER						
Male	10,912	10,995	3,747	3,595	7,107	7,257
Female	10,464	10,314	4,161	4,371	6,260	5,849
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	16,681	16,593	6,579	6,482	10,025	9,936
White	11,625	11,501	4,678	4,511	6,905	6,886
Black or African American	3,111	3,039	971	933	2,125	2,062
American Indian or Alaska Native	124	152	13	37	109	112
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	95	105	20	28	72	76
Asian	1,187	1,294	667	791	507	484
Two or More Races	540	502	230	182	308	316
Hispanic or Latino	4,696	4,716	1,329	1,484	3,343	3,170
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	6,765	6,862	1,540	1,469	5,197	5,323
Part-Time	6,533	6,802	3,349	3,510	3,163	3,236
Unemployed	2,441	2,165	519	452	1,909	1,689
Other ³	5,638	5,480	2,499	2,536	3,098	2,858

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.8N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
TOTAL	10,384	9,964	3,797	3,544	6,532	6,321
AGE						
18	2,188	2,109	712	636	1,467	1,457
19	2,041	1,828	926	839	1,107	977
20	2,040	1,937	837	803	1,191	1,120
21	2,017	2,055	733	744	1,270	1,286
22	2,098	2,035	589	522	1,497	1,481
GENDER						
Male	5,126	4,960	1,709	1,558	3,383	3,344
Female	5,258	5,004	2,088	1,986	3,149	2,977
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,163	7,924	3,200	2,958	4,927	4,889
White	5,642	5,505	2,306	2,142	3,319	3,322
Black or African American	1,419	1,397	443	405	967	970
American Indian or Alaska Native	141	149	24	32	116	113
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	65	56	12	13	51	41
Asian	452	420	251	241	196	175
Two or More Races	444	397	164	125	278	268
Hispanic or Latino	2,221	2,040	597	586	1,605	1,432
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	3,428	3,377	749	694	2,662	2,653
Part-Time	3,159	3,085	1,658	1,552	1,488	1,511
Unemployed	1,154	996	229	179	917	804
Other ³	2,643	2,506	1,161	1,119	1,465	1,353

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.9A Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	242,801	244,534	4,366	4,270	237,807	239,549	1,524	1,505	240,746	242,348
AGE GROUP										
18-49	133,548	133,711	3,553	3,498	129,610	129,807	1,177	1,213	132,072	132,132
18-25	34,907	34,571	1,201	1,134	33,630	33,337	264	301	34,567	34,184
26-34	38,323	38,821	1,208	1,142	36,993	37,548	426	407	37,802	38,311
35-49	60,318	60,319	1,144	1,222	58,987	58,922	487	505	59,703	59,637
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	117,048	117,930	2,948	3,123	113,786	114,375	1,176	1,208	115,585	116,336
Male 18-49	66,019	66,147	2,385	2,494	63,432	63,394	909	952	64,935	64,969
Female 18 or Older	125,753	126,604	1,418	1,147	124,021	125,175	348	298	125,160	126,012
Female 18-49	67,529	67,564	1,168	1,004	66,178	66,413	268	261	67,137	67,163

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.9N Survey Sample Size for Respondents Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	51,162	50,861	1,285	1,232	49,751	49,489	425	409	50,623	50,321
AGE GROUP										
18-49	40,847	40,535	1,197	1,157	39,546	39,267	384	376	40,370	40,058
18-25	17,097	16,435	602	584	16,457	15,809	147	148	16,912	16,249
26-34	10,446	10,528	330	319	10,086	10,176	130	115	10,289	10,384
35-49	13,304	13,572	265	254	13,003	13,282	107	113	13,169	13,425
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	23,875	23,680	838	841	22,969	22,754	306	315	23,501	23,290
Male 18-49	19,093	19,007	779	784	18,259	18,153	278	287	18,760	18,659
Female 18 or Older	27,287	27,181	447	391	26,782	26,735	119	94	27,122	27,031
Female 18-49	21,754	21,528	418	373	21,287	21,114	106	89	21,610	21,399

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.1C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Gender and Detailed Age Category: 2015 and 2016

