

**Iowa 2002 STNAP:
State Treatment Needs
Assessment Program
For Adult Substance Use**

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Acknowledgements

Assessing substance use within the general adult public of Iowa is big task. There are the usual complexities of measurement and analysis inherent in any large-scale survey effort, made more important when the subject matter is sensitive and somewhat elusive. The science of public health continues to develop increased reliability and validity in ways such inquires can be made. We undertook this study in the belief that health as it relates to substance use cannot be rationally understood nor improved without objective data describing the situation. No matter how much confidence we may have in our views toward the topic, without the data, we are guessing. On the other side, no study constitutes a complete description of the subject examined, and the data need periodic updates to ascertain whether things have, or have not, changed.

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	I
Introduction.....	I
Alcohol Use	I
Illicit Drug Use	III
Total Need for Substance Treatment	IV
Treatment Experiences.....	V
Comparisons by Time and Place.....	V
Tobacco Use.....	VII
Conclusions & Policy Recommendations.....	VIII
Section I: Introduction and Overview.....	1
Introduction.....	1
Methodology.....	2
Section II: Alcohol Use.....	5
Prevalence & Pattern of Use.....	5
Alcohol Need for Treatment.....	15
Section III: Illicit Drug Use	19
Prevalence & Pattern of Use.....	19
Need for Treatment for Drug Use.....	34
Section IV: Substance Use & Treatment	37
Overview of Substance Use.....	37
Substance Dependency and Abuse	40
Treatment History	42
Substance Use Demand for Treatment	47
Section V: Tobacco Use.....	57
Section VI: State Generated Topics.....	61
Findings in Historical Context.....	61
Levels of Care Estimations	66
Nicotine Dependence	68
Initiation Behavior	69
Club Drugs.....	71
Child Welfare.....	72
Physical and Sexual Abuse Experiences.....	73
Section VII: Conclusions & Policy Recommendations.....	77
Conclusions.....	77
Policy Recommendation	80
References.....	81
Glossary	83
Appendix A: Call Dispositions	85
Appendix B: Planning Regions.....	87
Appendix C: Dependency and Abuse Diagnostic Scoring	89
Appendix D: Level of Care Scoring	93
Appendix E: Inferential Tests by Gender, Age Group and Region	95

List of Tables

STNAP Tables

STNAP Table 1. Demographic Characteristics Of The Iowa Adult Household Population.....	3
STNAP Table 2. Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Lifetime, Past Year, And Past Month Alcohol Use And Past Year Heavy Alcohol Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population	6
STNAP Table 3. Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting DSM-IV Criteria For Lifetime And Past Year Alcohol Dependence And Past Year Alcohol Abuse In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographics	15
STNAP Table 4. Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Lifetime, Past Year, And Past Month Illicit Drug Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population	24
STNAP Table 5. Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Lifetime, Past Year, And Past Month Marijuana Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population	25
STNAP Table 6. State And National Comparisons Of Substance Use In The Past Year By Age Group In 2002	27
STNAP Table 7. Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting DSM-IV Criteria For Lifetime Dependence And Past Year Drug Dependence Or Abuse In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographics	34
STNAP Table 8. Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting Lifetime DSM-IV Substance Dependency, Recent Substance Dependency, Or Recent Substance Abuse & Ever Received Treatment By Demographic Characteristics In The Iowa Adult Household Population	40
STNAP Table 9. Demand For Treatment Services In The Past Year In The Iowa Adult Household Population	47
STNAP Table 10. Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Tobacco Use And Heavy Current Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographic Characteristics	57

State-Added Tables

Table 1. At Any Time In Your Life, Did You Ever Have 4 (For Men 5) Or More Drinks On The Same Occasion?	8
Table 2. How Long Has It Been Since You Had 4 (For Men 5) Drinks Or More On The Same Occasion?	8
Table 3. At Any Time In Your Life, Have You Ever, Even Once, Gone On A Binge Where You Kept Drinking For A Couple Of Days Or More Without Sobering Up?	9
Table 4. When Was The Last Time This [Gone On A Binge] Happened?	9
Table 5. When You Went On Binges Where You Would Drink For A Couple Of Days Without Sobering Up, Did You Neglect Some Of Your Usual Responsibilities At Those Times?	9
Table 6. You Spent A Lot Of Time Using Alcohol, Getting Over Its Effects, Or Obtaining It	10
Table 7. You Used Alcohol Much More Often or In Larger Amounts Than You Intended	10

List of Tables (Continued)

Table 8.	Using The Same Amount Of Alcohol Had Less Effect Than Before, Or It Took More To Feel The Same Effect	10
Table 9.	Your Use Of Alcohol Often Kept You From Working, Going To School, Taking Care Of Children, Or Taking Part In Recreational Activities.....	11
Table 10.	Your Use Of Alcohol Caused You To Have Emotional Or Psychological Problems – Such As Feeling Uninterested In Things, Depressed, Suspicious Of People Or Paranoid	11
Table 11.	Your Use Of Alcohol Caused You To Have Any Physical Health Problems.....	12
Table 12.	You Wanted To Stop Using, Or Cut Down On Alcohol More Than Once, But Found That You Could Not	12
Table 13.	You Made Rules About Where, When Or How Much You Would Use Alcohol, And Then Broke The Rules More Than Once	12
Table 14.	You Had Any Of The Following Symptoms As The Effects Of The Alcohol Was Wearing Off	13
Table 15.	Problem Or Risky Behaviors In The Past 12 Months: Alcohol Involvement.....	14
Table 16.	Have You Ever Thought You Might Have A Problem With Alcohol?	17
Table 17.	Was This [Thought You Might Have A Problem With Alcohol] During The Past 12 Months?.....	17
Table 18.	Marijuana Prevalence and Pattern of Use	19
Table 19.	Powder and Crack Cocaine Prevalence and Pattern of Use	20
Table 20.	Heroin Prevalence and Pattern of Use	20
Table 21.	Pain Relievers Or Other Opiates (Such As Codeine Or Percocet) Prevalence And Pattern Of Use	21
Table 22.	Methamphetamine And Other Stimulant Prevalence And Patterns Of Use	21
Table 23.	Hallucinogen Prevalence And Pattern Of Use	22
Table 24.	Tranquilizers (Such As Valium) Prevalence And Pattern Of Use	22
Table 25.	Sedatives Or Sleeping Pills Prevalence And Pattern Of Use	22
Table 26.	Summary Of Drug Use (%)	23
Table 27.	Have You Ever Injected Any Drug In Order To Get High, Even Just Once?	28
Table 28.	You Spent A Lot Of Time Using Drugs, Getting Over Its Effects, Or Obtaining It	29
Table 29.	You Used Drugs Much More Often Or In Larger Amounts Than You Intended.....	29
Table 30.	Using The Same Amount Of Drugs Had Less Effect Than Before, Or It Took More To Feel The Same Effect	29
Table 31.	Your Use Of Drugs Often Kept You From Working, Going To School, Taking Care Of Children, Or Taking Part In Recreational Activities	30
Table 32.	Your Use Of Drugs Caused You To Have Emotional Or Psychological Problems – Such As Feeling Uninterested In Things, Depressed, Suspicious Of People Or Paranoid.....	30
Table 33.	Your Use Of Drugs Caused You To Have Any Physical Health Problems.....	31
Table 34.	You Wanted To Stop Using, Or Cut Down On Drugs More Than Once, But Found That You Could Not.....	31

List of Tables (Continued)

Table 35.	You Made Rules About Where, When Or How Much You Would Use Drugs, And Then Broke The Rules More Than Once	31
Table 36.	You Had Any Of The Following Symptoms As The Effects Of The Drugs Were Wearing Off	32
Table 37.	Problem or Risky Behaviors in the Past 12 Months: Drug Involvement	33
Table 38.	Have You Ever Thought That You Might Have A Problem With The Following Drugs?	36
Table 39.	In The Past 12 Months, Did You Think You Might Have Had A Problem With, Been Dependent On, Or Addicted To Any Illegal Or Prescription Drug?	36
Table 40.	In The Past 12 Months, Did You Think You Might Have Had A Problem With, Been Dependent On, Or Addicted To Any Over-The-Counter Medication?	36
Table 41.	Overview Of Substance Use By Gender, Age Group, And County Type	38
Table 42.	Overview Of Substance Use By Planning Region	39
Table 43.	Have You Ever Attended Even One Meeting Of A Self-Help Group Such As Alcoholics Anonymous Or Narcotics Anonymous Because You Thought You Might Have A Problem?	42
Table 44.	About How Many Self-Help Meetings Have You Ever Attended In Your Entire Life?	42
Table 45.	How Long Has It Been Since The Last Time You Attended A Self-Help Meeting?	42
Table 46.	Have You Ever Received Treatment Or Counseling For Your Use Of Alcohol Or Any Drug?	43
Table 47.	How Many Times In Your Life Have You Been In Treatment Or Counseling?	43
Table 48.	Was The Last Time You Were In Treatment Or Counseling For Alcohol Use, Drug Use, Or Both?	44
Table 49.	When Were You Last In Treatment?	44
Table 50.	Were You Enrolled In A Treatment Program For Your Alcohol Or Drug Use On October 1, 2001? Please Include Only Formal Inpatient Or Outpatient Treatment You Received At A Hospital, Drug Rehabilitation Facility, Or Mental Health Center	44
Table 51.	What Was The Main Place Where You Received Treatment Or Counseling The Last Time?	44
Table 52.	How Did Your Treatment Or Counseling End?	45
Table 53.	What Was The Main Reason For Not Completing Your Treatment?	45
Table 54.	Did Any Of The Following Sources Pay Even Part Of The Cost Of Your Last Treatment?	45
Table 55.	Have You Ever Received Treatment Or Counseling For Your Substance Abuse From The Following?	46
Table 56.	If You Thought You Needed Help For An Alcohol Or Drug Problem, Who Would You Most Likely Ask Or Contact About It?	48
Table 57.	Suppose That A Doctor Or Health Care Professional Said You Needed Treatment For Your Alcohol Or Drug Use. How Willing Would You Be To Receive Each Of The Following?	49

List of Tables (Continued)

Table 58.	Past And Hypothetical Barriers To Substance Use Treatment	51
Table 59.	Potential Substance Abuse Treatment Gap (Past 12 Months)	53
Table 60.	Lack Of Private Health Insurance Coverage Among Those With Substance Use Problems.....	54
Table 61.	Distribution Of Household Income Among Those With Substance Use Problems....	55
Table 62.	Distribution Of Employment Status Among Those With Substance Use Problems ..	56
Table 63.	Demographic Characteristics Of Lifetime, Recent, And Current Cigarette Users (%).....	59
Table 64.	Comparison Of Iowa, North Central Region (US), And Nation: Percentage Of Adults Ever Using Each Substance By Survey Year	61
Table 65.	Comparison Of Iowa, North Central Region (US), And Nation: Percentage Of Adults Recently Using Each Substance By Survey Year	62
Table 66.	Iowa's Dependency And Abuse Estimates For 1992-93, 1997-98, & 2002	63
Table 67.	National Rates Of Substance Dependence And Substance Abuse.....	64
Table 68.	Iowa's 2002 Adult Household Survey Treatment Needs Results & National Household Survey On Drug Use And Health Estimates For IA.....	65
Table 69.	Level Of Alcohol Use Treatment Service (% Of All Adults).....	67
Table 70.	Diagnostic And Self-Identified Nicotine Dependence.....	68
Table 71.	How Old Were You The First Time You Used? (Distribution Of Initiation Age Among Ever Users).....	70
Table 72.	Have You Ever Used The Following Club Drugs?.....	71
Table 73.	How Long Since You Last Used Any Club Drug?	71
Table 74.	Activities And Exposures During Pregnancy	72
Table 75.	Substance-Related Characteristics Of Respondents Living In Households With Children.....	72
Table 76.	Physical And Sexual Abuse Experiences For All Adults By Gender And Age	74
Table 77.	Abuse Experiences With Substance Dependency Or Abuse Categories	75

List of Figures

Figure 1. Prevalence Of Alcohol Use	5
Figure 2. Number Days Drank During Average Month (Recent Users)	7
Figure 3. Number Drinks During Average Month (Recent Users).....	7
Figure 4. Alcohol Dependence, Abuse, And Self-Identified.....	18
Figure 5. Prevalence Of Any Drug Use	24
Figure 6. Pattern Of Lifetime Substance Use Within Age Category	37
Figure 7. Pattern Of Recent Substance Use Within Age Category.....	37
Figure 8. Prevalence Of Lifetime And Recent Alcohol And Drug Use By Gender	37
Figure 9. Prevalence Of Cigarette Use	59
Figure 10. Number Cigarettes Per Day Among Recent Users.....	60
Figure 11. Prevalence Of Ever Use Of Other Tobacco Products	60
Figure 12. Prevalence Of Past 12 Months Use Of Other Tobacco Products	60
Figure 13. Distribution Of Level Of Care Placement (Among Those With Recent Alcohol Dependence Or Abuse	67
Figure 14. Percentage Of All Adults Who First Used Each Substance While Under The Age Of 18	69
Figure 15. Percentage Of Men Who First Used Each Substance While Under The Age Of 18....	69
Figure 16. Percentage Of Women Who First Used Each Substance While Under The Age Of 18	69

Executive Summary

of the

Iowa 2002 STNAP: State Needs Assessment Program For Adult Substance Use

By the Center for Social and Behavioral Research, University of Northern Iowa

For the Iowa Department of Public Health, Div. of Behavioral Health & Professional Licensure

And for SAMHSA, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

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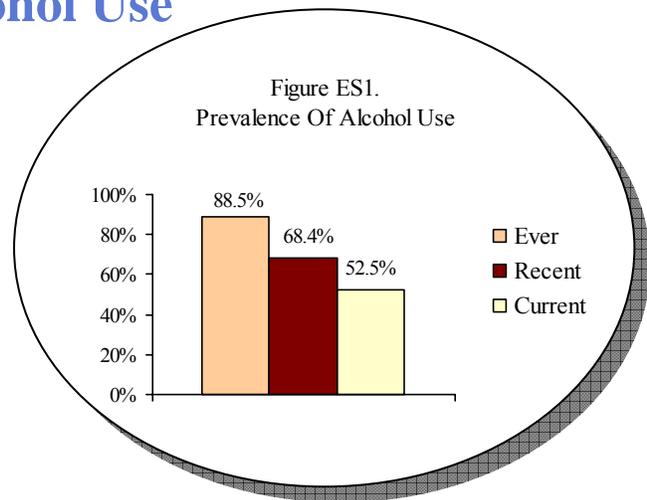
Introduction

The Iowa 2002 State Treatment Needs Assessment Program (STNAP) survey is the third such statewide assessment of substance use treatment need among adult Iowans. It was focused on collecting data to: (a) estimate substance use prevalence among adults; (b) estimate how many adult Iowans are in need of treatment for their substance use; and (c) identify past treatment experiences and attitudinal barriers to receiving substance abuse treatment.

The population for this survey was defined as non-institutionalized persons aged 18 and older living in Iowa. A disproportionate stratified sampling (DSS) technique was used with two sets of strata: six state geographic planning regions and four age groups. The survey instrument used the 2002 STNAP Survey Core Protocol Questionnaire developed by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, with questions added to address specific issues in Iowa. The final sample size was 5,831 interviews, collected by telephone from February through October, 2002. To achieve reliable survey estimates for the adult Iowa population, case weights were calculated based on gender and age group within each county, the number of adults in the household, and number of residential telephone lines into the household.

Alcohol Use

Alcohol Prevalence: Nearly 90% of adult Iowans reported having consumed alcohol at least once (ever use). Slightly more than two-thirds (68%) reported consuming alcohol within the past 12 months (recent use), and about 52% had used within the past 30 days (current use). One in seven (14%) reported heavy alcohol use within the past year. Higher use levels were generally reported by males and younger adults.



About one-half (52%) of adult Iowans who have ever consumed alcohol reported that their first drink was when they were 17 years old or younger. Slightly less than one-third (32%) reported their first drink was between the ages of 18 and 20. Only 16% of those who have ever drunk alcohol were at least 21 years old when they first drank.

Table ES1
Alcohol Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population
(Number And Percent)

	Ever		Past Year		Past Year Heavy Use		Past Month	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total State	1,941,200	88.5	1,500,700	68.4	309,700	14.1	1,150,200	52.5
Gender								
Male	985,700	93.1	789,300	74.5	204,800	19.3	660,300	62.4
Female	955,500	84.3	711,400	62.7	104,900	9.2	489,900	43.2
Age Group								
18-24	244,800	85.9	225,400	79.1	64,600	22.7	164,900	57.9
25-44	775,600	94.6	640,400	78.1	126,800	15.5	492,600	60.1
45-64	597,600	90.9	442,700	67.3	83,700	12.7	345,500	52.5
65 and older	323,200	75.1	192,200	44.7	34,600	8.0	147,200	34.2
County Type								
Rural/Mostly Rural	507,300	86.6	371,900	63.5	71,400	12.2	282,600	48.2
Mostly Urban	530,800	87.0	404,900	66.4	74,300	12.2	299,900	49.2
Urban	903,100	90.6	723,900	72.6	163,900	16.4	567,600	56.9
Region								
Region 1 (NW)	319,900	87.4	237,500	64.9	56,900	15.5	183,000	50.0
Region 2 (NC)	226,400	88.3	175,100	68.3	33,600	13.1	131,200	51.1
Region 3 (NE)	485,000	90.5	388,600	72.5	73,000	13.6	310,300	57.9
Region 4 (SE)	410,800	88.0	305,200	65.4	69,100	14.8	226,200	48.4
Region 5 (C)	321,500	89.3	259,200	72.0	53,000	14.7	203,900	56.6
Region 6 (SW)	177,700	85.6	135,100	65.1	24,000	11.6	95,600	46.0

Binge Drinking: One way to define binge drinking is four drinks for women and five drinks for men on one occasion or within several hours. About 68% of all adult Iowans have engaged in binge drinking at least once in their lifetime; of those who have ever drunk alcohol, 78% have engaged in binge drinking at least once. Only about 7% of adult Iowans reported having ever gone on a drinking binge lasting at least a couple of days. In the past 12 months, 1% of adults (mostly men) reported having “gone on a drinking binge” lasting a couple of days without sobering up.

Alcohol Treatment Need: Using scoring algorithms based on DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 1994*) criteria for substance dependency and abuse, approximately 14.2% of Iowans have ever been alcohol dependent, 2.9% were alcohol dependent in the past year, and 12.1% were alcohol abusing in the past year. “Treatment need” combines the last two of these values, hence, 15% of adult Iowans are in need of alcohol treatment.

Table ES2						
Adults Meeting DSM-IV Criteria For Ever And Past Year Alcohol Dependence And Past Year Alcohol Abuse By Demographics (Number And Percent)						
	Ever Dependence		Past Year Dependence		Past Year Abuse	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total State	311,700	14.2	64,600	2.9	264,300	12.1
Gender						
Male	208,200	19.7	40,300	3.8	200,900	19.0
Female	103,500	9.1	24,300	2.1	63,400	5.6
Age Group						
18-24	59,700	20.9	33,200	11.6	40,700	14.3
25-44	164,300	20.0	25,500	3.1	124,900	15.2
45-64	72,700	11.0	5,400	0.8	83,500	12.7
65 and older	15,100	3.5	600	0.1	15,200	3.5
County Type						
Rural/Mostly Rural	71,400	12.2	14,700	2.5	64,100	10.9
Mostly Urban	73,200	12.0	14,300	2.3	65,400	10.7
Urban	167,100	16.8	35,600	3.6	134,700	13.5
Region						
Region 1 (NW)	50,200	13.7	10,500	2.9	34,000	9.3
Region 2 (NC)	34,600	13.5	7,800	3.0	29,800	11.6
Region 3 (NE)	71,400	13.3	17,600	3.3	72,300	13.5
Region 4 (SE)	70,200	15.0	14,000	3.0	58,700	12.6
Region 5 (C)	58,400	16.2	9,800	2.7	48,700	13.5
Region 6 (SW)	26,900	13.0	4,900	2.4	20,700	10.0

Illicit Drug Use

Drug Prevalence: Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug by Iowans.

Table ES3			
Summary Of Estimated Drug Use (%)			
	Ever	Recent	Current
Marijuana	29.6	4.0	2.3
Powder cocaine	7.8	0.7	0.1
Crack cocaine	1.3	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.7	0.0	<0.1
Pain relievers	2.8	0.6	0.2
Methamphetamine	4.2	0.5	0.2
Other stimulants	9.1	0.2	<0.1
Hallucinogens	6.0	0.3	<0.1
Tranquilizers	2.9	0.3	0.1
Sedatives	2.5	0.5	0.3

Note. Estimates under 1% may be unreliable.

Approximately 31% of Iowans reported they have ever used any illicit drug, but less than 3% have used one in the past month. Rates were generally higher for males and younger adults.

Table ES4						
Ever, Past Year, And Past Month Illicit Drug Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population (Number And Percent)						
	Ever		Past Year		Past Month	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Any Illicit Drug Use	681,700	31.1	98,000	4.5	56,200	2.6
Any Core Illicit Drug Use	655,800	29.9	92,200	4.2	53,100	2.4
Any Core Illicit Drug Use Excluding Marijuana	224,700	10.2	25,900	1.2	8,200	0.4

Note. “Core Illicit Drug Use” includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills.

The estimates for drug dependence and abuse among non-institutionalized adult Iowans were as follows: ever drug dependent (4.3%, 93,800 adults), recent drug dependent (1.2%, 25,500 adults), and recent drug abuse (0.6%, 13,300 adults).

Total Need for Substance Treatment

For the purpose of this report, a respondent was classified as “in need of treatment” if the respondent satisfied any one or more of the following diagnostic criteria: recent alcohol dependence, recent alcohol abuse, recent drug dependence, or recent drug abuse. Combining recent dependency and abuse rates of alcohol and/or drugs, yielded an estimate that 15.6% of Iowans (343,100 adults) were in potential need of substance treatment.