Age Category	Total (2015)	Total (2016)	Male (2015)	Male (2016)	Female (2015)	Female (2016)
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-17	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	101	98	71	69	69	66
13	100	99	73	67	66	74
14	106	105	75	78	74	67
15	109	105	75	71	73	71
16	105	109	72	73	71	72
17	95	104	69	73	66	69
18 or Older	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-25	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	147	134	105	97	89	86
19	137	145	91	97	90	101
20	136	145	92	93	89	99
21	131	142	91	92	84	94
22	127	128	87	91	85	81
23	129	131	87	86	84	96
24	126	119	91	82	84	84
25	131	130	89	91	92	84
26 or Older	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-49	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-29	365	376	253	258	217	234
30-34	404	402	248	262	270	258
35-39	373	390	253	260	252	274
40-44	401	379	279	275	265	246
45-49	403	389	288	274	267	256
50 or Older	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	643	573	437	382	436	393
55-59	577	602	401	441	387	388
60-64	584	552	407	378	385	386
65 or Older	0	0	0	0	0	0

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.2C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENDER														
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE														
Not Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	248	226	1,813	1,788	343	338	1,744	1,717	773	725	1,421	1,442
Black or African American	0	0	114	108	745	721	171	166	669	654	358	331	488	468
American Indian or Alaska Native	122	132	20	19	113	120	28	33	103	110	57	59	83	76
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	74	126	22	24	69	125	21	21	65	122	38	65	51	102
Asian	666	578	91	83	625	551	119	145	594	509	347	307	408	361
Two or More Races	204	190	38	39	198	182	46	44	195	176	89	95	168	148
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Male, White, Not Hispanic	1,125	1,103	157	146	1,085	1,065	218	212	1,049	1,036	482	463	890	870
Female, White, Not Hispanic	1,160	1,153	148	141	1,115	1,118	202	215	1,086	1,077	463	447	909	929
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	446	403	74	70	422	381	101	96	394	360	219	197	296	286
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	509	537	70	67	486	514	112	111	440	480	233	234	334	362
Male, Hispanic	0	0	104	100	539	519	142	126	501	486	345	336	332	346
Female, Hispanic	0	0	104	106	487	520	134	130	445	474	278	289	334	353
EDUCATION¹														
< High School	da	da	da	da	680	704	138	142	658	660	352	338	547	544
High School Graduate	da	da	da	da	872	926	227	211	826	888	413	419	716	766
Some College/Associate's Degree	da	da	da	da	970	997	290	331	911	908	490	507	742	749
College Graduate	da	da	da	da	1,276	1,252	152	170	1,251	1,224	691	640	942	925
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT														
Full-Time	da	da	da	da	1,223	1,214	255	265	1,191	1,161	807	774	841	826
Part-Time	da	da	da	da	558	576	200	225	520	530	269	278	438	452
Unemployed	da	da	da	da	295	306	115	116	273	281	177	191	215	214
Other ¹	da	da	da	da	1,263	1,185	223	210	1,236	1,154	373	354	1,158	1,115

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.3C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
TOTAL	0	0	429	448	1,977	1,967
GENDER						
Male	0	0	287	269	1,258	1,225
Female	0	0	258	282	1,258	1,272
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	0	0	381	385	1,921	1,913
White	0	0	334	308	1,776	1,762
Black or African American	0	0	163	156	720	694
American Indian or Alaska Native	122	132	27	25	110	116
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	74	126	26	26	68	125
Asian	666	578	126	119	610	533
Two or More Races	204	190	51	47	197	180
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	223	227	794	806
GENDER/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Male, White, Not Hispanic	1,125	1,103	207	195	1,068	1,056
Female, White, Not Hispanic	1,160	1,153	203	195	1,101	1,103
Male, Black, Not Hispanic	446	403	108	97	410	372
Female, Black, Not Hispanic	509	537	97	97	473	503
Male, Hispanic	0	0	141	139	522	506
Female, Hispanic	0	0	139	145	466	503