Table ES5		
Summary Of Estimated Treatment Need*		
(Number And Percent)		
	Number	%
Alcohol Dependence	64,600	2.9
Alcohol Abuse	264,300	12.1
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	328,900	15.0
Drug Dependence	25,500	1.2
Drug Abuse	13,300	0.6
Drug Dependence or Abuse	38,700	1.8
Any Substance Dependence	79,700	3.6
Any Substance Abuse	272,700	12.4
Any Substance Dependence or Abuse	343,100	15.6

*Based on recent (past year) dependence or abuse.

Treatment Experiences

Assistance Received and Unmet Demand: Slightly less than 3% of adult Iowans during the past 12 months reported receiving some form of assistance for their substance use. About one-third of those who received some kind of assistance received professional treatment or counseling exclusively. Others received the services of self-help groups, religious counselors, and the like, either alone or in combination with professional treatment.

Barriers to Treatment: The primary barriers experienced by those who have received treatment were: convincing yourself you need help, co-workers often use alcohol socially, people you live with often use alcohol, inability to pay for treatment, transportation, personally too busy, programs lack confidentiality, and the waiting period was too long. Those asked to imagine they were to seek treatment anticipated the barriers would be: personally too busy, convincing yourself you needed help, inability to pay, too much “red tape,” programs would be full, service hours would be inconvenient, and programs would be unsuitable for those 65 and older.

Treatment Gap: If treatment need is defined solely based on substance dependence (omitting abuse), the gap between the estimated number of adult Iowans who have a substance dependency and the number of adult admissions or screenings is 42,700 persons in a year’s time. If treatment need was defined to include substance abuse (and dependence), the treatment gap ranges from 98,500 to 306,100 persons (depending on whether driving after drinking was included in the diagnostic criteria for alcohol abuse). The 15.6% treatment need figure referenced earlier yields the largest treatment gap estimate.

Comparisons by Time and Place

Recent Use: The most reliable estimates to follow over time and place correspond to the two most commonly used substances of alcohol and marijuana. “Recent” substance use was defined as the last 18 months in two earlier STNAP surveys but was defined as the past 12 months in the 2002 survey. Nonetheless, adult alcohol prevalence in Iowa may have declined somewhat over the last decade and no longer exceeds the estimated rates for the North Central region of the country or the nation as a whole. Reported marijuana use continues to be lower in Iowa, but shows no consistent trend over time.

Table ES6									
Comparison Of Iowa, North Central Region (US), And Nation: Percentage Of Adults Recently Using Each Substance By Survey Year (%)									
	Iowa STNAP			North Central NSDUH			Nation NSDUH		
	1992-93	1997-98	2002	1993	1998	2002	1993	1998	2002
Alcohol	77.1	70.9	68.4	72.2	73.6	72.9	70.0	67.6	69.8
Marijuana	4.5	5.2	4.0	7.8	9.4	10.1	8.8	8.2	10.4

Note. SAMHSA advises against comparing 2002 NSDUH results to previous years NSDUH.

The current Iowa STNAP estimates for alcohol are higher than those generated for Iowa by the NSDUH (National Survey on Drug Use and Health), but lower for drugs. The most obvious discrepancy between these two estimates is in the area of alcohol abuse. *Caution: These are two different populations and data were collected using different survey methodologies.*

Table ES7							
2002 Estimates For Iowa From Iowa STNAP And National Survey (NSDUH) (%)							
	18-25 Year Olds		26 & Older		18 & Older	12 & Older	18 & Older
	IA STNAP	NSDUH (for Iowa)	IA STNAP	NSDUH (for Iowa)	IA STNAP	NSDUH (for Iowa)	
Alcohol							
Recent Use	79.5	64.5	66.5	59.8	68.4	56.5	NR
Abuse or Dependence	26.6	17.8	13.1	5.3	15.0	7.4	7.3
Dependence	11.2	7.2	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.2
Abuse	15.4	10.6	11.5	2.8	12.1	4.1	4.0
Drug							
Recent Use	14.9	13.8	2.7	4.0	4.5	6.1	NR
Abuse or Dependence	6.1	6.7	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.2
Dependence	4.3	4.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5
Abuse	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Any Substance Abuse or Dependence (Treatment Need)							
	27.6	21.8	13.7	6.0	15.6	8.8	8.5

Note. Abuse scores for NSDUH were not reported so they were calculated based on difference score of values from values of dependence versus dependence or abuse reported in NSDUH. NSDUH rates for 18 and older were not reported so they were calculated based on weighted population estimates produced in the NSDUH report. "NR" indicates these values were not reported. Values have been rounded to nearest tenth after computing difference scores.

Recent Use by Age Groups: Prevalence estimates for Iowa STNAP are similar to those for the nation from the NSDUH for alcohol, but lower for marijuana. Both indicate substance use is dramatically higher for younger adults.

Table ES8		
Iowa and National 2002 Comparisons of Substance Use in the Past Year by Age Group (%)		
Substance Used	Iowa STNAP Percent	NSDUH National Percent
Alcohol		
18-24	79.1	76.6
25-44	78.1	76.8
45-64	67.3	68.1
65 and Older	44.7	50.0
Marijuana		
18-24	14.0	30.7
25-44	4.6	12.3
45-64	1.5	4.6
65 and Older	0	0.5

Source: 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).

Tobacco Use

Nearly one-third (32%) of adult Iowans were estimated to have smoked cigarettes or used some other tobacco product during the past 12 months. Smoking cigarettes was the predominant type of tobacco use, as approximately 45% have ever smoked (at least 100 cigarettes), one in four (25%) smoked during the past year, one in five (22%) smoked during the past 30 days, and 4% smoked heavily (at least one pack of cigarettes per day). Rates of current smoking do not differ greatly between men (24%) and women (20%). One in eight (12.4%) Iowa adults were estimated to be addicted to nicotine because of their cigarette use.

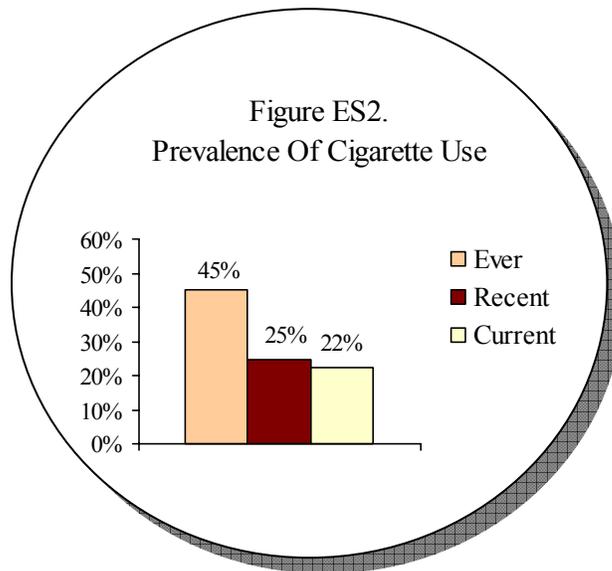


Table ES9			
Cigarette Use in the Iowa Adult Household Population (%)			
	Ever	Recent	Current
All Adults	45.0	24.6	22.1
Gender			
Male	52.0	27.0	24.3
Female	38.4	22.3	20.0
Age Category			
18-24	40.5	36.0	30.4
25-44	41.9	29.5	27.6
45-64	50.0	24.0	21.0
65+	46.1	8.6	7.7
Region			
Region 1 (NW)	48.2	26.2	23.8
Region 2 (NC)	42.7	23.4	21.9
Region 3 (NE)	42.4	21.9	19.3
Region 4 (SE)	45.1	26.4	23.4
Region 5 (C)	45.8	24.4	22.0
Region 6 (SW)	47.0	25.8	23.8

Conclusions & Policy Recommendations

Alcohol is Iowa's "drug of choice," as it has been over time and it is elsewhere. Approximately half of all Iowa adults consumed alcohol currently (past month). One in seven (14%) were estimated to have met clinical criteria for alcohol dependency at some point in life and another one in eight (12%) to be abusing alcohol in the past year. For drugs other than alcohol (or tobacco), approximately one-third of Iowa adults reported they have ever used an illicit drug, 3% had done so in the past month, 4% had ever met dependency criteria for drug use, and a few (0.6%) had recently abused drugs. Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug. Combined, 3.6% were dependent on some substance and 12.4% were abusing some substance; hence, 15.6% (343,100 adults) were estimated to be in potential need of treatment with some needing treatment for both alcohol and drug use. It is important to be reminded that this study looked at the residential adult public and did not include adults in institutional settings, notably correctional settings, nor juveniles. If these populations were to be included, the estimates of substance use, abuse, dependency, and treatment need would likely be higher.

This summary leads to two conclusions. (1) Substance abuse treatment is appropriately focused on alcohol, but that is only a part of the need. There is a significant number of adults within the general population also needing treatment for illicit drug use. Both of these groups are, and must continue, to be addressed by Iowa's substance treatment system. In addition to substance abuse problems, potential clients will bring to treatment other issues such as mental disorders, sexual assault, domestic violence, nicotine addiction, gambling addiction, need for child care services, and other personal and social problems. Substance abuse treatment providers will continue to be challenged to operate within this complex set of client needs. (2) Iowa has a potentially very large "treatment gap." While as many as 343,100 residential adults might need treatment, it is estimated that in the past year only about 37,000 reported being screened (based on SARS data) or 15,800 who reported receiving some professional treatment in the present survey. By these estimates, less than one in nine who may need treatment have received it. Even if these estimates are overly broad, that ratio ensures only slow progress in reducing substance abuse in Iowa can reasonably be expected to occur unless a much larger effort is put forth.

Section I: Introduction And Overview

Introduction

The Iowa 2002 STNAP Adult Substance Use survey is the third such statewide assessment of substance use treatment need among adult Iowans. The aim of the current survey was to provide Iowa with information necessary to determine the state's substance use treatment service needs, to effectively apply for block grants, and to maintain and improve the quality of substance abuse treatment for adult Iowans. This research project was focused on collecting data: (a) to estimate the prevalence among adult Iowans in terms of their use and abuse of alcohol and drugs; (b) to estimate how many adult Iowans are in need of treatment for their substance use; and (c) to assess past treatment experiences and attitudinal barriers to receiving substance abuse treatment.



Methodology

The population for this survey was defined as non-institutionalized persons aged 18 and older living in Iowa. A disproportionate stratified sampling (DSS) technique was used with two sets of strata: six state geographic planning regions (see Appendix B for county-by-county listing) and four age groups (i.e., 18 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and older). The sample of 57,749 potential residential telephone numbers to dial was drawn by Survey Sampling, Inc. Of these numbers, 35,362 were not eligible (e.g., not private residences, non-working numbers), 6,876 were of unknown eligibility (e.g., always busy, no answer), and 4,903 were possibly eligible but could not be confirmed (e.g., no contact ever made, language problem). See Appendix A for details on the call dispositions.

The survey instrument used the 2002 STNAP Survey Core Protocol Questionnaire with questions added to address specific needs of the State of Iowa. All data were collected using a CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) administered questionnaire. Prior to data collection, interviewers received training on general interviewing techniques (e.g., role playing, critiquing performance) and approximately 10 hours of additional project-specific training. Data collection started on February 9, 2002 and concluded on October 30, 2002. Potential respondents were called during the following periods: Monday through Thursday (9 a.m. – 9 p.m.), Friday (9 a.m. – 1 p.m.), Saturday (9 a.m. – 1 p.m.), and Sunday (6-9 p.m.). A minimum of 8 call attempts were made to establish contact with a selected household. Within households with two or more adults, the selected respondent was the adult with the most recent birthday. A minimum of 10 callbacks to the selected respondent within a household were made in efforts to obtain a completed interview.

The total sample size of completed interviews was 5,843, with the useable sample being 5,831 after eliminating a few cases containing too little data or data of questionable quality. Using standard rate formulas (AAPOR, 2004), the response rate was 32.4% (RR3), the cooperation rate was 54.2% (COOP3), and the refusal rate was 30.1% (REF3). Estimates based on a sample of this size with a normal distribution at the 95% confidence level have a maximum sampling error of 1.4%. To allow for greater confidence of estimates within the youngest age group, equal-sized age strata were sought. The sample of completed interviews was 97% whites, nearly matching the adult population. As a result no findings relating to other races/ethnicities can be concluded. The final sample sizes within selected subgroups are shown in STNAP Table 1.

Post-stratification weights were calculated based on gender and age group within each county. In addition to post-stratification weighting, each case was weighted according to the number of adults in the household and number of residential telephone lines into the household. The product of these two weights represented the final weight for each case in the analysis. Statistical analyses were conducted using SUDAAN, a statistical analysis program that adjusts standard errors to properly account for the complex sampling design and application of case weights. The 95% confidence intervals shown in Appendix E represent the point estimate +/- (1.96 multiplied by the standard error). The sum of the weights is equal to the number of adult Iowans based on the 2000 Census estimates for Iowa.

Although Iowa is a rural state, there is considerable variability across the state in terms of rural versus urban composition. To assess whether these rural-urban differences were associated with differences in substance use or treatment needs, a four-level rural-urban variable was initially employed. Each county was categorized based on the population size of the largest place within the county as being rural (largest place less than 2,500), mostly rural (largest place 2,500-6,999), mostly urban (largest place 7,000-49,999), or urban (largest place 50,000 or more). However, due to the relatively small sample size in the rural category, “rural” and “mostly rural” were combined into one category when displaying the results in tables.

With the 2002 STNAP, there was an increased emphasis on standardization of the research protocol and reports among the participating states. This increased standardization introduced methodological differences such as changes in the content of the questionnaire, wording of particular questions, and scoring algorithms for substance dependence and abuse diagnostic measures. There were also differences in terms of the organization and content of the report between the present one and the previous needs assessments for Iowa (Lutz et al., 1994; Lutz et al., 1999). For instance, this report contains both core STNAP tables corresponding to the standard table number (e.g., STNAP Table 1) and also state-added tables (e.g., Table 1). In many of the state-added tables, there are two percentages reported – “overall %” and “valid %.” The difference between these two percentages is based on the denominator used in the calculations. The denominator for “overall %” is all respondents; these values are useful in determining the percentage of all adult Iowans who reported a particular behavior (e.g., ever drinking alcohol) or hold a certain attitude (e.g., who most likely to contact or ask if they thought they had a substance problem). The denominator for “valid %” excludes those respondents who responded “don’t know” to a question (denoted in tables with *DK*), chose not to answer a question (denoted in tables with *RF*), or were not asked the question (denoted in tables with *NA*) due to nested questions or skip instructions within the instrument and so forth. These “valid %” values are useful in determining the percentage for appropriate subsets of respondents (e.g., percentage of those who have binged who neglected responsibilities while binging). In the tables, the population estimates of the number of adults were rounded to the nearest 100 adults. Unless otherwise noted, the values in tables and narrative represent weighted percentages.

STNAP Table 1			
Demographic Characteristics Of The Iowa Adult Household Population			
	Number of Respondents	Unweighted Percent	Weighted Percent
Total State	5,831	100%	100%
Gender			
Male	2,043	35.0	48.3
Female	3,788	65.0	51.7
Age Group			
18-24	969	16.6	13.0
25-44	1,619	27.8	37.4
45-64	1,611	27.6	30.0
65 and older	1,632	28.0	19.6

STNAP Table 1			
Demographic Characteristics Of The Iowa Adult Household Population			
	Number of Respondents	Unweighted Percent	Weighted Percent
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	96	1.6	1.7
White	5,638	97.0	97.0
Black or African American	69	1.2	1.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	75	1.3	1.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.0	0.1
Asian	38	0.7	0.6
Other	46	0.8	0.9
Education			
Less than High School	489	8.6	7.2
High School	1,765	31.1	29.9
Some College / Associate degree	2,001	35.2	34.6
College Graduate or Higher	1,426	25.1	28.4
Income			
\$0-\$9,999	319	5.5	4.5
\$10,000-\$20,000	647	13.1	9.2
\$20,001-\$30,000	955	19.3	16.5
\$30,001-\$40,000	853	17.2	17.2
\$40,001 or Higher	2,180	44.0	52.6
Current Employment			
Full-time	2,613	46.0	54.4
Part-time	894	15.7	14.8
Unemployed	237	4.2	4.2
Other (Not in Labor Force)	1,939	34.1	26.6
County Type			
Rural/Mostly Rural	1,788	30.7	26.7
Mostly Urban	1,717	29.4	27.8
Urban	2,326	39.9	45.5
Region (SPA)			
Region 1 (NW)	995	17.1	16.7
Region 2 (NC)	976	16.7	11.7
Region 3 (NE)	167	16.6	24.4
Region 4 (SE)	985	16.9	21.3
Region 5 (C)	956	16.4	16.4
Region 6 (SW)	952	16.3	9.5

Adult Iowans rated their physical health during the past 12 months as excellent (22%), very good (34%), good (29%), fair (12%), and poor (4%). About three-fourths (74%) of adult Iowans saw a health professional such as a doctor or nurse for a physical health problem during the past year. Emotional or psychological health during the past 12 months was rated as excellent (32%), very good (30%), good (27%), fair (10%), and poor (2%). Only 8% of adult Iowans saw health professionals such as counselors or therapists for emotional or psychological problems during the past 12 months.

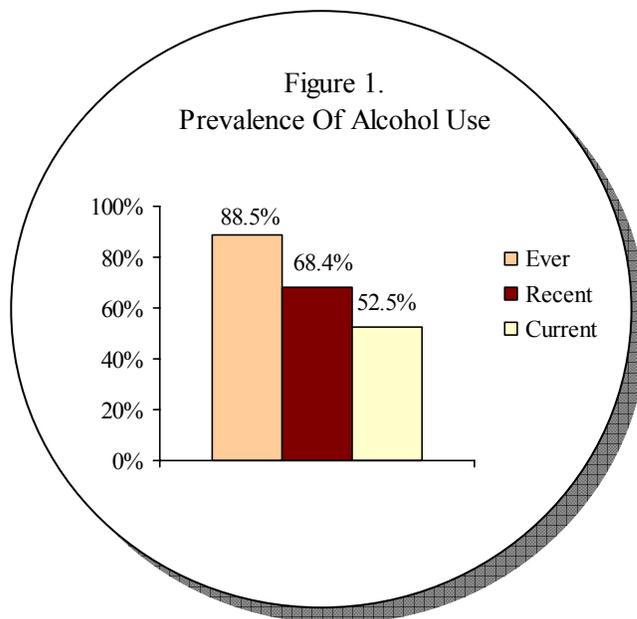


Section II: Alcohol Use

Prevalence & Pattern of Use

Alcohol Use: One of the primary objectives of this survey was to estimate the prevalence of substance use and abuse among adult Iowans and to provide population estimates for the number of adult Iowans with substance use treatment needs. This first section presents the **lifetime use** (i.e., ever use), **recent use** (i.e., past 12 months), and **current use** (i.e., past 30 days) of alcohol and 10 categories of other drugs.

Slightly less than 90% of adult Iowans have consumed alcohol at least once during their lifetime (i.e., ever use). Slightly more than two-thirds (68%) of adult Iowans reported consuming alcohol within the past 12 months, with about one-half (52%) having used within the past 30 days.



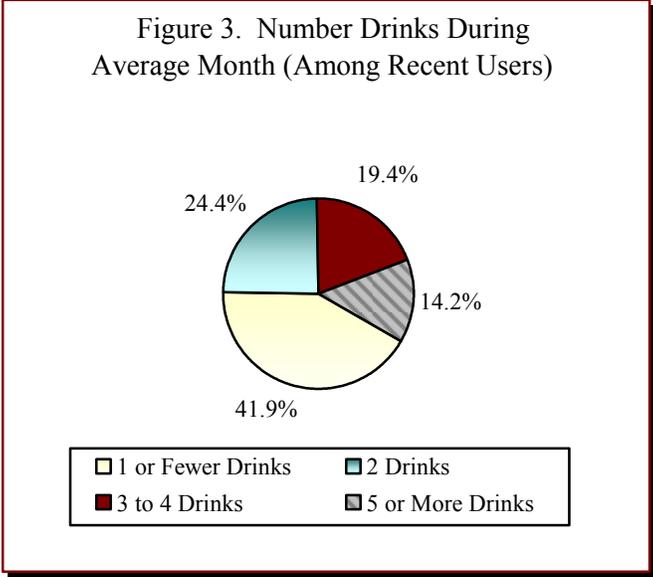
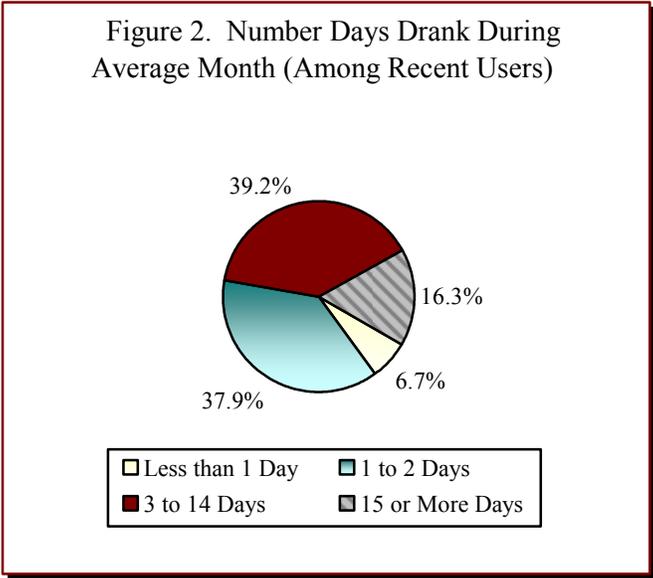
About one-half (52%) of adult Iowans who have ever consumed alcohol reported that their first drink was when they were 17 years old or younger. Slightly less than one-third (32%) reported their first drink was between the ages of 18 and 20. Only 16% of those who have ever drunk alcohol were at least 21 years old when they first drank. Four percent of ever users did not report or could not recall the age of their first drink of alcohol and were excluded from the computations.