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.4C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age Group and Geographic, Socioeconomic, and Health Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic/ Health Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-17 (2015)	Aged 12-17 (2016)	Aged 18+ (2015)	Aged 18+ (2016)	Aged 18-25 (2015)	Aged 18-25 (2016)	Aged 26+ (2015)	Aged 26+ (2016)	Aged 26-49 (2015)	Aged 26-49 (2016)	Aged 50+ (2015)	Aged 50+ (2016)
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEOGRAPHIC REGION														
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTY TYPE¹														
Large Metro	1,780	1,732	272	260	1,676	1,645	356	395	1,613	1,560	872	826	1,287	1,266
Small Metro	1,410	1,469	174	186	1,330	1,375	288	294	1,240	1,291	556	591	984	995
Nonmetro	1,024	1,084	110	126	965	1,003	168	171	890	929	354	399	677	681
Urbanized	769	759	86	87	714	695	128	133	639	620	263	288	449	425
Less Urbanized	824	906	83	96	769	846	123	131	700	766	261	303	518	559
Completely Rural	462	413	34	39	440	383	48	47	411	347	155	136	315	238
POVERTY LEVEL²														
Less Than 100%	779	773	149	146	712	717	273	293	622	608	385	368	439	443
100-199%	860	856	139	136	826	816	188	182	798	766	387	408	661	633
200% or More	1,918	1,925	263	248	1,797	1,822	266	297	1,735	1,731	855	824	1,403	1,418
HEALTH INSURANCE³														
Private	1,804	1,882	266	256	1,708	1,777	352	386	1,647	1,695	852	824	1,342	1,411
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	749	782	190	189	678	710	173	180	632	640	346	375	472	471
Other ⁵	1,161	1,171	61	69	1,157	1,165	109	116	1,162	1,152	235	233	1,142	1,128
No Coverage	534	532	61	56	519	515	160	147	466	463	356	346	290	295
OVERALL HEALTH⁶														
Excellent	832	806	178	172	796	766	209	226	766	720	439	420	589	573
Very Good	1,109	1,112	184	167	1,061	1,073	263	282	1,012	1,042	561	563	818	847
Good	986	990	115	120	962	973	196	187	936	939	465	476	813	805
Fair/Poor	702	696	48	51	699	695	91	90	697	678	288	263	627	615

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Respondents with unknown health data were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.5C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Underage and Legal Drinking Age Groups and Geographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Geographic/Socioeconomic Characteristic	Aged 12+ (2015)	Aged 12+ (2016)	Aged 12-20 (2015)	Aged 12-20 (2016)	Aged 21+ (2015)	Aged 21+ (2016)
TOTAL	0	0	429	448	1,977	1,967
GEOGRAPHIC REGION						
Northeast	0	0	170	174	710	793
Midwest	0	0	166	157	723	775
South	0	0	277	304	1,241	1,290
West	0	0	233	221	1,153	924
COUNTY TYPE¹						
Large Metro	1,780	1,732	357	370	1,649	1,604
Small Metro	1,410	1,469	249	259	1,290	1,351
Nonmetro	1,024	1,084	163	175	929	965
Urbanized	769	759	127	123	684	664
Less Urbanized	824	906	127	138	737	811
Completely Rural	462	413	47	54	430	369
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	779	773	223	239	667	661
100-199%	860	856	180	175	816	799
200% or More	1,918	1,925	326	325	1,767	1,779
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	1,804	1,882	350	353	1,673	1,735
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	749	782	247	235	652	682
Other ⁵	1,161	1,171	86	106	1,158	1,162
No Coverage	534	532	107	107	504	495

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ County Type is based on the 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.6C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Youth and Adult Demographic Characteristics: 2002-2016

Demographic Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-20	437	428	393	420	403	458	449	465	467	508	501	470	429	429	448
18 or Older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 or Older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 or Older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

NOTE: Some 2006 to 2010 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates (see Section B.3.5 in Appendix B of the *2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions*).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002-2016.