STNAP Table 2
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Lifetime, Past Year, And Past Month Alcohol Use And
Past Year Heavy Alcohol Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population

	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Year Heavy Use*		Past Month	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total State	1,941,200	88.5	1,500,700	68.4	309,700	14.1	1,150,200	52.5
Gender								
Male	985,700	93.1	789,300	74.5	204,800	19.3	660,300	62.4
Female	955,500	84.3	711,400	62.7	104,900	9.2	489,900	43.2
Age Group								
18-24	244,800	85.9	225,400	79.1	64,600	22.7	164,900	57.9
25-44	775,600	94.6	640,400	78.1	126,800	15.5	492,600	60.1
45-64	597,600	90.9	442,700	67.3	83,700	12.7	345,500	52.5
65 and Older	323,200	75.1	192,200	44.7	34,600	8.0	147,200	34.2
Race/Ethnicity								
White	1,886,300	89.0	1,458,900	68.8	298,300	14.1	1,117,900	52.7
Education								
Less than High School	105,800	68.8	60,100	39.1	19,000	12.3	38,100	24.8
High School	552,900	86.5	398,300	62.3	92,600	14.5	293,100	45.9
Some College / Associate Degree	673,000	91.0	537,200	72.7	114,500	15.5	410,900	55.6
College Graduate or Higher	557,800	91.9	469,500	77.4	72,800	12.0	383,400	63.2
Income								
\$0-\$9,999	70,000	81.8	48,100	56.3	14,300	16.7	38,100	44.5
\$10,000-\$19,000	142,300	81.3	93,100	53.2	27,700	15.8	61,900	35.3
\$20,000-\$29,000	267,700	85.3	186,600	59.4	48,400	15.4	136,900	43.6
\$30,000-\$39,000	296,700	90.8	228,300	69.9	45,500	13.9	166,200	50.8
\$40,000 or Higher	930,600	93.2	779,700	78.1	137,900	13.8	626,600	62.8
Current Employment								
Full-time	1,090,200	93.6	901,600	77.4	171,300	14.7	712,000	61.1
Part-time	277,200	87.7	220,000	69.6	45,100	14.3	151,400	47.9
Unemployed	81,500	91.2	62,600	70.1	18,700	21.0	45,400	50.8
Other (not in labor force)	440,300	77.4	280,400	49.3	63,700	11.2	216,300	38.0
County Type								
Rural/Mostly Rural	507,300	86.6	371,900	63.5	71,400	12.2	282,600	48.2
Mostly Urban	530,800	87.0	404,900	66.4	74,300	12.2	299,900	49.2
Urban	903,100	90.6	723,900	72.6	163,900	16.4	567,600	56.9
Region (SPA)								
Region 1 (NW)	319,900	87.4	237,500	64.9	56,900	15.5	183,000	50.0
Region 2 (NC)	226,400	88.3	175,100	68.3	33,600	13.1	131,200	51.1
Region 3 (NE)	485,000	90.5	388,600	72.5	73,000	13.6	310,300	57.9
Region 4 (SE)	410,800	88.0	305,200	65.4	69,100	14.8	226,200	48.4
Region 5 (C)	321,500	89.3	259,200	72.0	53,000	14.7	203,900	56.6
Region 6 (SW)	177,700	85.6	135,100	65.1	24,000	11.6	95,600	46.0

**Note. Heavy use is defined as drinking five or more drinks for men OR four or more drinks for women in a 24-hour period at least once a week for four or more days in the most recent month that the respondent was drinking.*

Pattern of Use Among Recent Users: Among recent alcohol users, about 45% drank at least one drink on two or fewer days during an average month. Among recent alcohol users, 42% reported that on a typical drinking day they usually consumed 1 or fewer drinks (see Figure 3).



Binge Drinking: One way to define binge drinking is based on the consumption of four drinks for women or five drinks for men on one occasion or within several hours (see Tables 1 & 2). About 68% of all adult Iowans (i.e., overall %) have engaged in binge drinking at least once in their lifetime; when considering only those who have ever drunk alcohol (i.e., valid %), 78% have engaged in binge drinking at least once. This distinction between the “overall %” and “valid %” is explained in the Methodology section.

Table 1 At Any Time In Your Life, Did You Ever Have 4 (For Men 5) Or More Drinks On The Same Occasion?							
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Men Overall %	Men Valid %	Women Overall %	Women Valid %
Yes	1,496,800	68.3	77.5	79.4	85.5	57.8	69.1
No	435,200	19.8	22.5	13.4	14.5	25.8	30.9
DK/RF/NA	260,700	11.9		7.2		16.3	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 0.6%.

Table 2 How Long Has It Been Since You Had 4 (For Men 5) Drinks Or More On The Same Occasion?							
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Men Overall %	Men Valid %	Women Overall %	Women Valid %
Within Past 30 Days	357,600	16.3	24.1	23.4	29.7	9.7	17.0
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	298,500	13.6	20.1	14.8	18.8	12.5	21.9
More than 12 Months	825,900	37.7	55.7	40.6	51.5	35.0	61.2
DK/RF/NA	710,700	32.4		21.2		42.8	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 0.7%

Another way to define binge drinking is based on an extended period of alcohol consumption where the person is not sober for at least a couple days consecutively (see Tables 3 – 5). Only about 7% of adult Iowans reported having ever gone on a drinking binge lasting at least a couple of days.

Table 3 At Any Time In Your Life, Have You Ever, Even Once, Gone On A Binge Where You Kept Drinking For A Couple Of Days Or More Without Sobering Up?							
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Men Overall %	Men Valid %	Women Overall %	Women Valid %
Yes	154,800	7.1	8.0	12.0	12.9	2.4	2.9
No	1,782,400	81.3	92.0	80.7	87.1	81.8	97.1
DK/RF/NA	255,600	11.7		7.3		15.8	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.3%.

Table 4 When Was The Last Time This [Gone On A Binge] Happened?							
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Men Overall %	Men Valid %	Women Overall %	Women Valid %
Within Past 30 Days	5,800	0.3	3.8	0.5	4.2	0.0	1.8
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	16,100	0.7	10.4	1.3	10.5	0.3	10.4
More than 12 Months	132,500	6.0	85.8	10.2	85.4	2.1	87.8
DK/RF/NA	2,038,200	93.0		88.0		97.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses < 0.1%

Table 5 When You Went On Binges Where You Would Drink For A Couple Of Days Without Sobering Up, Did You Neglect Some Of Your Usual Responsibilities At Those Times?							
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Men Overall %	Men Valid %	Women Overall %	Women Valid %
Yes	83,000	3.8	53.8	6.2	51.5	1.6	64.0
No	71,400	3.3	46.2	5.8	48.5	0.9	36.0
DK/RF/NA	2,038,300	93.0		88.0		97.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses < 0.1%.



68% of adult Iowans have ever engaged in binge drinking by drinking 4 (for women) or 5 (for men) drinks on the same occasion at least once, and 16% have done so in the past 30 days.

12% of adult men have "gone on a drinking binge" lasting a couple of days without sobering up.

Alcohol Problem Indicators: The behaviors defining “problem drinking” used in the diagnostic portion of the interview to calculate alcohol dependency are shown in Tables 6 through 14. The difference between overall and valid percentages is apparent in these tables when comparing the ever rates with the past 12 months rates. For instance, among the 7% of adults who have ever spent a lot of time using alcohol, getting over its effects, or obtaining it, 19% did so with the past 12 months.

Table 6 You Spent A Lot Of Time Using Alcohol, Getting Over Its Effects, Or Obtaining It			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	146,200	6.7	11.7
No	1,104,300	50.4	88.3
DK/RF/NA	942,200	43.0	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	28,100	1.3	19.2
No	118,100	5.4	80.8
DK/RF/NA	2,046,500	93.3	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 0.2%.

Table 7 You Used Alcohol Much More Often Or In Larger Amounts Than You Intended			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	526,900	24.0	42.1
No	723,600	33.0	57.9
DK/RF/NA	942,200	43.0	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	126,100	5.8	23.9
No	400,800	18.3	76.1
DK/RF/NA	1,665,800	76.0	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 0.2%.

Table 8 Using The Same Amount Of Alcohol Had Less Effect Than Before, Or It Took More To Feel The Same Effect			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	368,900	16.8	30.1
No	857,800	39.1	69.9
DK/RF/NA	966,000	44.1	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	100,000	4.6	27.2
No	267,600	12.2	72.8
DK/RF/NA	1,825,200	83.2	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 1.3%.

Table 9 Your Use Of Alcohol Often Kept You From Working, Going To School, Taking Care Of Children, Or Taking Part In Recreational Activities			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	150,600	6.9	12.0
No	1,101,400	50.2	88.0
DK/RF/NA	940,800	42.9	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	25,000	1.1	16.6
No	125,500	5.7	83.4
DK/RF/NA	2,042,100	93.1	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 10 Your Use Of Alcohol Caused You To Have Emotional Or Psychological Problems – Such As Feeling Uninterested In Things, Depressed, Suspicious Of People Or Paranoid			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	122,400	5.6	9.8
No	1,128,800	51.5	90.2
DK/RF/NA	938,800	42.8	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	21,800	1.0	17.8
No	100,500	4.6	82.2
DK/RF/NA	2,070,300	94.4	
Ever in Used Spite of This			
Yes	92,900	4.2	75.9
No	29,500	1.3	24.1
DK/RF/NA	2,070,300	94.4	
Used in Spite of This In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	16,800	0.8	18.0
No	76,200	3.5	82.0
DK/RF/NA	2,099,800	95.8	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 11 Your Use Of Alcohol Caused You To Have Any Physical Health Problems			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	56,900	2.6	4.5
No	1,194,200	54.5	95.5
DK/RF/NA	941,600	42.9	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	7,800	0.4	13.7
No	48,800	2.2	86.3
DK/RF/NA	2,136,200	97.4	
Ever Used in Spite of This			
Yes	41,800	1.9	73.9
No	14,800	0.7	26.1
DK/RF/NA	2,136,200	97.4	
Used in Spite of This In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	6,400	0.3	15.5
No	35,000	1.6	84.5
DK/RF/NA	2,151,300	98.1	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 12 You Wanted To Stop Using, Or Cut Down On Alcohol More Than Once, But Found That You Could Not			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	84,000	3.8	6.7
No	1,166,800	53.2	93.3
DK/RF/NA	941,900	43.0	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	15,200	0.7	18.1
No	68,800	3.1	81.9
DK/RF/NA	2,108,700	96.2	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 13 You Made Rules About Where, When Or How Much You Would Use Alcohol, And Then Broke The Rules More Than Once			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Even Once			
Yes	161,100	7.3	12.9
No	1,089,500	49.7	87.1
DK/RF/NA	942,100	43.0	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	43,500	2.0	27.1
No	117,100	5.3	72.9
DK/RF/NA	2,032,100	92.7	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 14 You Had Any Of The Following Symptoms As The Effects Of The Alcohol Was Wearing Off			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Happened			
Anxiety, sweating, hands trembling, or heart beating fast	142,700	6.5	11.4
Trouble sleeping or having bad dreams	99,500	4.5	8.0
Vomiting or feeling nauseous	475,700	21.7	38.0
Seeing, hearing, or feelings things that weren't really there	27,800	1.3	2.2
Feeling either very slowed down, or like you couldn't sit still	133,800	6.1	10.7
Seizures or fits	6,900	0.3	0.6
In the Past 12 Months			
Anxiety, sweating, hands trembling, or heart beating fast	39,100	1.8	27.4
Trouble sleeping or having bad dreams	30,600	1.4	30.9
Vomiting or feeling nauseous	104,700	4.8	22.0
Seeing, hearing, or feelings things that weren't really there	2,100	0.1	7.6
Feeling either very slowed down, or like you couldn't sit still	41,900	1.9	31.3
Seizures or fits	1,200	0.1	18.0
Took Alcohol to Prevent or Cure These Problems			
Ever	40,700	1.9	7.3
In the Past 12 Months	8,500	0.4	20.9

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.3%. DK/RF/NA values are not shown in the table to improve table readability.

Problem or Risky Behaviors Involving Alcohol: The calculation of alcohol abuse was primarily based on experiencing social or legal problems related to alcohol use or engaging in risky behaviors. The percentages of adult Iowans who reported problem or risky behaviors in the past 12 months are shown in Table 15. These behaviors may have involved alcohol, drugs, both, or neither (see first set of percentages). The second set of percents show the percentages of all adult Iowans who had these experiences *and* alcohol was involved. The third set of percents shown in Table 15 is based on the denominator of those who had the particular experience and a numerator of those for whom alcohol was involved at least once. For instance, 2.5% of all adult Iowans reported being in a physical fight during the past 12 months, and 1.0% of all adult Iowans were in a fight in which alcohol was involved. From another perspective, 41.0% of those involved in a physical fight in the past 12 months reported that alcohol was involved in at least one of those fights.

Table 15 Problem or Risky Behaviors in the Past 12 Months: Alcohol Involvement				
	Number	Overall %	Alcohol Involved Overall %	Of Those with Experience Alcohol Was Involved %
Accident Requiring Professional Medical Attention	221,600	10.1	0.3	3.1
Serious Argument	256,400	11.7	1.9	16.4
Physical Fight	53,900	2.5	1.0	41.0
Friends, Family Members, or Other Complained about Your Alcohol or Drug Use	54,700	2.5	2.0	79.3
Drive At All After Drinking or Using Drugs	371,600	16.9	16.2	95.7
Arrested for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs	9,300	0.4	0.4	100.0
Arrested and Booked for Drunkenness or Other Liquor Violation	13,300	0.6	NA	NA
Arrested and Booked for Possession or Sale of Drugs	4,000	0.2	0.1	42.5
Arrested and Booked for Any Other Violation of Law Other than Minor Traffic Violation	16,300	0.7	0.3	40.7
On Probation or Parole	30,900	1.4	0.5	37.5
Did Anything Else that Could Be Considered Risky After Using Alcohol or Drugs	35,700	1.6	1.4	88.0

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.2%. "NA" indicates 'Not Asked' alcohol follow-up question.



Alcohol Need for Treatment

Diagnostic Criteria: There are various ways that “need for treatment” can be conceptualized and measured. In the present study, diagnostic questionnaire items based on the American Psychiatric Association’s (1994) *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) criteria were used to determine one’s need for treatment. Specifically, a DSM-IV based scoring algorithm was used to approximate lifetime (i.e., ever) and recent (i.e., past year or past 12 months) alcohol dependence as well as recent (past year) alcohol abuse. The DSM categories of dependence and abuse are mutually exclusive, so no one who met the dependency criteria was classified as meeting the abuse criteria (see Appendix C for scoring algorithms). Current treatment need was defined as recent dependence or abuse.

STNAP Table 3						
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting DSM-IV Criteria						
For Lifetime And Past Year Alcohol Dependence						
And Past Year Alcohol Abuse						
In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographics						
	Lifetime Dependence		Past Year Dependence		Past Year Abuse	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total State	311,700	14.2	64,600	2.9	264,300	12.1
Gender						
Male	208,200	19.7	40,300	3.8	200,900	19.0
Female	103,500	9.1	24,300	2.1	63,400	5.6
Age Group						
18-24	59,700	20.9	33,200	11.6	40,700	14.3
25-44	164,300	20.0	25,500	3.1	124,900	15.2
45-64	72,700	11.0	5,400	0.8	83,500	12.7
65 and Older	15,100	3.5	600	0.1	15,200	3.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White	302,200	14.3	61,000	2.9	254,200	12.0
Education						
Less than High School	15,400	10.0	4,900	3.2	9,900	6.4
High School	79,000	12.4	15,700	2.5	63,900	10.0
Some College / Associate Degree	117,300	15.9	31,100	4.2	94,600	12.8
College Graduate or Higher	92,600	15.3	12,300	2.0	93,900	15.5
Income						
\$0-\$9,999	13,200	15.5	4,800	5.6	6,100	7.1
\$10,000-\$19,000	20,500	11.7	7,000	4.0	11,100	6.4
\$20,000-\$29,000	43,300	13.8	10,300	3.3	26,200	8.3
\$30,000-\$39,000	46,800	14.3	8,800	2.7	44,900	13.7
\$40,000 or Higher	159,400	16.0	27,100	2.7	158,500	15.9

STNAP Table 3 (Continued)
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting DSM-IV Criteria
For Lifetime And Past Year Alcohol Dependence
And Past Year Alcohol Abuse
In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographics

	Lifetime Dependence		Past Year Dependence		Past Year Abuse	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Current Employment						
Full-time	198,600	17.1	36,100	3.1	197,600	17.0
Part-time	45,100	14.3	16,500	5.2	25,800	8.2
Unemployed	18,500	20.7	4,000	4.4	8,700	9.7
Other (Not in Labor Force)	41,600	7.3	7,500	1.3	30,200	5.3
County Type						
Rural/Mostly Rural	71,400	12.2	14,700	2.5	64,100	10.9
Mostly Urban	73,200	12.0	14,300	2.3	65,400	10.7
Urban	167,100	16.8	35,600	3.6	134,700	13.5
Region (SPA)						
Region 1 (NW)	50,200	13.7	10,500	2.9	34,000	9.3
Region 2 (NC)	34,600	13.5	7,800	3.0	29,800	11.6
Region 3 (NE)	71,400	13.3	17,600	3.3	72,300	13.5
Region 4 (SE)	70,200	15.0	14,000	3.0	58,700	12.6
Region 5 (C)	58,400	16.2	9,800	2.7	48,700	13.5
Region 6 (SW)	26,900	13.0	4,900	2.4	20,700	10.0

The rate of alcohol abuse in the past year was 12.1% using the complete set of problem behaviors as indicators of abuse (see Appendix C for details); however, if the behavior of “driving at all after drinking” was not included as an indicator of alcohol abuse, the rate for past year alcohol abuse dropped to 2.3%. The difference between these two estimates of alcohol abuse underscores the impact that measurement and the explication of the content domain can have on estimating treatment need. Driving “at all” after drinking does not carry with it the presumption that the person was legally under the influence of alcohol while driving. This issue is also addressed later in this report in the context of comparing the present estimates with state-level estimates obtained in the NSDUH (see pages 63 and 65 of this report). The estimate for treatment need for alcohol use (i.e., recent dependence or abuse) ranged from 5.2% to 15.0% depending on whether or not driving at all after drinking was considered an alcohol abusive behavior.



In the past 12 months, 3% of adult Iowans qualified as being recent alcohol dependent.

In the past 12 months, 12% of adult Iowans met the qualifications for alcohol abuse; however, if driving at all after using alcohol is excluding as an indicator, then the alcohol abuse estimate was 2%.

The combined alcohol dependence and abuse estimates indicate that between 5% and 15% of adult Iowans have a current treatment need for alcohol use.

Self-Identified Criteria: In addition to diagnostic questionnaires, the respondents' self-perceptions of their alcohol use can provide important information about possible treatment service need and potential demand. About one in ten adults reported that, at some point in their lifetime, they felt they might have a problem with alcohol, and 2% of adult Iowans thought they might have a problem with alcohol during the past year (see Tables 16 & 17).

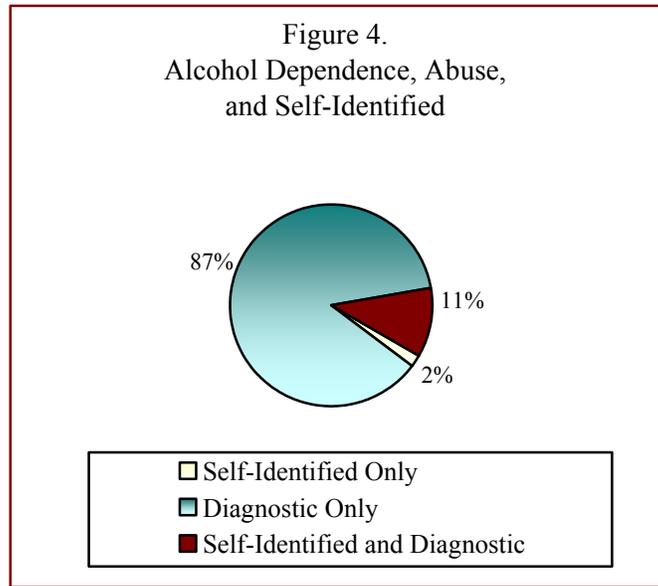
Table 16 Have You Ever Thought You Might Have A Problem With Alcohol?							
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Men Overall %	Men Valid %	Women Overall %	Women Valid %
Yes	231,300	10.5	11.9	15.4	16.6	6.0	7.1
No	1,705,000	77.8	88.1	77.3	83.4	78.1	92.9
DK/RF/NA	256,400	11.7		7.3		15.9	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.3%.

Table 17 Was This [Thought You Might Have A Problem With Alcohol] During The Past 12 Months?							
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Men Overall %	Men Valid %	Women Overall %	Women Valid %
Yes	43,300	2.0	18.8	3.0	19.7	1.0	16.6
No	187,200	8.5	81.2	12.4	80.3	4.9	83.4
DK/RF/NA	1,962,200	89.5		84.6		94.1	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.1%.

Relationship of Diagnostic and Self-Identified Criteria: Only a small percentage of adults who believed they had a problem with alcohol did not meet the diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse (0.3% of all adults, 2% of those with diagnostic or self-identified dependence). Among those who were considered in need of treatment and/or thought they had an alcohol problem, 87% met the diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse but did not perceive that they had a problem. Another way of approaching this relationship is to say that only 11% of those who were in need of treatment based on diagnostic criteria reported that they thought they had a problem with alcohol.



Section III: Illicit Drug Use

Prevalence & Pattern of Use

Prevalence & Pattern of Use: Before being asked about their possible drug use, respondents were told, “I want to ask you some questions now about your use of other drugs that were not prescribed for you by your doctor or other health professional. Please do not include the use of any over-the-counter medications in your responses to these questions.” Lifetime (i.e., ever use) prevalence and characteristics of the pattern of drug use are shown for 10 drug categories in Tables 18 through 25.

Table 18 Marijuana Prevalence And Pattern Of Use			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	648,800	29.6	29.6
No	1,543,200	70.4	70.4
DK/RF/NA	700	0.0	
How Long Since Last Use			
Within Past 30 Days	50,600	2.3	7.8
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	36,100	1.6	5.6
More than 12 Months Ago	561,100	25.6	86.6
DK/RF/NA	1,544,900	70.5	
How Many Days Used During Past 12 Months			
12 or Fewer	34,000	1.6	41.8
13-24	6,400	0.3	7.9
25 or More	41,000	1.9	50.3
DK/RF/NA	2,111,200	96.3	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 19 Powder And Crack Cocaine Prevalence And Pattern Of Use						
	Powder Cocaine			Crack Cocaine		
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once						
Yes	170,100	7.8	7.8	28,600	1.3	1.3
No	2,021,700	92.9	92.2	2,163,100	98.6	98.7
DK/RF/NA	900	0.0		1,000	0.0	
How Long Since Last Use						
Within Past 30 Days	3,200	0.1	1.9	1,100	0.1	4.0
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	11,800	0.5	6.9	600	0.0	2.0
More than 12 Months Ago	155,000	7.1	91.2	26,900	1.2	94.0
DK/RF/NA	2,022,800	92.3		2,164,100	98.7	
How Many Days Used During Past 12 Months						
12 or Fewer	11,700	0.5	82.1	NR	NR	NR
13-24	1,300	0.1	9.1	NR	NR	NR
25 or More	1,300	0.1	8.8	NR	NR	NR
DK/RF/NA	2,178,400	99.3		NR	NR	NR

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses $\leq 0.2\%$. "NR" represent not reported because too few observed cases to reliably estimate "Days Used."

Table 20 Heroin Prevalence And Pattern Of Use			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	14,300	0.7	0.7
No	2,177,600	99.3	99.3
DK/RF/NA	800	0.0	
How Long Since Last Use			
Within Past 30 Days	0	0	0
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	0	0	0
More than 12 Months Ago	14,300	0.7	100
DK/RF/NA	0	0	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses $\leq 0.2\%$. Too few observed cases to reliably estimate "Days Used."

Table 21 Pain Relievers Or Other Opiates (Such As Codeine Or Percocet) Prevalence And Pattern Of Use			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	60,300	2.8	2.8
No	2,130,600	97.2	97.2
DK/RF/NA	1,800	0.1	
How Long Since Last Use			
Within Past 30 Days	3,400	0.2	5.8
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	9,400	0.4	16.1
More than 12 Months Ago	45,600	2.1	78.1
DK/RF/NA	2,134,400	97.3	
How Many Days Used During Past 12 Months			
12 or Fewer	9,800	0.4	77.9
13-24	200	0.0	1.6
25 or More	2,600	0.1	20.5
DK/RF/NA	2,180,100	99.4	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 22 Methamphetamine And Other Stimulant Prevalence And Patterns Of Use						
	Methamphetamine			Other Stimulants such as Speed		
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once						
Yes	91,400	4.2	4.2	199,800	9.1	9.1
No	2,099,700	95.8	95.8	1,989,700	90.7	90.9
DK/RF/NA	1,600	0.1		3,100	0.1	
How Long Since Last Use						
Within Past 30 Days	3,600	0.2	3.9	0	0	0
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	7,200	0.3	7.8	4,600	0.2	2.3
More than 12 Months Ago	80,700	3.7	88.2	195,300	8.9	97.7
DK/RF/NA	2,101,200	95.8				
How Many Days Used During Past 12 Months						
12 or Fewer	3,000	0.1	28.5	NR	NR	NR
13-24	4,400	0.2	42.0	NR	NR	NR
25 or More	3,100	0.1	29.5	NR	NR	NR
DK/RF/NA	2,182,300	99.5		NR	NR	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%. "NR" represent not reported because too few observed cases to reliably estimate "Days Used."

Table 23 Hallucinogen Prevalence And Pattern Of Use			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	130,700	6.0	6.0
No	2,060,300	94.0	94.0
DK/RF/NA	1,600	0.1	
How Long Since Last Use			
Within Past 30 Days	500	0.0	0.4
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	5,400	0.2	4.1
More than 12 Months Ago	124,900	5.7	95.5
DK/RF/NA	2,062,000	94.0	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%. Too few observed cases to estimate "Days Used."

Table 24 Tranquilizers (Such As Valium) Prevalence And Pattern Of Use			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	64,200	2.9	2.9
No	2,125,200	96.9	97.1
DK/RF/NA	3,300	0.2	
How Long Since Last Use			
Within Past 30 Days	2,800	0.1	4.6
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	3,800	0.2	6.3
More than 12 Months Ago	54,200	2.5	89.1
DK/RF/NA	2,131,900	97.2	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%. Too few observed cases to estimate "Days Used."

Table 25 Sedatives Or Sleeping Pills Prevalence And Pattern Of Use			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	55,300	2.5	2.5
No	2,135,300	97.4	97.5
DK/RF/NA	2,100	0.1	
How Long Since Last Use			
Within Past 30 Days	7,600	0.3	14.3
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	3,400	0.2	6.4
More than 12 Months Ago	42,400	1.9	79.3
DK/RF/NA	2,139,200	97.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%. Too few observed cases to estimate "Days Used."

Summary of Drug Prevalence of Use: The rates of lifetime, recent, and current use for each of the 10 drug categories are summarized in Table 26. Marijuana is the predominant illicit drug used by adult Iowans.

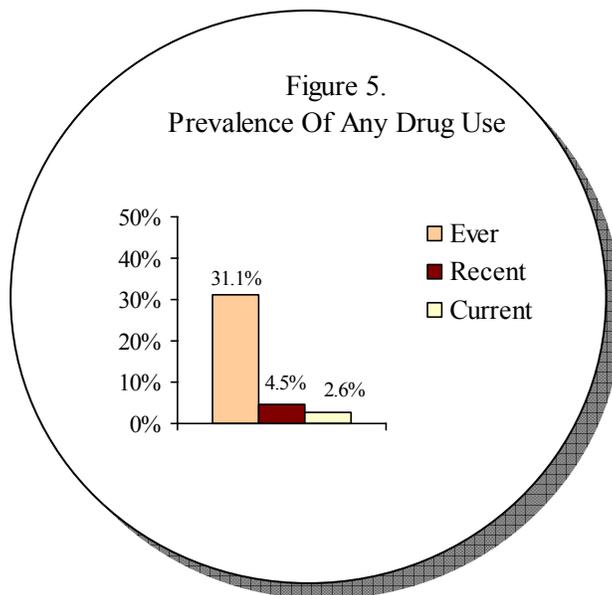
Table 26 Summary Of Drug Use (%)			
	Ever	Recent	Current
Marijuana	29.6	4.0	2.3
Powder Cocaine	7.8	0.7	0.1
Crack Cocaine	1.3	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.7	0.0	<0.1
Pain Relievers	2.8	0.6	0.2
Methamphetamine	4.2	0.5	0.2
Other Stimulants	9.1	0.2	<0.1
Hallucinogens	6.0	0.3	<0.1
Tranquilizers	2.9	0.3	0.1
Sedatives	2.5	0.5	0.3

Note. Estimates under 1% may be unreliable.

Prevalence of Use (Any Drug): The preceding tables showed rates of use for individual drug categories. In STNAP Table 4, the 10 drug categories have been aggregated in three ways in order to provide rates of lifetime, recent, and current use for the following: any drug use, core drug use, and core drug use excluding marijuana.

STNAP Table 4						
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Lifetime, Past Year, And Past Month Illicit Drug Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population						
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Any Illicit Drug Use	681,700	31.1	98,000	4.5	56,200	2.6
Any Core Illicit Drug Use*	655,800	29.9	92,200	4.2	53,100	2.4
Any Core Illicit Drug Use Excluding Marijuana	224,700	10.2	25,900	1.2	8,200	0.4

Note. "Core Illicit Drug Use" includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills.



Less than 5% of adult Iowans engaged in illicit drug use at least once during the past 12 months.

About 1% of adult Iowans engaged in some illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past 12 months.

Marijuana Use by Demographic Groups: As noted previously, marijuana is by far the most commonly reported illicit drug used by adult Iowans both in their lifetime, recently, and currently. Prevalence rates are shown for several demographic groups in STNAP Table 5.

STNAP Table 5						
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Lifetime, Past Year, And Past Month Marijuana Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population						
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total State	648,800	29.6	86,700	4.0	50,600	2.3
Gender						
Male	376,300	35.5	61,700	5.8	39,700	3.8
Female	272,500	24.0	25,000	2.2	10,900	1.0
Age Group						
18-24	110,200	38.7	39,800	14.0	18,900	6.6
25-44	359,400	43.8	37,300	4.6	26,100	3.2
45-64	172,400	26.2	9,600	1.5	5,600	0.9
65 and Older	6,800	1.6	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity						
White	632,300	29.8	82,900	3.9	48,600	2.3
Education						
Less than High School	34,500	22.4	6,700	4.3	3,600	2.3
High School	165,400	25.9	22,000	3.4	15,100	2.4
Some College / Associate Degree	250,000	33.8	40,800	5.5	20,500	2.8
College Graduate or Higher	184,800	30.5	15,100	2.5	10,600	1.7
Income						
\$0-\$9,999	27,300	31.9	6,600	7.7	3,200	3.8
\$10,000-\$19,000	46,700	26.7	7,500	4.3	5,000	2.8
\$20,000-\$29,000	82,500	26.3	14,200	4.5	8,500	2.7
\$30,000-\$39,000	108,000	33.1	16,600	5.1	11,500	3.5
\$40,000 or Higher	328,500	32.9	29,800	3.0	15,200	1.5
Current Employment						
Full-time	431,100	37.0	49,600	4.3	31,900	2.7
Part-time	92,900	29.4	14,200	4.5	5,600	1.8
Unemployed	35,700	40.0	7,800	8.8	4,700	5.2
Other (Not in Labor Force)	74,700	13.1	12,900	2.3	7,600	1.3

STNAP Table 5 (Continued)						
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Lifetime, Past Year, And Past Month Marijuana Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population						
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
County Type						
Rural/Mostly Rural	133,900	22.9	11,000	1.9	7,400	1.3
Mostly Urban	158,100	25.9	17,500	2.9	8,100	1.3
Urban	356,800	35.8	58,100	5.8	35,000	3.5
Region (SPA)						
Region 1 (NW)	100,400	27.4	13,700	3.7	10,500	2.9
Region 2 (NC)	61,900	24.1	8,200	3.2	4,100	1.6
Region 3 (NE)	156,700	29.2	21,600	4.0	9,500	1.8
Region 4 (SE)	146,000	31.3	20,400	4.4	13,600	2.9
Region 5 (C)	127,400	35.4	17,500	4.9	11,500	3.2
Region 6 (SW)	56,300	27.1	5,200	2.5	1,400	0.7

Comparison Data on Substance Use by Age Groups: STNAP Table 6 shows the prevalence estimates for Iowa based on the current survey alongside national estimates from the NSDUH in 2002. When making comparisons between these estimates one should remember that, in addition to estimating use among two different populations (i.e., Iowa versus the entire United States), these data were collected using different survey methodologies. The differences between the STNAP and the NSDUH are subsequently discussed in more detail in the *State versus National Survey 2002 Estimates* section on page 65. The February 7, 2003, edition of The NSDUH Report (available on-line at <http://oas.samhsa.gov>) has a brief overview of the sample design and protocol. Other documents on the NSDUH research methodology are also available on-line at <http://oas.samhsa.gov/methods.htm>.

STNAP Table 6		
State And National Comparisons Of Substance Use In The Past Year By Age Group In 2002		
Substance Used	2002 STATE Iowa Percent	2002 NSDUH National Percent
Alcohol		
18-24	79.1	77.6
25-44	78.1	76.8
45-64	67.3	68.1
65 and older	44.7	50.0
Marijuana		
18-24	14.0	30.7
25-44	4.6	12.3
45-64	1.5	4.6
65 and older	0	0.5
Hallucinogens		
18-24	1.1	8.8
25-44	0.4	1.5
45-64	0	0.3
65 and older	0	0
Cocaine		
18-24	2.2	6.9
25-44	1.1	3.2
45-64	0.2	1.2
65 and older	0	0
Any Psychotherapeutic		
18-24	4.2	14.6
25-44	2.0	7.5
45-64	0.3	2.9
65 and older	0.2	0.7

Note. Cocaine includes powder and crack cocaine. The category “any psychotherapeutic” consists of pain relievers (including opiates and heroin), tranquilizers, stimulants (including methamphetamine), and sedatives. NSDUH data age categories did not match the state age categories. So, to obtain national prevalence rates, the weighted number of persons with drug use within NSDUH age categories were summed and divided by the total weighted number of persons within the state age categories. Alcohol data were retrieved from <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k2nsduh/html/LOTSect2pe.htm#TopOfPage> on November 19, 2004. Drug data were retrieved from <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k2nsduh/html/LOTSect1pe.htm#TopOfPage> on November 19, 2004.

Drug Injections: Less than 1% of adult Iowans reported having ever injected any drug to get high (see Table 27).

Table 27 Have You Ever Injected Any Drug In Order To Get High, Even Just Once?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	20,500	0.9	0.9
No	2,171,100	99.0	99.1
DK/RF/NA	1,100	0.1	
How Long Since Last Injected a Drug to Get High			
Within Past 30 Days	0	0	0
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	1,400	0.1	6.7
More than 12 Months Ago	19,100	0.9	93.3
DK/RF/NA	2,172,200	99.1	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Drug Problem Indicators: The behaviors defining “problem drug use” used in the diagnostic portion of the interview to calculate drug dependency are shown in Tables 28 through 36. Recall that the differences between overall and valid percentages are apparent in these tables when comparing the ever rates with the past 12 months rates. For instance, about 3% of all adults have ever spent a lot of time using drugs, getting over their effects, or obtaining them, and among this 3% about one-fourth (24%) did so within the past 12 months.

Table 28 You Spent A Lot Of Time Using Drugs, Getting Over Its Effects, Or Obtaining It			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	69,300	3.2	45.9
No	81,800	3.7	54.1
DK/RF/NA	2,041,600	93.1	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	16,600	0.8	24.0
No	52,700	2.4	76.0
DK/RF/NA	2,123,400	96.8	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 0.2%.

Table 29 You Used Drugs Much More Often Or In Larger Amounts Than You Intended			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	77,700	3.5	52.0
No	71,700	3.3	48.0
DK/RF/NA	2,043,200	93.2	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	19,100	0.9	24.6
No	58,600	2.7	75.4
DK/RF/NA	2,114,900	96.5	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 0.2%.

Table 30 Using The Same Amount Of Drugs Had Less Effect Than Before, Or It Took More To Feel The Same Effect			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	98,400	4.5	65.6
No	51,500	2.3	34.4
DK/RF/NA	2,042,800	93.2	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	30,100	1.4	30.6
No	68,200	3.1	69.4
DK/RF/NA	2,094,300	95.5	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 0.2%.

Table 31 Your Use Of Drugs Often Kept You From Working, Going To School, Taking Care Of Children, Or Taking Part In Recreational Activities			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	44,600	2.0	29.6
No	106,100	4.8	70.4
DK/RF/NA	2,042,000	93.1	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	7,600	0.3	17.1
No	36,900	1.7	82.9
DK/RF/NA	2,148,100	98.0	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 32 Your Use Of Drugs Caused You To Have Emotional Or Psychological Problems – Such As Feeling Uninterested In Things, Depressed, Suspicious Of People Or Paranoid.			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	71,100	3.2	47.3
No	79,100	3.6	52.7
DK/RF/NA	2,042,500	93.2	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	19,700	0.9	27.7
No	51,400	2.3	72.3
DK/RF/NA	2,121,600	96.8	
Ever Used in Spite of This			
Yes	61,700	2.8	86.8
No	9,400	0.4	13.2
DK/RF/NA	2,121,600	96.8	
Used in Spite of This In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	17,400	0.8	28.2
No	44,300	2.0	71.8
DK/RF/NA	2,131,000	97.2	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 33 Your Use Of Drugs Caused You To Have Any Physical Health Problems			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	22,800	1.0	15.3
No	126,600	5.8	84.7
DK/RF/NA	2,043,200	93.2	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	4,900	0.2	21.4
No	18,000	0.8	78.6
DK/RF/NA	2,169,800	99.0	
Ever Used in Spite of This			
Yes	19,100	0.9	83.8
No	3,700	0.2	16.2
DK/RF/NA	2,169,800	99.0	
Used in Spite of This In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	4,200	0.2	21.8
No	15,000	0.7	78.2
DK/RF/NA	2,173,500	99.1	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 34 You Wanted To Stop Using, Or Cut Down On Drugs More Than Once, But Found That You Could Not			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	53,000	2.4	34.9
No	98,000	4.5	65.1
DK/RF/NA	2,039,400	93.0	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	11,900	0.5	22.6
No	40,600	1.9	77.4
DK/RF/NA	2,140,200	97.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 35 You Made Rules About Where, When Or How Much You Would Use Drugs, And Then Broke The Rules More Than Once			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Used Even Once			
Yes	58,500	2.7	38.9
No	91,800	4.2	61.1
DK/RF/NA	2,042,400	93.1	
In the Past 12 Months			
Yes	12,400	0.6	21.3
No	46,000	2.1	78.7
DK/RF/NA	2,134,200	97.3	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.2%.

Table 36 You Had Any Of The Following Symptoms As The Effects Of The Drugs Were Wearing Off			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Ever Happened			
Anxiety, sweating, hands trembling, or heart beating fast	60,600	2.8	40.7
Trouble sleeping or having bad dreams	45,800	2.1	31.3
Vomiting or feeling nauseous	34,900	1.6	23.2
Seeing, hearing, or feelings things that weren't really there	34,600	1.6	23.2
Feeling either very slowed down, or like you couldn't sit still	72,000	3.3	47.9
Seizures or fits	3,500	0.2	2.3
Feeling exhausted, or sleeping more than you normally do	74,700	3.4	49.9
Diarrhea	20,600	0.9	13.8
Cramps or muscle aches	31,700	1.4	20.7
Eating either more or less than you usually do	99,800	4.6	66.8
In the Past 12 Months			
Anxiety, sweating, hands trembling, or heart beating fast	13,700	0.6	22.6
Trouble sleeping or having bad dreams	13,200	0.6	28.8
Vomiting or feeling nauseous	6,700	0.3	19.2
Seeing, hearing, or feelings things that weren't really there	4,400	0.2	12.7
Feeling either very slowed down, or like you couldn't sit still	22,500	1.0	31.4
Seizures or fits	300	0.0	7.5
Feeling exhausted, or sleeping more than you normally do	26,100	1.2	35.0
Diarrhea	4,900	0.2	23.5
Cramps or muscle aches	8,600	0.4	27.3
Eating either more or less than you usually do	42,000	1.9	42.1
Took Drugs to Prevent or Cure These Problems			
Ever	30,600	1.4	24.7
In the Past 12 Months	8,700	0.4	28.6

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.3%. DK/RF/NA values are not shown in the table to improve table readability.

Problem or Risky Behaviors Involving Drugs: As mentioned in the section on alcohol abuse, the calculation of drug abuse was primarily based on experiencing social or legal problems related to drug use or engaging in risky behaviors. The percentages of adult Iowans who reported problem or risky behaviors in the past 12 months are shown in Table 37. These behaviors may have involved alcohol, drugs, both, or neither (see first set of percents). The second set of percents shows the percentages of all adult Iowans who had these experiences *and* drugs were involved. The third set of percents is based on the denominator of those who had the particular experience and a numerator of those for whom drugs were involved at least once. For instance, 2.5% of all adult Iowans reported being in a physical fight during the past 12 months, and 0.1% of all adult Iowans being in a fight in which drugs were involved. From another perspective, 5.8% of those in a physical fight reported that drugs were involved in at least one of those fights.

Table 37 Problem or Risky Behaviors in the Past 12 Months: Drug Involvement				
	Number	Overall %	Drugs Involved Overall%	Of Those with Experience Drugs Were Involved %
Accident Requiring Professional Medical Attention	221,600	10.1	0.1	0.7
Serious Argument	256,400	11.7	0.6	5.0
Physical Fight	53,900	2.5	0.1	5.8
Friends, Family Members, or Other Complained about Your Alcohol or Drug Use	54,700	2.5	0.6	26.0
Drive At All After Drinking or Using Drugs	371,600	16.9	1.3	7.4
Arrested for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs	9,300	0.4	0.1	16.1
Arrested and Booked for Drunkenness or Other Liquor Violation	13,300	0.6	0	0
Arrested and Booked for Possession or Sale of Drugs	4,000	0.2	NA	NA
Arrested and Booked for Any Other Violation of Law Other than Minor Traffic Violation	16,300	0.7	0	0
On Probation or Parole	30,900	1.4	0.2	16.1
Did Anything Else that Could Be Considered Risky After Using Alcohol or Drugs	35,700	1.6	0.4	23.1

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses $\leq 0.2\%$. "NA" indicates 'Not Asked' drug follow-up question. "0" indicates no respondents gave this response.



Need for Treatment for Drug Use

Diagnostic Criteria: The prevalence of lifetime dependence on any drug as well as the combined prevalence of drug dependence or abuse during the past 12 months is shown in STNAP Table 7. Past year drug dependence was 1.2% and abuse was 0.6%. Lifetime (ever) drug abuse was not assessed in the survey.