Table 12.7C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Females Aged 15 to 44, by Pregnancy Status and Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Pregnancy Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic/Socioeconomic/ Pregnancy Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Pregnant (2015)	Pregnant (2016)	Not Pregnant (2015)	Not Pregnant (2016)
TOTAL	637	678	100	101	626	655
AGE GROUP						
15-17	124	133	11	11	124	131
18-25	0	0	52	43	271	308
26-44	532	553	81	91	521	534
POVERTY LEVEL²						
Less Than 100%	323	329	48	46	316	320
100-199%	274	288	41	42	268	281
200% or More	502	520	79	83	491	502
HEALTH INSURANCE³						
Private	519	547	78	82	509	536
Medicaid/CHIP ⁴	294	311	55	58	284	299
Other ⁵	148	177	27	18	146	175
No Coverage	215	214	23	22	213	212
TRIMESTER⁶						
First	da	da	57	58	da	da
Second	da	da	58	53	da	da
Third	da	da	56	62	da	da

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all females in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown pregnancy status.

² Estimates are based on a definition of Poverty Level that incorporates information on family income, size, and composition and is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Respondents aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded.

³ Respondents could indicate multiple types of health insurance; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

⁴ CHIP is the Children's Health Insurance Program. Individuals aged 19 or younger are eligible for this plan.

⁵ Other Health Insurance is defined as having Medicare, CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

⁶ Pregnant females aged 15 to 44 not reporting trimester were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.8C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 to 22, by College Enrollment Status and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total¹ (2015)	Total¹ (2016)	Full-Time College Students (2015)	Full-Time College Students (2016)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2015)	Other Persons Aged 18-22² (2016)
TOTAL	363	393	274	286	242	236
AGE						
18	147	134	109	83	98	106
19	137	145	97	107	91	87
20	136	145	100	108	92	89
21	131	142	89	97	91	93
22	127	128	76	71	100	104
GENDER						
Male	237	236	171	163	165	166
Female	217	253	155	184	150	144
HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE						
Not Hispanic or Latino	323	349	248	254	199	205
White	263	272	199	196	167	167
Black or African American	123	119	67	65	97	89
American Indian or Alaska Native	20	25	3	12	19	19
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	18	7	10	13	15
Asian	91	99	65	79	47	50
Two or More Races	36	38	25	23	26	30
Hispanic or Latino	162	156	81	86	138	121
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	163	168	80	76	137	144
Part-Time	175	204	139	159	107	109
Unemployed	95	89	46	43	81	78
Other ³	194	178	158	127	105	110

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown enrollment status.

² Other Persons include respondents aged 18 to 22 not enrolled in school, enrolled in college part time, enrolled in other grades either full or part time, or enrolled with no other information available.

³ The Other Employment category includes students, persons keeping house or caring for children full time, retired or disabled persons, or other persons not in the labor force.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

Table 12.9C Standard Errors of Numbers (in Thousands) of Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Past Year Probation and Parole/Supervised Release Statuses and Demographic Characteristics: 2015 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Total ¹ (2015)	Total ¹ (2016)	On Probation (2015)	On Probation (2016)	Not on Probation (2015)	Not on Probation (2016)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	On Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2015)	Not on Parole/ Supervised Release ² (2016)
TOTAL 18 OR OLDER	0	0	176	184	1,989	1,992	102	111	2,007	2,002
AGE GROUP										
18-49	0	0	136	151	1,106	1,138	79	84	1,121	1,154
18-25	0	0	64	61	458	497	29	32	466	501
26-34	0	0	86	85	568	580	47	48	574	590
35-49	0	0	87	96	721	723	59	60	729	732
GENDER/AGE GROUP										
Male 18 or Older	0	0	143	156	1,265	1,224	91	100	1,280	1,233
Male 18-49	0	0	114	128	705	710	71	74	716	720
Female 18 or Older	0	0	98	80	1,256	1,289	44	41	1,260	1,293
Female 18-49	0	0	74	70	663	711	34	37	672	715

-- = not available; da = does not apply; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes; nr = not reported due to measurement issues.

¹ Estimates in the Total column represent all persons in the specified subgroup, including those with unknown probation or parole/supervised release status in the past year.

² Respondents were asked if they were on parole, supervised release, or other conditional release from prison during the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.