STNAP Table 7				
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting DSM-IV Criteria For Lifetime Dependence And Past Year Drug Dependence Or Abuse In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographics				
	Lifetime Dependence		Past Year Dependence and Abuse (Combined)	
	#	%	#	%
Total State	93,800	4.3	38,700	1.8
Gender				
Male	62,400	5.9	29,100	2.7
Female	31,400	2.8	9,600	0.8
Age Group				
18-24	20,600	7.2	18,900	6.6
25-44	54,800	6.7	16,900	2.1
45-64	18,100	2.8	2,900	0.4
65 and Older	300	0.1	0	0
Race/Ethnicity				
White	90,600	4.3	36,500	1.7
Education				
Less than High School	7,400	4.8	3,600	2.4
High School	29,400	4.6	8,200	1.3
Some College / Associate Degree	30,700	4.2	18,200	2.5
College Graduate or Higher	23,800	3.9	7,600	1.3
Income				
\$0-\$9,999	6,800	7.9	4,400	5.1
\$10,000-\$19,000	9,100	5.2	4,000	2.3
\$20,000-\$29,000	16,800	5.4	4,800	1.5
\$30,000-\$39,000	14,900	4.6	6,300	1.9
\$40,000 or Higher	33,200	3.3	12,100	1.2
Current Employment				
Full-time	53,200	4.6	20,800	1.8
Part-time	17,600	5.6	6,600	2.1
Unemployed	6,800	7.6	2,800	3.1
Other (Not in Labor Force)	13,300	2.3	7,500	1.3

STNAP Table 7 (Continued)
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting DSM-IV Criteria For
Lifetime Dependence And Past Year Drug Dependence Or Abuse
In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographics

	Lifetime Dependence		Past Year Dependence and Abuse (Combined)	
	#	%	#	%
County Type				
Rural/Mostly Rural	18,900	3.2	6,500	1.1
Mostly Urban	16,300	2.7	7,400	1.2
Urban	58,700	5.9	24,800	2.5
Region (SPA)				
Region 1 (NW)	17,500	4.8	7,700	2.1
Region 2 (NC)	6,700	2.6	3,300	1.3
Region 3 (NE)	21,800	4.1	8,700	1.6
Region 4 (SE)	20,200	4.3	9,400	2.0
Region 5 (C)	21,900	6.1	6,500	1.8
Region 6 (SW)	5,800	2.8	3,100	1.5

Self-Identified Criteria: For each of the 10 drug categories, respondents who had used these drugs at least once in their lifetimes were asked if they ever thought they might have a problem with those drugs. The overall prevalence of self-identified drug problems and the proportion of lifetime drug users with a self-identified problem are shown in Table 38. About 4% of adult Iowans reported that at some time in their life they had thought they might have a problem with one of the drugs in 10 main drug categories. Two additional questions were asked to assess self-identified drug problems during the past 12 months separately for any illegal *or* prescription drug (see Table 39) and for any over-the-counter medication (see Table 40).

Table 38			
Have You Ever Thought That You Might Have A Problem With The Following Drugs?			
	Number	Overall %	Of Those Who Have Ever Used This Drug %
Marijuana	50,900	2.3	7.9
Powder Cocaine	24,500	1.1	14.4
Crack Cocaine	5,500	0.3	19.2
Heroin	1,600	0.1	11.4
Pain Relievers	6,300	0.3	10.7
Methamphetamine	27,300	1.2	29.8
Other Stimulants	20,200	0.9	10.1
Hallucinogens	10,800	0.5	8.3
Tranquilizers	3,100	0.1	5.1
Sedatives	5,200	0.2	9.7
At Least One Drug	92,200	4.2	13.5

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses were all $\leq 0.2\%$.

Table 39			
In The Past 12 Months, Did You Think You Might Have Had A Problem With, Been Dependent On, Or Addicted To Any Illegal Or Prescription Drug?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Illegal Drug or Prescription Medication			
Yes	24,000	1.1	1.1
No	2,166,400	98.8	98.9
DK/RF/NA	2,200	0.1	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses $\leq 0.2\%$.

Table 40			
In The Past 12 Months, Did You Think You Might Have Had A Problem With, Been Dependent On, Or Addicted To Any Over-The-Counter Medication?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Over-The-Counter Medications			
Yes	24,600	1.1	1.1
No	2,167,900	98.9	98.9
DK/RF/NA	200	0.0	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses $\leq 0.2\%$.



Section IV: Substance Use & Treatment

Overview of Substance Use

An overview of lifetime and recent alcohol and illicit drug use prevalence rates by gender and age group are shown in Figures 6 through 8. Additional prevalence rates for alcohol and specific drug categories are shown by gender, age group, county type, and planning region (see Appendix B for description of regions) in Tables 41 and 42. In general, the rates are lower for older age groups and for females.

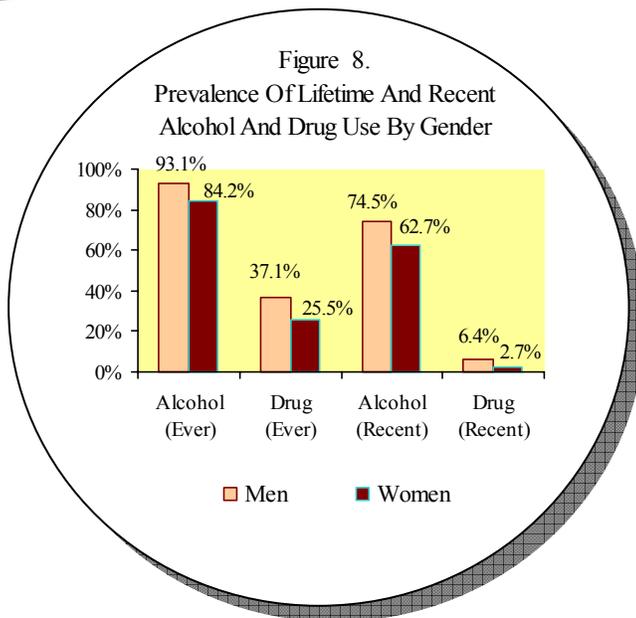
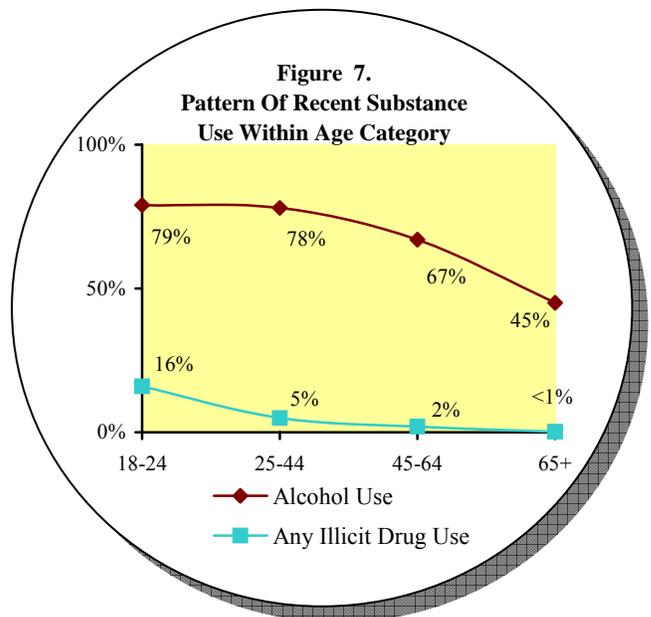
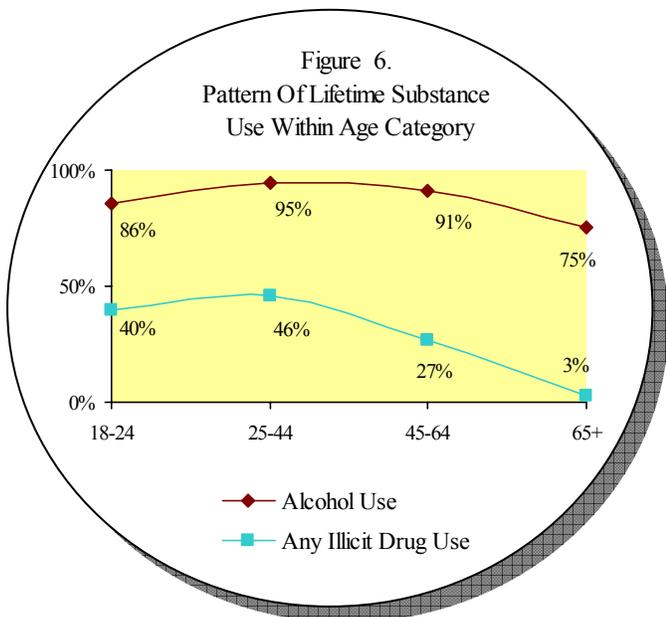


Table 41
Overview Of Substance Use By Gender, Age Group, And County Type

	Gender		Age Category				County Type			
	All Adults	Male	Female	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Rural/ Mostly Rural	Mostly Urban	Urban
Ever Used										
Alcohol	88.5	93.1	84.3	85.9	94.6	90.9	75.1	86.6	87.0	90.6
Marijuana	29.6	35.5	24.0	38.7	43.8	26.2	1.6	22.9	25.9	35.8
Powder Cocaine	7.8	10.6	5.1	9.6	12.5	6.1	0	5.7	5.8	10.2
Crack Cocaine	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.4	0.5	0	0.4	1.0	2.0
Heroin	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	0	0.4	0.4	1.0
Pain Relievers	2.8	3.7	1.9	5.2	3.7	2.3	0	1.8	2.3	3.6
Methamphetamine	4.2	5.5	2.9	5.6	6.2	3.7	0.1	3.5	3.5	5.0
Other Stimulants	9.1	11.4	6.9	3.5	15.3	9.8	0.1	7.9	7.7	10.7
Hallucinogens	6.0	8.8	3.3	9.0	8.4	5.5	0	4.0	4.1	8.2
Tranquilizers	2.9	3.9	2.0	2.5	4.6	3.0	0.1	2.3	2.4	3.6
Sedatives	2.5	3.5	1.6	3.0	3.5	2.1	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.2
Any Illicit Drug	31.1	37.1	25.5	39.7	46.1	27.3	2.6	24.6	27.3	37.2
Recent Use										
Alcohol	68.4	74.5	62.7	79.1	78.1	67.3	44.7	63.5	66.4	72.6
Marijuana	4.0	5.8	2.2	14.0	4.6	1.5	0	1.9	2.9	5.8
Powder Cocaine	0.7	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.9	0.2	0	0.5	0.2	1.1
Crack Cocaine	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pain Relievers	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.1	0	0.3	0.4	0.8
Methamphetamine	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	0	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other Stimulants	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Tranquilizers	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sedatives	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Any Illicit Drug	4.5	6.4	2.7	15.5	5.1	1.7	0.2	2.4	3.3	6.4
Current Use										
Alcohol	52.5	62.4	43.2	57.9	60.1	52.5	34.2	48.2	49.2	56.9
Marijuana	2.3	3.8	1.0	6.6	3.2	0.9	0	1.3	1.3	3.5
Powder Cocaine	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Crack Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pain Relievers	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
Tranquilizers	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Sedatives	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Any Illicit Drug	2.6	4.0	1.2	7.0	3.6	1.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	3.9

Note. "0" indicates that no respondents gave this response. "0.0" indicates estimate is less than 1%. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table 42 Overview Of Substance Use By Planning Region							
	All Adults	1(NW)	2(NC)	3(NE)	4(SE)	5(C)	6(SW)
Ever Used							
Alcohol	88.5	87.4	88.3	90.5	88.0	89.3	85.6
Marijuana	29.6	27.4	24.1	29.2	31.3	35.4	27.1
Powder Cocaine	7.8	8.2	5.7	6.3	9.4	9.2	7.1
Crack Cocaine	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.3	1.6
Heroin	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.2
Pain Relievers	2.8	3.0	1.4	2.2	3.7	3.4	2.1
Methamphetamine	4.2	5.8	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.7	4.3
Other Stimulants	9.1	11.3	5.5	6.7	10.7	11.1	8.9
Hallucinogens	6.0	6.1	4.0	4.5	7.8	8.0	4.3
Tranquilizers	2.9	3.8	1.7	1.8	3.6	4.3	2.1
Sedatives	2.5	3.1	1.3	1.6	3.8	3.1	1.2
Any Illicit Drug	31.1	29.2	25.2	30.7	33.5	36.6	27.9
Recent Use							
Alcohol	68.4	64.9	68.3	72.5	65.4	72.0	65.1
Marijuana	4.0	3.7	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.9	2.5
Powder Cocaine	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Crack Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0.3
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pain Relievers	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7
Methamphetamine	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8
Other Stimulants	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Sedatives	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
Any Illicit Drug	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.1	3.3
Current Use							
Alcohol	52.5	50.0	51.1	57.9	48.4	56.6	46.0
Marijuana	2.3	2.9	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.2	0.7
Powder Cocaine	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.3
Crack Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pain Relievers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.1
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0.0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Tranquilizers	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Sedatives	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0
Any Illicit Drug	2.6	3.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.3	1.1

Note. "0" indicates that no respondents gave this response. "0.0" indicates estimate is less than 1%. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.



Substance Dependency and Abuse

Dependency and Abuse Overview: Nearly 25% of adult Iowans have at some time in their life (i.e., includes lifetime and recent dependency) qualified as alcohol or drug dependent or they have had an alcohol or drug abuse problem in the past 12 months. In contrast, only about 5% have ever received professional counseling or treatment for an alcohol or drug use problem. Self-help groups were not considered a type of professional treatment.

STNAP Table 8				
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting Lifetime DSM-IV Substance Dependency, Recent Substance Dependency, Or Recent Substance Abuse & Ever Received Treatment By Demographic Characteristics In The Iowa Adult Household Population				
	Dependence and Abuse		Ever Received Treatment	
	#	%	#	%
Total State	540,100	24.6	98,100	4.5
Gender				
Male	376,800	35.6	73,700	7.0
Female	163,300	14.4	24,400	2.1
Age Group				
18-24	91,400	32.1	18,500	6.5
25-44	273,500	33.4	50,500	6.2
45-64	147,500	22.4	26,600	4.0
65 and Older	27,600	6.4	2,500	0.6
Race/Ethnicity				
White	522,400	24.6	96,200	4.5
Education				
Less than High School	26,100	16.9	6,400	4.1
High School	134,900	21.1	30,600	4.8
Some College / Associate Degree	197,400	26.7	38,200	5.2
College Graduate or Higher	171,900	28.3	20,000	3.3
Income				
\$0-\$9,999	19,300	22.5	7,400	8.6
\$10,000-\$19,000	30,100	17.2	7,500	4.3
\$20,000-\$29,000	68,100	21.7	16,000	5.1
\$30,000-\$39,000	85,000	26.0	14,800	4.5
\$40,000 or Higher	290,800	29.1	41,500	4.2
Current Employment				
Full-time	361,000	31.0	57,900	5.0
Part-time	71,500	22.6	16,300	5.2
Unemployed	25,500	28.5	4,400	4.9
Other (Not in Labor Force)	71,500	12.6	16,600	2.9

STNAP Table 8 (Continued)
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Adults Meeting
Lifetime DSM-IV Substance Dependency, Recent Substance
Dependency, Or Recent Substance Abuse
& Ever Received Treatment
By Demographic Characteristics
In The Iowa Adult Household Population

	Dependence and Abuse		Ever Received Treatment	
	#	%	#	%
County Type				
Rural/Mostly Rural	129,700	22.1	24,800	4.2
Mostly Urban	129,100	21.2	19,200	3.1
Urban	281,300	28.2	54,100	5.4
Region (SPA)				
Region 1	83,500	22.8	20,600	5.6
Region 2	56,400	22.0	12,100	4.7
Region 3	136,100	25.4	24,700	4.6
Region 4	117,700	25.2	14,100	3.0
Region 5	103,000	28.6	19,600	5.5
Region 6	43,400	20.9	6,900	3.3

Note. Dependency includes lifetime or recent, but abuse is recent only.

These rates shown in STNAP Table 8 reflect both lifetime and recent dependence and recent abuse. When excluding lifetime dependence, the combined rate of recent alcohol dependence or abuse was 15.0%, and the combined rate of recent drug dependence or abuse was 1.8%.

For the purpose of this report, a respondent was classified as “in need of treatment” if the respondent satisfied any one or more of the following diagnostic criteria: recent alcohol dependence, recent alcohol abuse, recent drug dependence, or recent drug abuse. In total, the rate of recent substance dependence or abuse was 15.6%. In other words, an estimated 15.6% of adult Iowans were in need of treatment for alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months.



About 25% of adult Iowans met the diagnostic criteria for lifetime (ever) substance dependence, recent substance dependence, or recent substance abuse.

Less than 5% of adult Iowans have ever received any professional treatment or counseling for their alcohol or drug use.

About 16% of adult Iowans met the diagnostic criteria for alcohol or drug dependence or abuse during the past 12 months.



Treatment History

Self-Help Groups: Prior to assessing professional treatment experiences, the respondents' experiences with self-help groups were assessed. About 5% of adult Iowans have attended a self-help group at least once in their life because they thought they might have a problem with alcohol or drugs. Of these, about one-third (34%) had attended 10 or fewer meetings.

Table 43 Have You Ever Attended Even One Meeting Of A Self-Help Group Such As Alcoholics Anonymous Or Narcotics Anonymous Because You Thought You Might Have A Problem?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Yes	118,200	5.4	6.1
No	1,816,100	82.8	93.6
DK/RF/NA	258,400	11.8	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.2% .

Table 44 About How Many Self-Help Meetings Have You Ever Attended In Your Entire Life?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Less than 10	39,200	1.8	33.5
10 to 100	43,300	2.0	37.1
More than 100	34,300	1.6	29.4
DK/RF/NA	2,075,900	94.7	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.1%.

Table 45 How Long Has It Been Since The Last Time You Attended A Self-Help Meeting?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Within Past 30 Days	24,200	1.1	20.6
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	11,200	0.5	9.5
More than 12 Months Ago	82,200	3.7	69.9
DK/RF/NA	2,075,100	94.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses = 0.0%.

Professional Treatment or Counseling: About the same percentage of adult Iowans reported having ever received professional treatment or counseling for their alcohol or drug use as reported ever attending self-help groups (cf. Tables 43 on page 42 with Table 46 below). About 60% of those receiving professional treatment have been in treatment or counseling only once during their lifetime (see Table 47).

Table 46 Have You Ever Received Treatment Or Counseling For Your Use Of Alcohol Or Any Drug?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Yes	98,100	4.5	5.1
No	1,834,200	83.7	94.9
DK/RF/NA	260,400	11.9	

Note. This question is about professional help and does not include self-help groups or educational classes. "Don't Know/Refused" responses $\leq 0.2\%$.

Table 47 How Many Times In Your Life Have You Been In Treatment Or Counseling?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
One	58,000	2.6	59.9
Two	16,800	0.8	17.4
Three	10,100	0.5	10.5
Four	2,000	0.1	2.1
Five	1,000	0.0	1.1
Six or More	8,800	0.4	9.1
DK/RF/NA	2,095,900	95.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses $\leq 0.2\%$.

Professional Treatment or Counseling (Last Experience): During their last treatment experience, more than one-half (56%) reported they received treatment only for alcohol use, about one-fourth (24%) received treatment for both alcohol and drug use, and one-fifth (21%) received drug only treatment. Descriptive information about these last treatment experiences is shown in Tables 48 through 54.

Table 48 Was The Last Time You Were In Treatment Or Counseling For Alcohol Use, Drug Use, Or Both?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Alcohol Only	53,800	2.5	55.6
Drug Use Only	19,800	0.9	20.5
Both Alcohol and Drug Use	23,100	1.1	23.8
DK/RF/NA	2,096,000	95.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.1%

Table 49 When Were You Last In Treatment?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Within Past 30 Days	8,100	0.4	8.4
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	7,700	0.3	7.9
More than 12 Months Ago	81,600	3.7	83.8
DK/RF/NA	2,095,300	95.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses ≤ 0.1%.

Table 50 Were You Enrolled In A Treatment Program For Your Alcohol Or Drug Use On October 1, 2001? Please Include Only Formal Inpatient Or Outpatient Treatment You Received At A Hospital, Drug Rehabilitation Facility, Or Mental Health Center?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Yes	3,300	0.2	21.0
No	12,500	0.6	79.0
DK/RF/NA	2,176,900	99.3	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses = 0.0% .

Table 51 What Was The Main Place Where You Received Treatment Or Counseling The Last Time?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Hospital Overnight as an Inpatient	17,800	0.8	18.2
Hospital Emergency Room	400	0.0	0.4
Residential Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation Facility Program	18,800	0.9	19.3
Outpatient Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation Program	34,700	1.6	35.6
Outpatient Mental Health Center	4,400	0.2	4.5
Private Therapist or Doctor's Office	7,900	0.4	8.1
Prison or Jail	1,000	0.0	1.1
Some Other Place	12,600	0.6	12.9
DK/RF/NA	2,095,100	95.6	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses = 0.0%

Table 52 How Did Your Treatment Or Counseling End?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Still in Treatment	8,100	0.4	8.5
Successfully Completed Treatment	81,300	3.7	85.6
Left Treatment Before Completing It	5,600	0.3	5.9
DK/RF/NA	2,097,700	95.7	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses \leq 0.1% .

Table 53 What Was The Main Reason For Not Completing Your Treatment?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
You Had A Problem With The Program	900	0.0	15.9
You Couldn't Avoid To Continue Treatment	1,100	0.0	18.9
Your Family Needed You	200	0.0	4.2
You Began Using Alcohol Or Drugs Again	200	0.0	3.7
The Staff Discharged You	800	0.0	14.4
Some Other Reason	2400	0.1	42.9
DK/RF/NA	2,187,000	99.7	

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses = 0.0%

Table 54 Did Any Of The Following Sources Pay Even Part Of The Cost Of Your Last Treatment?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Private Health Insurance	30,500	1.4	32.6
Medicare	4,400	0.2	4.6
Medicaid	7,000	0.3	7.4
Some Other Public Assistance	12,500	0.6	13.5
Personal Savings or Earnings	51,300	2.3	54.8
Family Members	12,900	0.6	13.6
State or the Courts	15,100	0.7	16.2
Military Health Care	3,200	0.1	3.4
Employer	12,700	0.6	13.4
Some Other Source	7,300	0.3	7.8

Note. "Don't Know/Refused" responses were all \leq 0.2% .

Professional Treatment or Counseling (Including Religious Counseling):

The values in the column “overall %” are based on a denominator of all adult Iowans, whereas the columns labeled “valid %” are based on a denominator of those who reported having ever received professional treatment or counseling for their substance use. For instance, 1.1% of adult Iowans have ever received treatment at a residential care facility which represents 25.4% of those adults who have ever received any treatment. Of those who have ever received treatment at a residential care facility, 13.2% have done so during the past 12 months. Although not considered professional treatment elsewhere in this report, the use of religious counseling or pastoral care is also shown in Table 55.

Table 55						
	Have You Ever Received Treatment Or Counseling For Your Substance Abuse From The Following?			Was That During The Past 12 Months?		
	Number	Overall %	Valid %	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Outside of a Formal Program ¹	30,300	1.4	31.7	5,700	0.3	18.7
Inpatient at a Hospital	26,900	1.2	27.9	600	0.0	2.1
Residential Care Facility	24,500	1.1	25.4	3,200	0.1	13.2
Halfway or Recovery House	13,400	0.6	13.9	3,000	0.1	22.1
Outpatient or Nonresidential	57,100	2.6	59.9	11,500	0.5	20.1
Detoxification Treatment	17,900	0.8	18.8	800	0.0	4.6
Religious Counseling and Pastoral Care ²	63,900	2.9	3.3	21,300	1.0	33.4

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses were all ≤ 0.2%. 1 Includes psychiatrists, psychologist, social worker, or counselor.
2 Asked of everyone who has ever used alcohol or other drug.

Relationship Between Self-Help and Professional Treatment: Among those who have ever used self-help groups and/or professional treatment or counseling for substance use: approximately 38% used only self-help groups, 25% received only professional treatment or counseling, and 38% used both self-help groups and professional treatment services.

Among those who have ever talked about the extent of their drinking or drug use or the problems resulting from them with a minister, priest, rabbi, or pastoral counselor outside of a formal program, approximately 22% also attended self-help groups, 7% also received professional treatment or counseling, 32% also attended self-help groups *and* received professional treatment or counseling. For the remaining 38%, pastoral counseling was the only type of assistance they received for their alcohol or drug use.



Substance Use Demand for Treatment

Assistance Received and Unmet Demand: Slightly less than 3% of adult Iowans reported that during the past 12 months they received some form of assistance for their substance use. Assistance in this context includes self-help groups, classes, religious counseling, and professional treatment or counseling. In fact, many who received assistance did not receive professional treatment; specifically, less than one-third of those who received some kind of assistance received professional treatment or counseling exclusively.

Two related, but distinct, concepts are “unmet demand” and “treatment need.” As reported previously, about 16% of adult Iowans met the diagnostic criteria for recent substance dependence or abuse; yet, less than 5% have ever received professional treatment or counseling for their substance use. For the purpose of this report, persons who satisfied the diagnostic criteria of recent dependence or abuse were classified as in need of treatment, so “treatment need” was approximately 16% of all adult Iowans. “Unmet demand” was the percentage of those who wanted treatment but did not receive it. In contrast to “treatment need,” the unmet demand for treatment was less than 1% (see STNAP Table 9). These two concepts also should not be confused with “treatment gap” which is discussed on page 53 of this report; it is the difference between the number estimated to be in need of treatment and those who had contact with the treatment system during a given time period.

STNAP Table 9 Demand For Treatment Services In The Past Year In The Iowa Adult Household Population		
Measure	Number	Percent
Received Assistance		
Any Assistance ¹	57,300	2.6
Treatment Only ²	15,800	0.7
Other Assistance ³	49,600	2.3
Unmet Demand		
Any Unmet Demand ⁴	8,700	0.4
Wanted Additional Services ⁵	3,300	0.1
Felt Need for Treatment, but Received No Assistance	5,400	0.2

Notes.

1 Any assistance includes professional treatment and counseling self-help groups, education classes, etc. Also, includes pastoral care/religious counseling.

2 Treatment only includes treatment-detoxification, residential treatment, halfway house services or outpatient treatment.

3 Other assistance excludes professional treatment or counseling. Includes self-help, support groups, and pastoral care/religious counseling.

4 Any unmet demand includes persons who wanted or felt the need for treatment, but did not receive assistance from professional treatment or counseling. May have received self-help, support group or pastoral care/religious counseling.

5 Wanted additional services included persons who received some professional treatment or counseling services, but wanted additional services.

The disparity between treatment need and unmet demand may in part be attributed to the substance user’s perception of his or her level of use, denial of the extent or consequences of the use, willingness to receive treatment, and so forth. Findings concerning some of these attitudinal barriers are presented on the next few pages.

Sources of Contact for Assistance: Those who have ever used alcohol or drugs were asked who they would most likely ask or contact *if they thought* they needed help for an alcohol or drug problem. As shown in Table 56, the *most* likely contacts were general physicians, friends or relatives, or religious leaders (e.g., pastors).

Table 56 If You <u>Thought</u> You Needed Help For An Alcohol Or Drug Problem, Who Would You Most Likely Ask Or Contact About It?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
General Physician/Medical Doctor	617,100	28.1	35.1
Friend or Relative	569,100	26.0	32.4
Pastoral Counselor	280,400	12.8	16.0
Substance Abuse Treatment Center	119,600	5.5	6.8
Psychiatrist or Psychologist	62,300	2.8	3.5
AA/Self-Help Group ¹	25,700	1.2	1.5
Counselor ¹	7,100	0.3	0.4
Other (Not Otherwise Mentioned)	15,700	0.7	0.9
Employee Program ¹	14,200	0.6	0.8
Social Worker	10,200	0.5	0.6
Coworker/Boss ¹	7,700	0.4	0.4
Alternative Care Provider	5,500	0.3	0.3
Former Substance User ¹	3,500	0.2	0.2
No One	18,100	0.8	1.0
DK/RF/NA	436,600	19.9	

Note. Valid percent is based on those who have ever used alcohol or drugs and gave a response to this questionnaire item. Multiple responses were not allowed. ¹ These were not response options in the questionnaire but these responses were spontaneously mentioned by respondents. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses ≤ 7.7%.

Willingness to Receive Assistance: The willingness to receive particular types of assistance (including various professional treatments, self-help groups, and religious counseling) were assessed within a hypothetical context of asking respondents to “suppose” that a health care professional said they needed help with their substance use (see Table 57). In general, a majority said they were mostly or completely willing to receive each type of help named in this context.

Table 57 Suppose That A Doctor Or Health Care Professional Said You Needed Treatment For Your Alcohol Or Drug Use. How Willing Would You Be To Receive Each Of The Following?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Inpatient Treatment at Hospital			
Not At All	257,100	11.7	14.1
Somewhat	396,100	18.1	21.7
Mostly	358,400	16.3	19.6
Completely	816,700	37.2	44.7
DK/RF/NA	364,400	16.6	
Residential Care Facility			
Not At All	411,100	18.7	22.7
Somewhat	468,300	21.4	25.9
Mostly	317,900	14.5	17.6
Completely	610,500	27.8	33.8
DK/RF/NA	384,900	17.6	
Outpatient Treatment			
Not At All	182,400	8.3	9.9
Somewhat	318,700	14.5	17.4
Mostly	405,100	18.5	22.1
Completely	928,800	42.4	50.6
DK/RF/NA	357,700	16.3	
Mental Health Specialist Outside Formal Treatment Program			
Not At All	330,300	15.1	18.2
Somewhat	381,300	17.4	21.0
Mostly	360,200	16.4	19.9
Completely	740,300	33.8	40.9
DK/RF/NA	380,500	17.4	
Dextotification			
Not At All	304,300	13.9	17.1
Somewhat	329,200	15.9	18.5
Mostly	322,500	14.7	18.2
Completely	820,000	37.4	46.2
DK/RF/NA	416,700	19.0	
Pastoral Counseling			
Not At All	345,200	15.7	18.8
Somewhat	342,400	15.6	18.7
Mostly	308,100	14.1	16.8
Completely	836,100	38.1	45.6
DK/RF/NA	360,900	16.5	
Self-Help Meetings			
Not At All	242,100	11.0	13.2
Somewhat	388,000	17.7	21.1
Mostly	388,400	17.7	21.1
Completely	818,500	37.3	44.6
DK/RF/NA	355,800	16.2	

Note. “Don’t Know/Refused” responses were all ≤ 7.7%.

Willingness for Treatment Among Those in Need of Treatment: Among those who were considered in need of treatment (i.e., recent substance dependence or abuse), about 84% were at least somewhat willing to receive one or more the following types of professional treatment or counseling: inpatient treatment at a hospital, residential care facility, outpatient, or mental health specialist outside of a formal treatment program. Detoxification was not included in this composite of professional treatments or counseling because of its short-term nature as compared to the long-term nature of the other types of treatment.

About 14% of those in need of treatment stated that they were not at all willing to receive any type of professional treatment or counseling. Among those in need of treatment who were not at all willing to receive professional treatment or counseling, 61% were at least somewhat willing to receive pastoral counseling and 78% were at least somewhat willing to attend self-help meetings.

When those with a need for treatment who were unwilling to receive any professional treatment or counseling were asked who they would most likely ask or contact if they *thought* they needed help for an alcohol or drug problem, the most frequent responses were friend or relative (39%), general physician or medical doctor (24%), pastoral counselor (9%), and substance abuse treatment center (5%). Approximately 10% of these people said they *didn't know* who they would ask or contact.

Barriers to Treatment: Two series of questions were asked assessing treatment barriers. The first series asked respondents about *past* barriers they have had during their past treatment experiences. For each possible reason, those who had received treatment in the past 12 months indicated whether or not the reason was a problem they experienced while receiving treatment in the past 12 months or that kept them from getting all the treatment they wanted. The second series asked respondents (who had not received treatment for alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months) about *hypothetical* barriers. Specifically they were asked, “Suppose you had wanted treatment for alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months, but you did not get it. Would any of the following have been a reason you did not get treatment?” The wording of the items in each series was modified slightly to be more appropriate for actual versus hypothetical contexts. To decrease potential order effects, the reasons were arranged into two ordered sets within each series. Respondents who were classified with recent alcohol or drug dependence or abuse but who were not in treatment in the past 12 month were considered “in need,” and their responses to hypothetical treatment barriers are shown in the last column of the table below. “In need” is based on diagnostic criteria not the perception of the individuals that they need treatment for their substance use.

Table 58 Past And Hypothetical Barriers To Substance Use Treatment		
	Of Those Reporting Barrier In PAST Treatment %	Of Those “In Need” HYPOTHETICAL Barriers %
Barriers Related to Social Supports		
Friends or Coworkers were unsupportive	8.5	8.1
People you worked with often used alcohol when you were with them	39.2	16.8
People you worked with often used drugs when you were with them	18.8	9.5
Your employer was unsupportive	9.1	10.0
Your family was unsupportive	13.3	11.1
People you lived with often used alcohol at home	24.7	16.2
People you lived with often used drugs at home	10.4	11.0
People you lived with were emotionally, physically, or sexually abusive	16.9	11.5
Among Men	12.3	10.7
Among Women	28.8	13.7
Adequate child care was unavailable	6.3	9.3
Among Men	2.3	8.0
Among Women	16.7	12.7
Barriers Related to Personal Factors		
Convincing yourself that you needed help was a problem	39.1	27.0
You were too busy to get treatment	21.6	31.2
The programs were unsuited for people your age.	5.8	11.9
18 to 24 Year Olds	5.4	17.6
25 to 44 Year Olds	5.4	7.6
45 to 64 Year Olds ¹	4.9	13.0
65 Years and Older ¹	NR	22.9
You have a physical handicap or disability that kept you from treatment.	4.8	5.6
You had a health problem that kept you from receiving treatment	6.6	6.0

Table 58 Past And Hypothetical Barriers To Substance Use Treatment		
	Of Those Reporting Barrier In PAST Treatment %	Of Those "In Need" HYPOTHETICAL Barriers %
Barriers Related to Social Group Factors		
Treatment staff of your ethnic background or who speak your language were unavailable	5.2	6.5
The available programs lacked focus on the needs of people from your cultural or ethnic background	6.0	5.9
Counselors of your gender were unavailable	5.5	3.9
Among Men	3.6	3.7
Among Women	10.7	4.7
The available programs were unable to meet the needs of [women/men]	8.4	8.7
Among Men	8.8	6.4
Among Women	7.4	15.1
Barriers Related to the Facilities		
Lacked access to transportation to get you to treatment	21.9	7.8
The nearest programs or facilities were too far away	16.7	17.3
Barriers Related to Treatment Beliefs		
The treatment facilities or programs were full ¹	19.8	23.4
The treatment you wanted was unavailable ¹	19.0	19.1
You were unable to pay for the service	24.1	27.1
You were unaware of where to go or who to call to get treatment	12.0	26.0
Inconvenient hours of service ¹	15.3	23.4
You feared the programs lack confidentiality	21.3	22.4
You believed that the programs are usually unsuccessful	18.2	19.9
The waiting period to get help was too long ¹	20.5	17.5
The program was overly concerned with "red tape" ¹	14.6	26.5

Note. Table shows valid percents. "NR" represent not reported because too few observed cases to reliably estimate. ¹ Hypothetical Barriers: Don't Know or Refused responses exceeds 5% [Age 45 to 64: 7.7%, Age 65 and Older: 12.3%, Full: 13.1%, Unavailable: 8.5%, Inconvenient Hours: 6.6%, Waiting Period: 8.2%, Red Tape: 6.9%, Age Group: 45-64 (7.7%) and 65+ (12.3%)].

Treatment Gap: Estimates of a substance abuse treatment gap for adult Iowans are shown in Table 59 for several possible types of substance use problems corresponding to DSM-IV based diagnostic criteria for dependency and abuse within the past 12 months. The measure of treatment services provided was based on screenings or admissions for substance abuse treatment as reported from SARS data presented in Figures 6 and 8 of the Iowa’s Drug Control Strategy 2004 document (retrieved from <http://www.state.ia.us/government/odcp/>).

SARS Reported Substance Abuse Treatment Program Screenings/Admissions for Adults:	
Adult Alcohol Primary Screenings/Admissions:	22,527
Adult Other Drug Primary Screenings/Admissions:	14,482
Total Screenings/Admissions:	37,009

In this report, treatment need was defined as meeting the diagnostic criteria for recent substance dependence or abuse. The estimated size of the treatment gap ranges from 98,500 to 306,100 depending on how alcohol abuse was measured. Specifically, if the criterion of driving “at all” after drinking was included as a qualifier for alcohol abuse the estimate of treatment need was 15.6% yielding a treatment gap of 306,100. Alternatively, if this criterion was not included as a qualifier for alcohol abuse the estimate of treatment need was 6.2% yielding a treatment gap of 98,500. The smallest treatment gap of 42,700 people was obtained if only those who satisfy the diagnostic criteria for recent substance dependence were considered to need treatment for their substance use.

This wide range of treatment gap estimates is indicative of the importance of diagnostic criteria in classifying substance users. One also must remember that determinations of substance dependence and abuse based on survey data are made without the benefit of clinical judgment and are based on limited amounts of information that can be gathered during a brief telephone interview. Also, these estimates of treatment gap apply only to non-institutionalized adults, thus the potential demand on treatment providers likely would be higher if juveniles were included. Pragmatically, one should recognize that not all of those who qualify as substance dependent or abusers will actually seek treatment nor would they seek treatment at the same time.

Table 59 Potential Substance Abuse Treatment Gap (Past 12 Months)				
Types of Recent Alcohol and Drug Use Problems	% All Adults	Survey Estimated Number of People	Admissions/Screening (SARS)	Potential Treatment Gap
Alcohol Dependence	2.9	64,600	22,500	42,100
Drug Dependence	1.2	25,500	14,500	11,000
Substance Dependence	3.6	79,700	37,000	42,700
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	15.0	328,900	22,500	306,400
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	5.2	114,300	22,500	91,800
Drug Dependence or Abuse	1.8	38,700	14,500	24,200
Substance Dependence or Abuse	15.6	343,100	37,000	306,100
Substance Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	6.2	135,500	37,000	98,500

Note. The label for modified abuse refers to the calculation of abuse excluding the driving after drinking criteria. Combined dependence or abuse categories may not appear to be exact sums because values are rounded.

Health Insurance Coverage Among Those with Substance Use

Problems: Approximately 9% of adult Iowans ($N_w = 200,700$) said they did not currently have health insurance coverage. About one in five adult Iowans said that at least some of their insurance was currently paid by Medicaid (21%, $N_w = 455,300$), and about 6% said that at least some of their insurance was paid by other public assistance (6%, $N_w = 122,900$).

In Table 60, the first set of values is the number and percentage of those with a treatment need who said that they did not have health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. For instance, 13.6% of those in need of treatment (i.e., substance dependence and abuse) did not currently have health insurance. The second set of values are the numbers and percentages of those with a treatment need who said they did not have health insurance coverage *or* they said they had health insurance that was at least somewhat paid for by Medicare or other public assistance (e.g., Medicaid).

Table 60 Lack Of Private Health Insurance Coverage Among Those With Substance Use Problems				
Types of Recent Alcohol and Drug Use Problems	No Health Insurance Coverage		Combined: No Health Insurance OR Insurance Paid by Medicaid or Other Public Assistance	
	Number	%	Number	%
Alcohol Dependence	16,000	24.8	20,800	32.2
Drug Dependence	13,400	52.5	14,300	56.3
Substance Dependence	23,400	29.4	28,800	36.1
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	41,500	12.6	70,800	21.5
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	27,900	24.4	37,500	32.8
Drug Dependence or Abuse	16,200	41.8	19,700	51.0
Substance Dependence or Abuse	46,500	13.6	77,400	22.6
Substance Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	35,000	25.8	46,800	34.5

Note. The label for modified abuse refers to the calculation of abuse excluding the driving after drinking criteria.

Household Income Among Those with Substance Use Problems: The survey's distribution of total annual income for all household members is shown in Table 61 for those in need of treatment along with several other categories of alcohol and drug use problems.

Table 61 Distribution Of Household Income Among Those With Substance Use Problems (%)						
Type of Substance Use Problem	Less than \$10K	\$10-\$20K	\$20-\$30K	\$30-\$40K	\$40K or More	Don't Know/Not Answered
All Adults	3.9	8.0	14.3	14.9	45.5	13.4
Alcohol Dependence	7.4	10.8	16.0	13.6	41.9	10.4
Drug Dependence	10.0	8.3	8.7	19.6	29.9	23.5
Substance Dependence	4.7	6.8	14.5	14.7	49.8	9.5
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	3.3	5.5	11.1	16.3	56.4	7.4
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	6.4	8.6	15.8	13.8	44.5	10.9
Drug Dependence or Abuse	11.3	10.4	12.3	16.2	31.3	18.6
Substance Dependence or Abuse	3.8	5.4	11.1	16.6	55.4	7.7
Substance Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	7.0	8.8	15.4	14.7	42.9	11.2

Note. The label for modified abuse refers to the calculation of abuse excluding the driving after drinking criteria. The estimated population estimate in terms of the number of people can be calculated by multiply the proportions in this table by the number of people per need classification found in STNAP Table 1. The values in this table are overall % as compared to valid % reported in STNAP Table 1.

Employment Status Among Those with Substance Use Problems: The survey's distribution of current employment status is shown in Table 62 for those in need of treatment along with several other categories of alcohol and drug use problems.

Table 62 Distribution Of Employment Status Among Those With Treatment Need (%)					
Possible Definitions of Treatment Need	Full-Time	Part-Time	Unemployed	Other (Not in Labor Force)	Don't Know/Not Answered
All Adults	53.1	14.4	4.1	25.9	2.4
Alcohol Dependence	55.9	25.6	6.1	11.6	0.8
Drug Dependence	52.2	19.8	7.8	17.6	2.7
Substance Dependence	62.5	15.2	5.6	14.0	2.7
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	71.1	12.9	3.8	11.4	0.8
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	59.2	19.7	8.1	12.0	0.9
Drug Dependence or Abuse	53.7	17.0	7.1	19.4	2.8
Substance Dependence or Abuse	70.9	12.7	4.0	11.7	0.7
Substance Dependence or Abuse (Modified)	59.1	18.2	8.4	13.3	1.1

Note. The label for modified abuse refers to the calculation of abuse excluding the driving after drinking criteria. The estimated population estimate in terms of the number of people can be calculated by multiply the proportions in this table by the number of people per need classification found in STNAP Table 1. The values in this table are overall % as compared to valid % reported in STNAP Table 1.



Section V: Tobacco Use

Prevalence of Any Tobacco Use: The prevalence rates of lifetime and recent use of any tobacco product are shown in STNAP Table 10. Information on current (i.e., past month or past 30 day) use was collected only for cigarette use. Heavy use was defined as smoking one or more packs per day on average at the time of the interview. As a measurement note, to be considered a cigarette user, the respondent must have reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime.

STNAP Table 10								
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Tobacco Use And Heavy Current Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographic Characteristics								
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month		Current Heavy Use	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total State	1,335,600	60.9	706,200	32.2	484,300	22.1	81,600	3.7
Gender								
Male	833,700	78.7	444,700	42.0	257,200	24.3	54,500	5.1
Female	501,900	44.3	261,500	23.1	227,100	20.0	27,100	2.4
Age Group								
18-24	173,700	60.9	138,200	48.5	86,600	30.4	2,900	1.0
25-44	518,200	63.2	326,000	39.8	226,600	27.6	41,700	5.1
45-64	418,400	63.6	187,000	28.4	137,800	21.0	33,300	5.1
65 and Older	225,200	52.3	55,100	12.8	33,200	7.7	3,700	0.9
Race/Ethnicity								
White	1,295,600	61.1	680,800	32.1	465,300	21.9	79,000	3.7
Education								
Less than High School	84,100	54.6	53,700	34.9	43,300	28.1	19,000	12.3
High School	402,900	63.0	231,600	36.2	182,700	28.6	31,600	4.9
Some College / Associate Degree	454,400	61.5	255,800	34.6	168,500	22.8	14,800	2.0
College Graduate or Higher	357,600	58.9	143,100	23.6	74,000	12.2	11,000	1.8
Income								
\$0-\$9,999	49,400	57.7	34,400	40.2	29,300	34.2	5,800	6.7
\$10,000-\$19,000	95,000	54.3	54,600	31.2	43,500	24.8	5,000	2.8
\$20,000-\$29,000	191,000	60.9	107,500	34.3	80,800	25.7	12,800	4.1
\$30,000-\$39,000	211,600	64.7	123,000	37.6	92,300	28.2	15,500	4.7
\$40,000 or Higher	630,700	63.2	313,500	31.4	182,900	18.3	31,100	3.1
Current Employment								
Full-time	765,700	65.7	429,500	36.9	287,700	24.7	49,600	4.3
Part-time	164,900	52.2	95,400	30.2	61,700	19.5	6,900	2.2
Unemployed	59,900	67.1	39,200	43.9	30,800	34.5	3,700	4.1
Other (Not in Labor Force)	307,600	54.1	119,500	21.0	87,700	15.4	15,700	2.8

STNAP Table 10 (Continued)								
Estimated Numbers And Percents Of Tobacco Use And Heavy Current Use In The Iowa Adult Household Population By Demographic Characteristics								
	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month		Current Heavy Use	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
County Type								
Rural/Mostly Rural	346,500	59.1	176,300	30.1	126,500	21.6	22,400	3.8
Mostly Urban	381,900	62.6	196,500	32.2	133,000	21.8	21,800	3.6
Urban	607,200	60.9	333,400	33.4	224,700	22.5	37,500	3.8
Region (SPA)								
Region 1 (NW)	227,700	62.2	122,800	33.5	87,000	23.8	14,500	4.0
Region 2 (NC)	150,500	58.7	78,700	30.7	56,300	21.9	6,800	2.7
Region 3 (NE)	317,300	59.2	156,300	29.2	103,500	19.3	22,300	4.2
Region 4 (SE)	285,800	61.2	159,900	34.2	109,000	23.4	13,400	2.9
Region 5 (C)	227,000	63.1	118,200	32.8	79,100	22.0	15,100	4.2
Region 6 (SW)	127,300	61.3	70,300	33.8	49,400	23.8	9,400	4.5

Note. Lifetime and Past Year include cigarette and other tobacco users. Current use is based only on cigarette users. Current heavy use is defined as smoking one or more packs a day at the time of the survey. Use as defined in this table requires having smoked 100 or more cigarettes during one's lifetime. If ever use were based on "Have you ever smoked part or all of a cigarette?" the prevalence is 64.2%.



32% of adult Iowans have used cigarettes or some other tobacco product during the past 12 months.

22% of adult Iowans have smoked a cigarette during the past 30 days.

4% of adult Iowans smoked at least one pack of cigarettes per day.

Cigarette Use: The prevalence rates of ever, recent, and current cigarette use are shown in Figure 9, with these rates shown by gender, age group, and planning region in Table 63.

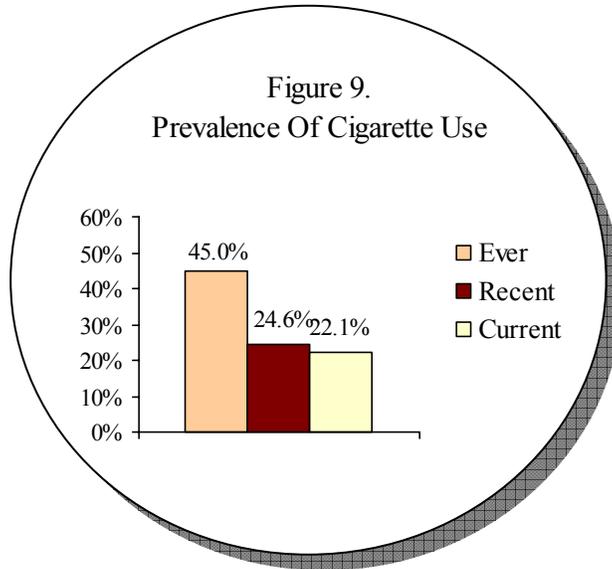
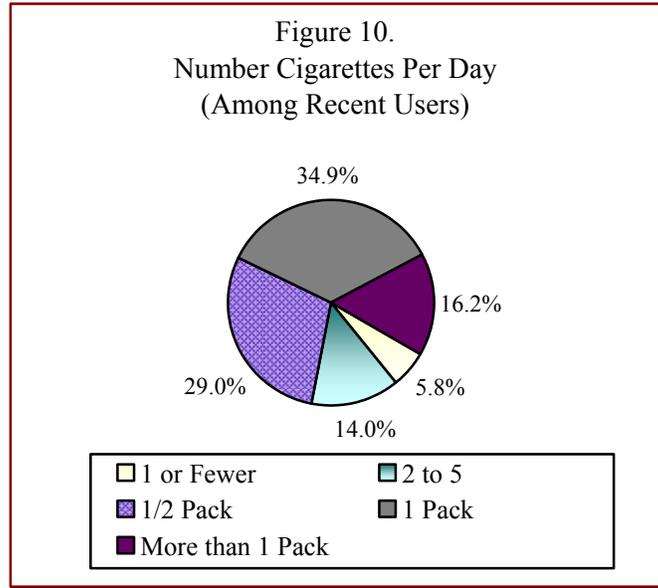
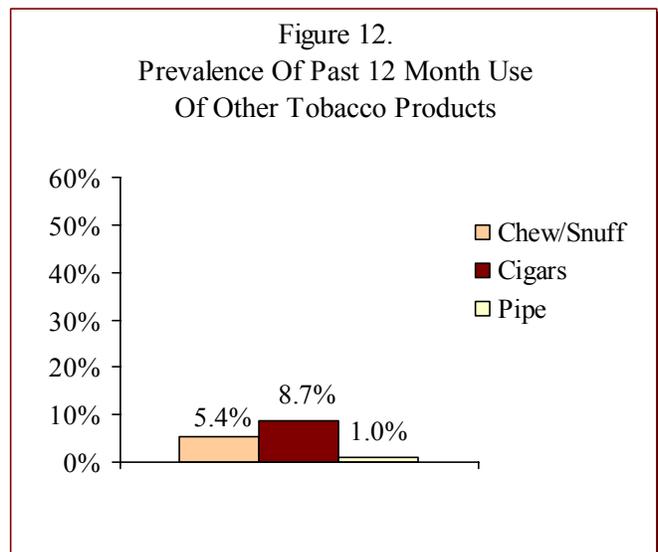
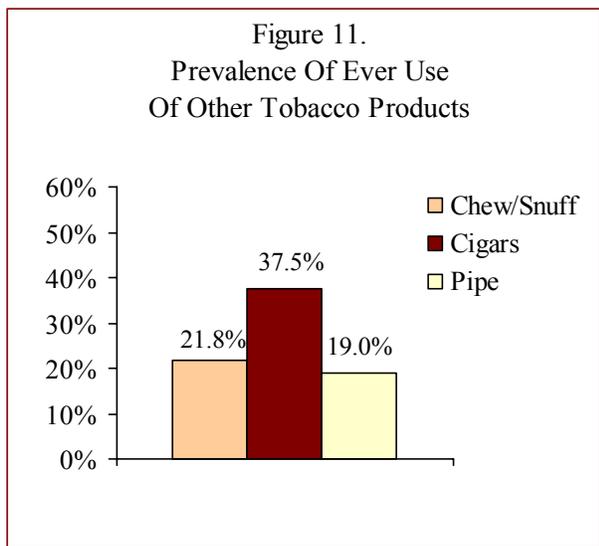


Table 63 Demographic Characteristics Of Lifetime, Recent, And Current Cigarette Users (%)			
Demographics	Ever	Recent	Current
All Adults	45.0	24.6	22.1
Gender			
Male	52.0	27.0	24.3
Female	38.4	22.3	20.0
Age Category			
18-24	40.5	36.0	30.4
25-44	41.9	29.5	27.6
45-64	50.0	24.0	21.0
65+	46.1	8.6	7.7
Region			
Region 1 (NW)	48.2	26.2	23.8
Region 2 (NC)	42.7	23.4	21.9
Region 3 (NE)	42.4	21.9	19.3
Region 4 (SE)	45.1	26.4	23.4
Region 5 (C)	45.8	24.4	22.0
Region 6 (SW)	47.0	25.8	23.8

Pattern of Cigarette Use: Recent cigarette users were asked how many days they had smoked during the past 30 days: The monthly frequency of use among recent cigarette smokers was 82% everyday, 8% 15 to 29 days, and 10% fewer than 15 days. For recent cigarette users, the number of cigarettes smoked per day during the past 30 days when they smoked are shown in Figure 10; more than 50% of recent cigarette smokers reported smoking at least one pack per day.



Other Tobacco Use: Prevalence for ever and recent use of chewing tobacco or snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco in a pipe are shown in Figures 11 and 12.



Section VI: State Generated Topics

Findings in Historical Context

State Needs Assessment Ever Use Over Time: The prevalence rates of lifetime or ever use of substances from the three Iowa state needs assessments are shown in Table 64, along with the corresponding rates for the North Central Region of the country and the entire nation based on the national survey (NSDUH). Iowa rates for alcohol have declined slightly, but not for other drugs.

Table 64 Comparison Of Iowa, North Central Region (US), And Nation: Percentage Of Adults Ever Using Each Substance By Survey Year									
Substance	Iowa STNAP			North Central NSDUH ⁴			Nation NSDUH		
	1992-93	1997-98	2002	1993	1998	2002 ⁷	1993	1998	2002 ⁷
Alcohol	94.2	92.2	88.5	91.0	90.9	90.3	88.5	86.8	87.8
Marijuana	27.7	24.9	29.6	34.7	37.2	43.6	36.3	34.5	42.7
Hallucinogens	6.2	6.1	6.0	8.2	10.2	14.9	9.4	9.9	15.6
Cocaine	6.5	6.4	7.9	9.9 ¹	11.0 ¹	14.1	12.5 ¹	11.3 ¹	15.8
Heroin	2.1 ²	2.0 ²	0.7	1.1	NR ⁵	NR ⁵	1.2	1.0	1.7
Sedatives	6.0	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.4	NR ⁵	3.7	2.0	4.7
Stimulants ³	12.1	9.3	10.3	4.7	3.5	NR ⁵	6.5	4.8	9.5
Nonmedical use of any Psychotherapeutic ⁶	NR ⁵	NR ⁵	13.2	NR ⁵	NR ⁵	19.1	NR ⁵	NR ⁵	20.5

Note. Estimates of infrequent events (i.e., 1% or less) may be unreliable.

1 Cocaine does not include crack.

2 Heroin included other opiates.

3 Stimulants includes methamphetamine and over-the-counter stimulants for Iowa 92-93 and 97-98 surveys, but not for the 2002 survey.

4 North Central Region NSDUH consists of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

5 Prevalence data not reported.

6 Nonmedical use of any prescription-type psychotherapeutic indicates using pain relievers (including opiates and heroin), tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives at least once. This does not include over-the-counter drugs.

7 The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) warns that figures from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) should not be compared with estimates from earlier National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) because of recent survey improvements in the 2002 NSDUH.

State Needs Assessment Recent Use Over Time: The prevalence rates of recent (past 12 months) use of substances from the three Iowa state needs assessments are shown in Table 65, along with the corresponding rates for the North Central Region and Nation based on the national survey (NSDUH). As with rates of ever use, the Iowa rates for recent alcohol use have declined slightly, but those for other drugs have not.

Table 65 Comparison Of Iowa, North Central Region (US), And Nation: Percentage Of Adults Recently ¹ Using Each Substance By Survey Year									
Substance	Iowa STNAP			North Central NSDUH ⁵			Nation NSDUH		
	1992-93	1997-98	2002	1993	1998	2002 ⁸	1993	1998	2002 ⁸
Alcohol	77.1	70.9	68.4	72.2	73.6	72.9	70.0	67.6	69.8
Marijuana	4.5	5.2	4.0	7.8	9.4	10.1	8.8	8.2	10.4
Hallucinogens	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.9
Cocaine	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.9 ²	2.2 ²	2.8	2.3 ²	1.9 ²	2.5
Heroin	0.2 ³	0.4 ³	0.0	1.1	NR ⁶	NR ⁶	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sedatives	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	NR ⁶	0.8	0.1	0.4
Stimulants ⁴	1.7	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	NR ⁶	1.1	0.7	1.2
Nonmedical use of any Psychotherapeutic ⁷	NR ⁶	NR ⁶	1.4	NR ⁶	NR ⁶	5.3	NR ⁶	NR ⁶	5.9

Note. NSDUH estimates are adjusted to present those aged 18 and older. Estimates of infrequent events (i.e., 1% or less) may be unreliable.

1 Recent use was defined as during the past 18 months for Iowa estimates in 1993 and 1998 and past 12 months for all other estimates.

2 Cocaine does not include crack.

3 Heroin included other opiates.

4 Stimulants includes methamphetamine and over-the-counter stimulants for Iowa 92-93 and 97-98 surveys, but not for the 2002 survey.

5 North Central Region NSDUH consists of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

6 Prevalence data not reported.

7 Nonmedical use of any prescription-type psychotherapeutic indicates using pain relievers (including opiates and heroin), tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives at least once. Does not include over-the-counter drugs.

8 The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) warns that figures from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) should not be compared with estimates from earlier National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) because of recent survey improvements in the 2002 NSDUH.

Iowa's Dependency and Abuse Estimates 1992 to 2002: The measurement and scoring of dependency and abuse have changed over the course of the past 10 years. In part, this change has been in response to the changes in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual* from the Revised 3rd Edition to the 4th Edition. The 1997-98 survey represented a transition year in the shift from DSM-III-R to DSM-IV diagnostic criteria. During this transition year, the primary operationalization of dependence was based on the DSM-III-R questions and scoring algorithms, and the necessary questions to estimate dependence and abuse within the DSM-IV framework were introduced. For the 2002 survey there was an emphasis placed on increased standardization of questionnaire content, scoring algorithms, and reporting among the various states conducting needs assessments. In this most recent survey, all the questions required to continue estimating DSM-III-R dependence were not present. Moreover, there were changes in the number and content of questions used to estimate DSM-IV dependence between the 1997-98 and the 2002 surveys that lessen the validity of direct year-to-year comparisons. Moreover, even within the 2002 estimates of abuse, the estimates varied dramatically depending on whether or not the criterion of driving at all after drinking was included as a qualifier for alcohol abuse. Specifically, the estimate of alcohol abuse decreased from 12.1% to 2.3% and the rate of drug *or* alcohol abuse then changed from 12.4% to 2.8% when this indicator was not included in the scoring algorithm.

Table 66
Iowa's Dependency And Abuse Estimates For 1992-93, 1997-98, & 2002

	1992-93			1997-98			2002		
	Alcohol	Drugs	Any Substance	Alcohol	Drugs	Any Substance	Alcohol	Drugs	Any Substance
DSM-III-R Ever Dependent (with use in past 18 months)	8.6	2.2	9.5	8.5	2.1	9.4	NR ³	NR ³	NR ³
DSM-III-R Ever Dependent (with at least 1 symptom in past 18 months)	5.8	1.0	6.2	3.9	0.7	4.3	NR ³	NR ³	NR ³
DSM-IV Ever Dependent	NR ³	14.2	4.3	15.6					
DSM-IV Recent Dependent ¹	2.0	0.6	2.5	1.9	0.4	2.2	2.9	1.2	3.6
DSM-IV Recent Abuse ²	NR ³	NR ³	NR ³	2.6	0.7	3.1	12.1 ⁴	0.6	12.4 ⁵

1 The time reference for recent dependency was during the past 12 months. The questions and scoring algorithm for DSM-IV Dependency were changed in the 2002 survey by including more questionnaire items representing the content domain.

2 The time reference for recent abuse was during the past 12 months. The questions and scoring algorithm for DSM-IV Dependency were changed in the 2002 survey by including more questionnaire items representing the content domain.

3 "NR" represents not reported because all necessary questions were not available to compute this diagnostic measure.

4 When driving after drinking is excluded from the scoring algorithm, the estimate for alcohol abuse is 2.3%.

5 When driving after drinking is excluded from the scoring of alcohol abuse, the estimate for any substance abuse is 2.8%.

National Trends of Dependence and Abuse 2000 to 2003: The rates of substance dependence and abuse at the national-level from 2000 to 2003 are shown in Table 67. Methodological changes were implemented in the 2002 NSDUH. In the 2002 report of these results, the authors (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003) suggested that the 2002 estimates should not be directly compared to prior estimates because of these methodological changes. The tables below show these earlier rates as a demonstration of the effects that methodology and questionnaire content may have on substance-related estimates.

Table 67 National Rates of Substance Dependence and Substance Abuse				
Past Year Dependence or Abuse	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alcohol				
Dependence	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.2
Abuse	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.3
Dependence or Abuse	5.4	5.9	7.7	7.5
Illicit Drug (Any)				
Dependence	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.8
Abuse	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Dependence or Abuse	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.9
Illicit Drug or Alcohol (Any)				
Dependence	3.2	3.6	4.9	4.6
Abuse	3.6	NR	5.0	5.1
Dependence or Abuse	6.5	7.3	9.4	9.1
Both Illicit Drug and Alcohol (Any)				
Dependence	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Abuse	0.2	NR	0.3	0.3
Dependence or Abuse	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3

Note: Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). "NR" the information was not reported for 2001. Any Illicit Drug includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically. Alcohol and Illicit Drug Abuse for 2001 was not reported in the NSDUH report but was calculated as the difference score between dependence only and abuse or dependence. Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

State Versus National Survey 2002 Estimates for Iowa: The 2002 estimates based on the Iowa STNAP and the estimates for Iowa based on the NSDUH are shown in Table 68. The most obvious discrepancy between these two estimates is in the area of alcohol abuse. A detailed discussion of the methodological differences between these two surveys is not possible within the context of the present report, yet, sources of speculation for the reasons for these include such factors as mode (of data collection) effects and adequacy of the questionnaires in terms of sampling the content domain of dependence and abuse. A specific example is the inclusion of driving at all after drinking or using drugs as a criterion for abuse in STNAP but not in NSDUH. Within the state survey the presence or absence of this indicator has the effect of decreasing estimates of alcohol abuse from 12.1% to 2.3%, and the overall need for treatment estimate from 15.6% to 6.2%, as noted earlier.

Table 68 Iowa's 2002 Adult Household Survey Treatment Needs (STNAP) Results & National Household Survey On Drug Use And Health (NSDUH) Estimates For Iowa							
Recent Use, Dependence, and Abuse	18-25 yr olds		26 and older		18+	12+	18+
	IA STNAP	NSDUH	IA STNAP	NSDUH	IA STNAP	NSDUH	
Alcohol							
Recent Use	79.5	64.52	66.5	59.75	68.4	56.46	NR
Abuse or Dependence	26.6	17.82	13.1	5.28	15.0	7.37	7.27
Dependence	11.2	7.24	1.6	2.50	2.9	3.25	3.25
Abuse	15.4	10.58	11.5	2.78	12.1	4.12	4.02
Drug							
Recent Use	14.9	13.84	2.7	4.04	4.5	6.08	NR
Abuse or Dependence	6.1	6.72	1.0	1.34	1.8	2.54	2.20
Dependence	4.3	4.57	0.6	0.96	1.2	1.68	1.53
Abuse	1.8	2.15	0.4	0.38	0.6	0.86	0.67
Any Substance Abuse or Dependence	27.6	21.79	13.7	6.02	15.6	8.79	8.53

Note. "NR" represents not reported because data were not available. Abuse values for NSDUH were calculated based on difference scores from values of dependence versus dependence or abuse reported in NSDUH tables. The overall treatment rate is calculated on 18 and older for IA, but 12 and older for NSDUH. The rates for adults from the NSDUH were calculated based on the weighted numbers by age category reported in the NSDUH report. When excluding the driving at all after drinking decreases the recent alcohol abuse estimate to 2.3%, recent alcohol abuse or dependence to 5.2%, and any recent substance abuse or dependence to 6.2%.

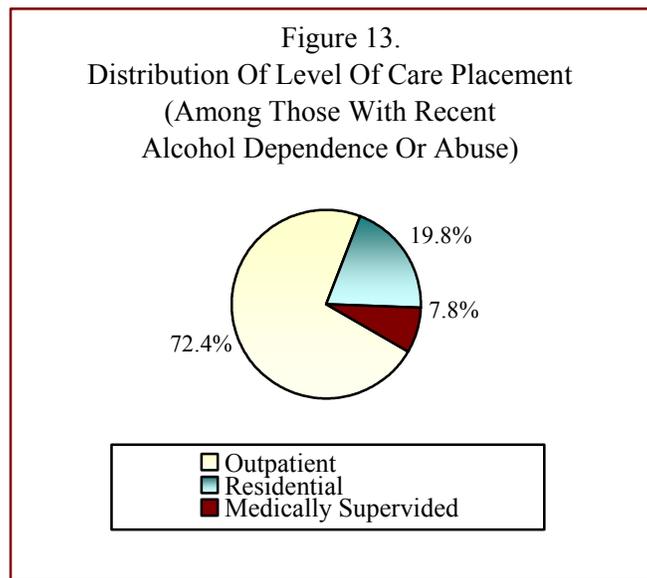
Levels of Care Estimations

Treatment providers must make decisions about the appropriate placement and type of treatment services for their clients. The American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) has published guidelines for patient placement. The scoring algorithm (see Appendix D) used in this study was loosely based on the ASAM PPC-2R manual (2001). The ASAM PPC-2R includes levels of care ranging from 0.5 (early intervention) to 4.0 (medically managed intensive inpatient treatment), with placement decisions being informed by the following six dimensions: (1) alcohol intoxication and/or withdrawal potential; (2) biomedical conditions and complications; (3) emotional, behavioral, or cognitive conditions and complications; (4) readiness to change; (5) relapse, continued use or continued problem potential; and (6) recovery environment.

The levels of care reported in this study should be interpreted as research estimates rather than clinical determinations. Clearly, the telephone survey process designed to estimate the prevalence of alcohol and drug use, abuse, and dependence does not yield the necessary data to make clinical determinations (see Turner, Turner, Reif, Gutowski, & Gastfriend, 2003 for a discussion of decision analyses for automating ASAM criteria; see Gastfriend et al., 2003 for a list of potential assessment tools related to the ASAM PPC-2R). Moreover, the telephone interview was highly structured and did not allow for probing or individualized follow-up questions to ascertain some of the criterion used in the ASAM PPC-2R. Likewise, these levels of care estimates were made without the benefit of physical observation, clinical judgment, or a comprehensive intake assessment of physical and emotional health histories. The extent to which any particular respondent's level of care classification within this study would correspond to a level of care assessment by treatment providers following their standard intakes and assessments is an unanswered empirical question. In this study, respondents were classified as "outpatient" (i.e., Level 1 or Level 2), "residential" (i.e., Level 3), or "medically supervised" (i.e., Level 4).

The percentages of adult Iowans who were estimated to be at the outpatient, residential, and medically supervised level of care for their alcohol use during 2002 are shown in Table 69. In comparison, Figure 13 shows the distribution of level of care placements among those who met the diagnostic criteria for recent alcohol dependence or abuse.

Table 69			
Level Of Alcohol Use Treatment Service (% Of All Adults)			
Demographics	Outpatient	Residential	Medically Supervised
All Adults	10.9	3.0	1.2
Gender			
Male	17.2	4.4	1.2
Female	4.9	1.6	1.2
Age Category			
18-24	15.1	6.5	4.4
25-44	14.2	3.3	0.8
45-64	10.2	2.7	0.6
65+	2.7	0.4	0.5
Region			
Region 1 (NW)	9.8	1.5	0.8
Region 2 (NC)	10.1	3.2	1.4
Region 3 (NE)	12.0	3.1	1.7
Region 4 (SE)	10.9	3.5	1.2
Region 5 (C)	11.8	3.6	0.8
Region 6 (SW)	9.1	2.4	0.9



Nicotine Dependence

Ever and recent cigarette-based nicotine dependence rates are shown in Table 70 (see Appendix C for scoring algorithm). This table also shows the prevalence of self-identified problems with use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Slightly less than one-third (32%) of all adult Iowans reported that at some time in their life they felt hooked, dependent on, or addicted to cigarettes, and slightly less than one-fifth (18%) of all adult Iowans have felt this way during the past 12 months.

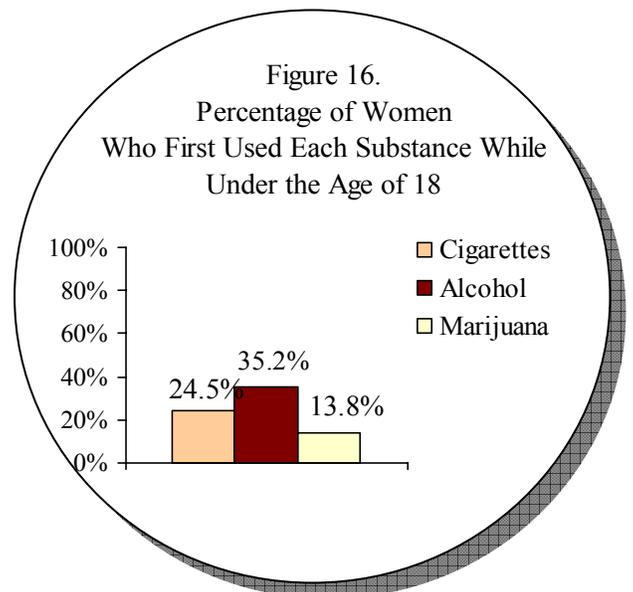
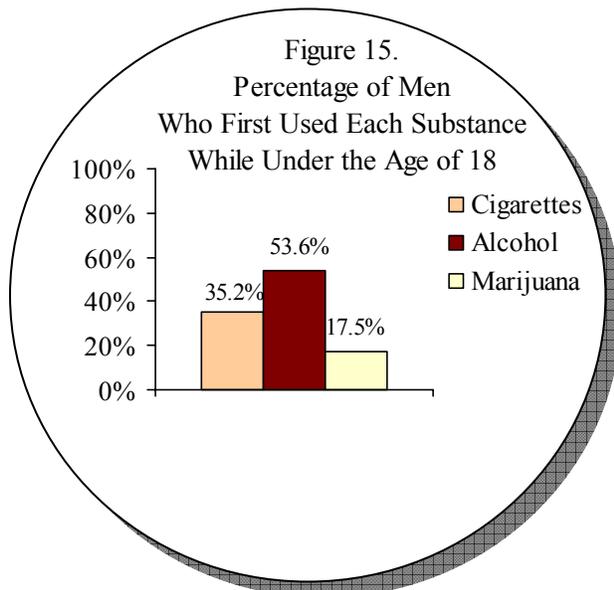
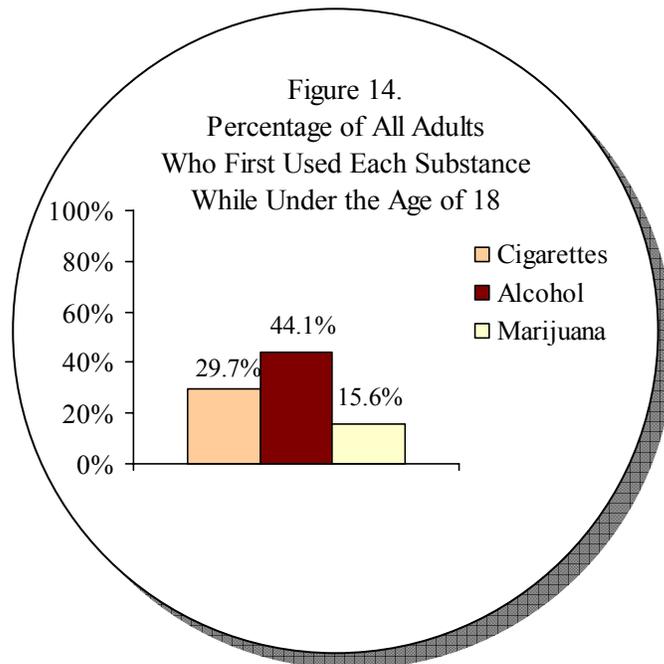
Table 70 Diagnostic and Self-Identified Nicotine Dependence						
	Cigarettes Diagnostic		Cigarettes Self-Identified		Other Tobacco Self-Identified	
Demographics	Ever	Recent	Ever	Recent	Ever	Recent
All Adults	23.1	12.4	31.7	18.4	3.8	2.0
Gender						
Male	25.2	12.7	36.0	19.5	7.7	4.0
Female	21.1	12.1	27.7	17.4	0.1	0.0
Age Category						
18-24	21.0	15.2	26.5	21.9	2.9	2.4
25-44	24.1	15.9	31.1	22.9	4.3	2.9
45-64	27.0	12.6	36.5	19.3	3.9	1.5
65+	16.6	3.6	28.9	6.2	3.3	0.8
Region						
Region 1 (NW)	26.1	14.0	33.7	19.5	3.2	0.8
Region 2 (NC)	18.3	9.8	28.1	16.4	5.0	3.2
Region 3 (NE)	20.6	11.7	28.6	16.2	3.1	1.4
Region 4 (SE)	23.4	12.6	31.7	19.2	2.9	1.8
Region 5 (C)	26.0	12.9	35.5	20.1	4.6	2.3
Region 6 (SW)	24.3	13.4	34.3	19.9	5.8	3.9

Another way to view the nicotine dependency findings is to assess the rates of self-identified dependence among cigarette and other tobacco users. For instance with cigarette use, about 70% of those who have ever smoked cigarettes reported that at one or more times they felt hooked, dependent on, or addicted to cigarettes; among those who have used cigarettes during the past 12 months, 73% reported that during the past year they felt hooked, dependent on, or addicted to cigarettes. In terms of tobacco use other than cigarettes, about 9% of those who have ever used chewing tobacco or snuff, smoked part or all of any type of cigar, or smoked tobacco in a pipe reported that at one or more times they have felt hooked, dependent on, or addicted to tobacco products other than cigarettes. Among those who have used a tobacco product other than cigarettes during the past 12 months, 15% reported that during the past year they felt hooked, dependent on, or addicted to tobacco products other than cigarettes.



Initiation Behavior

The percentage of *all adults* (as compared to only those who ever used a substance) whose *first use* of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana when they were under 18 years old are shown in Figure 14. The age of first use for cigarettes was asked only of people who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime; in other words, these figures do not show the percentage of people who first “experimented” with cigarettes while under the age of 18. First use data are shown separately for men and women in Figure 15 and 16, respectively.



The previous figures showed the proportion of the population who started using the substances while under the age of 18. Another way to assess initiation behavior is to examine the distribution of age of first use among those who have *ever used* each substance (cigarettes 100 times or more).

Table 71 How Old Were You The First Time You Used? (Distribution Of Initiation Age Among Ever Users)			
Substance	17 Years or Younger	18 to 24 Years	25 Years or Older
Cigarettes	66.9	29.8	3.3
Alcohol	51.8	43.9	4.2
Marijuana	53.2	40.4	6.4
Powder Cocaine	25.6	55.8	18.6
Crack Cocaine	16.7	38.5	48.8
Heroin	20.5	57.8	21.8
Pain Relievers	42.1	42.7	15.1
Methamphetamine	26.5	51.8	21.7
Other Stimulants	45.0	47.4	7.5
Hallucinogens	44.2	50.2	5.6
Tranquilizers	20.0	63.8	16.2
Sedatives	25.8	34.4	39.8

Note. Table based on valid percents. "Don't Know/Refused" responses were all $\leq 3.5\%$.



Club Drugs

Some drugs are referred to as party or club drugs because they are associated with dance clubs or raves. The rates of use of these drugs were calculated separately from the use of illicit drugs discussed elsewhere in this report. Approximately 3% of adults reported that they have used a club drug at least once during their lifetime. The prevalence among the youngest adults was about 9%, and within this 18 to 24 year old age group the rates were approximately 10% for young men and 8% for young women. Ecstasy and “Meth” (when asked separately from the main section on drug use) were the two most commonly reported club drugs used by adult Iowans. Among the young adults *who have used a club drug*, 73% reported having used Ecstasy.

Table 72 Have You Ever Used The Following Club Drugs?					
	Total Sample			Age 18-24	
	Number	Overall %	Of Those Who Have Used a Club Drug %	Overall %	Of Those Who Have Used a Club Drug %
Used Any Club Drug	70,100	3.2	100	9.3	100
Ecstasy	34,200	1.6	48.8	6.8	72.6
GHB	4,600	0.2	6.5	1.0	10.7
Roofies	1,200	0.1	1.7	0.4	4.5
Special K	1,900	0.1	2.7	0.7	7.2
Meth	44,600	2.0	64.1	4.3	46.1
GBL	900	0.0	1.3	0.2	2.5
Fentanyl	500	0.0	0.7	0	0
Any Other Club Drug	3,300	0.1	4.7	0.4	4.5

Table 73 How Long Since You Last Used Any Club Drug?			
	Number	Overall %	Valid %
Within Past 30 Days	2,900	0.1	4.1
More than 30 Days but Within Past 12 Months	13,300	0.6	19.0
More than 12 Months Ago	53,900	2.5	76.9
DK/RF/NA	2,122,600	96.8	



Child Welfare

During Pregnancy: About 6% of women were pregnant at the time of the interview or during the 12 months prior to the interview. Table 74 shows the percentage of these women who were exposed to tobacco smoke or used cigarettes, alcohol, or drugs while pregnant.

Table 74 Activities And Exposures During Pregnancy		
Of those pregnant, during pregnancy they...	Number	Of Those Pregnant Past 12 Months %
Often Exposed to Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke	24,900	33.8
Smoked Part or All of a Cigarette	16,500	22.4
Drank Any Type of Alcoholic Beverage	4,700	6.4
Used Any Illegal Drug, Medications Not Prescribed for You, or Over-The-Counter Medications Not According to the Instructions	700	0.9

Note. 6.5% (n = 73,700) of women were pregnant at the time of the interview or during the prior 12 month.

Household Exposures: There were children under the age of 18 living most or all of the time in the households of 38% of the respondents. Table 75 shows the percentages of respondents with particular substance-related characteristics who lived in households with children of any age, and the table also shows the percentages for specific age categories of children. The reader is reminded that this table does *not* show the percentage of children who live with a person engaging in this type of substance use. Likewise, these percentages do not reflect the percentage of children who live in a household where an adult engaged in these behaviors because it is possible that another adult in the household other than the respondent might have engaged in these types of behaviors (i.e., these values represent the lower bound of the number of households with children where an adult may display these behavior patterns).

Table 75 Substance-Related Characteristics Of Respondents Living In Households With Children					
Substance-Related Characteristics	Number	Of Those with Children Living in Household %	Of those with Children Under 5 Years %	Of those with Children Aged 5 to 12 Years %	Of those with Children Aged 13 to 17 Years %
Heavy Alcohol Use	109,900	13.5	14.6	13.6	13.6
Alcohol Abuse	113,600	13.9	14.7	13.7	12.2
Alcohol Dependency	16,900	2.1	2.5	1.7	0.7
Recent Drug Use	21,700	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.3
Drug Abuse	4,300	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3
Drug Dependency	4,000	0.5	0.6	0.2	0
Cigarette Recent Use	227,100	27.9	24.8	26.6	31.8
Cigarette Heavy Use (Past Month)	35,300	4.3	2.8	3.5	5.9
Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependency	118,300	14.5	11.1	14.4	17.5

Note. All based on past 12 months unless noted in parentheses. Any children (n = 815,300), under age of 5 (n = 330,700), aged 5 to 12 (n = 415,800), and aged 13 to 17 (n = 319,100).



Physical and Sexual Abuse Experiences

Childhood physical abuse (any) was defined as, before the age of 18, being “physically attacked by someone in a way that you took seriously, such as someone hitting you with a fist or an object, kicking or biting you, beating you up, using weapons such as a knife or gun on you, or threatening to harm you.” *Childhood physical abuse (older)* used the same definition as above with the additional criteria that the attack or threat was by someone at least 5 years older than the respondent or by an adult.

The three childhood sexual abuse measures described below required that the experience occurred before the respondent was 18 years of age and any one of the following applied: (a) the perpetrator was at least 5 years or older than the respondent, (b) the perpetrator was an adult, or (c) the perpetrator (regardless of age) used physical force or unreasonable pressure. *Childhood sexual abuse: exposure* was defined as “someone exposing their sexual organs to you or had you watch as they performed sexually explicit actions.” *Childhood sexual abuse: fondling* was defined as “someone touched or fondled your body to try to arouse you sexually, or had you try to arouse them by touching their body in a sexual way.” *Childhood sexual abuse: intercourse* was defined as “vaginal, anal, or oral sex or penetration with fingers or any other type of object.” Sexual acts or experiences which occurred among other age children that did not involve force are not included in this section. *Childhood any sexual abuse* was defined as any one or more of these three types of abuse experiences occurred.

Sexual harassment in the workplace was defined as being sexually harassed by someone such as another employee or the owner of the place the respondent worked; harassment was defined as behavior of a sexual nature that creates an intimidating or hostile working environment, unwanted sexual advances or sexual favors, or requests of a sexual nature as a condition of employment or advancement.

Physically, Emotionally, or Sexually Abusive Partner was defined as being currently married to, living with, or dating someone who has physically, sexually, or emotionally abused the respondent during the past 12 months.

One-third (33%) of all adults reported they have been physically abused or assaulted during their lifetime, and approximately 19% have been sexually abused or assaulted during their lifetime. About 8% of women have been sexually assaulted as adults, and about 13% of women have experienced sexual harassment in their workplace at least once (see Table 76).

Table 76 Physical And Sexual Abuse Experiences For All Adults By Gender And Age							
	Overall	Men	Women	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Childhood Abuse Experiences							
Physical (Any)	23.3	32.2	15.0	26.4	30.3	23.9	7.2
Physical (Older)	12.1	15.0	9.3	12.3	15.9	13.0	3.2
Sexual: Exposure	7.6	4.8	10.2	6.1	10.6	7.5	3.1
Sexual: Fondling	10.0	5.6	14.2	8.3	12.0	11.8	4.7
Sexual: Intercourse	9.5	5.3	13.5	10.4	12.0	9.1	4.9
Any Sexual Abuse	16.5	10.1	22.5	15.4	19.7	18.0	9.0
Physical and Sexual	7.6	6.4	8.7	7.7	11.1	7.1	1.5
Adult Abuse Experiences							
Physical	20.6	24.5	16.9	17.3	25.5	24.5	7.5
Sexual	4.9	1.2	8.3	2.8	6.5	5.6	2.1
Physical and Sexual	3.3	0.8	5.6	1.7	4.7	3.9	0.9
Physical and Sexual Abuse Experiences (Ever)							
Physical	33.2	41.9	25.1	33.0	41.0	37.1	12.6
Sexual	18.8	10.7	26.3	17.0	22.3	20.7	10.4
Physical and Sexual	11.4	8.2	14.3	10.4	15.5	12.0	3.0
Sexual Harassment in the Workplace							
Ever	8.1	3.2	12.6	9.4	9.9	8.7	2.8
Past 12 Months	1.2	0.8	1.5	3.7	1.5	0.5	0.0
Physically, Emotionally, or Sexually Abusive Partner (Past 12 Months)	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.2

Table 77 shows the rates of various physical and sexual abuse experiences for those who are in need of substance treatment compared to other adults. For instance, the rate of childhood physical abuse was twice as high among those who are in need of treatment for their substance use (i.e., recent substance dependence or abuse) compared with other adult Iowans (40% vs. 20%, respectively). In the present report, these different rates are shown for descriptive purposes rather than as part of an attempt to isolate the unique predictive effects of childhood and adult physical and sexual abuse for men and women using multivariate statistics (cf. Lutz et al., 2003).

Table 77 Abuse Experiences With Substance Dependency Or Abuse Categories						
	All Adults		Men		Women	
	Need Substance Treatment	Do Not Need Substance Treatment	Need Substance Treatment	Do Not Need Substance Treatment	Need Substance Treatment	Do Not Need Substance Treatment
Childhood Abuse Experiences						
Physical (Any)	40.0	20.2	44.5	28.4	27.7	13.9
Physical (Older)	19.5	10.7	21.0	13.2	15.5	8.8
Sexual: Exposure	8.6	7.4	6.3	4.3	14.9	9.8
Sexual: Fondling	11.1	9.8	6.8	5.2	23.0	13.4
Sexual: Intercourse	11.0	9.3	7.5	4.6	20.5	12.9
Any Sexual Abuse	19.2	16.0	14.2	8.9	33.0	21.6
Physical and Sexual	10.5	7.0	8.8	5.7	15.1	8.1
Adult Abuse Experiences						
Physical	32.7	18.4	33.5	21.7	30.2	15.8
Sexual	5.0	4.8	0.4	1.5	17.8	7.4
Physical and Sexual	3.9	3.2	0.4	1.0	13.6	4.9
Physical and Sexual Abuse Experiences (Ever)						
Physical	52.0	29.7	55.4	37.8	42.6	23.5
Sexual	21.8	18.2	14.2	9.6	42.4	24.9
Physical and Sexual	15.3	10.6	11.0	7.3	27.2	13.2
Sexual Harassment in Workplace						
Ever	8.1	8.1	3.2	3.2	21.5	11.9
Past 12 Months	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.0	3.8	1.3
Physically, Emotionally, or Sexually Abusive Partner (Past 12 Months)	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.3	5.8	1.1

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Section VII: Conclusions & Policy Recommendations

Conclusions

The Iowa Adult Household Treatment Needs Survey (STNAP) is intended to be a source of data for the state's needs assessment. In this capacity, the survey focused on assessing the prevalence of substance use and abuse among adult Iowans. In addition to this primary aim, data were collected concerning past treatment experiences and potential demand for treatment of substance-related problems. The summary of findings can be organized around eight questions that reflect the objectives of the survey.

Question 1: How many Iowans are abusing alcohol or some other drug?

The concept of substance "abuse" was operationally defined in the present report to include two diagnostic measures that correspond to DSM-IV classifications of (a) dependence and (b) abuse. Dependence was further divided into "ever" (or "lifetime") dependence which indicates that at some time the respondent met the diagnostic criteria for dependency, and "recent" or "past 12 month" dependence which indicates that the respondent met the diagnostic criteria for dependency based on the respondent's alcohol use during the past 12 months. In this survey, ever alcohol abuse was not calculable. Dependence and abuse are mutually exclusive categories with a dependency classification precluding an abuse classification.

The estimates for alcohol dependence and abuse among adult Iowans were as follows: ever alcohol dependent (14.2%, $N_w = 311,700$), recent alcohol dependent (2.9%, $N_w = 64,600$), and recent alcohol abuse (12.1%, $N_w = 264,300$). A caveat with the alcohol abuse estimate is that if the indicator corresponding to driving at all after drinking was excluded from the diagnostic criteria the prevalence for alcohol abuse decreased to 2.3% ($N_w = 49,700$), indicating the large role this criterion played in defining abuse.

The estimates for drug dependence and abuse among adult Iowans were as follows: ever drug dependent (4.3%, $N_w = 93,800$), recent drug dependent (1.2%, $N_w = 25,500$), and recent drug abuse (0.6%, $N_w = 13,300$).

Question 2: How many adult Iowans are in need of treatment for their substance use?

In this study, a respondent was classified as “in need of treatment” if the respondent satisfied any one or more of the following diagnostic criteria: recent alcohol dependence, recent alcohol abuse, recent drug dependence, or recent drug abuse.

The estimates for recent substance (alcohol or some other drug excluding tobacco) dependence and abuse were as follows: any recent substance dependence (3.6%, $N_w = 79,700$) and any recent substance abuse (12.4%, $N_w = 272,700$). In total, 15.6% of adult Iowans ($N_w = 343,100$) were potentially in need of treatment for their substance use. If need for treatment was calculated using the more conservative estimate of alcohol abuse (which excludes driving at all after drinking as an indicator) the need for treatment was estimated at 6.2% of adult Iowans ($N_w = 135,500$).

Question 3: How many people would accept treatment if it were available?

Less than 1% of adult Iowans (12.4%, $N_w = 15,800$) received professional treatment or counseling for alcohol, drug use, or both during the past 12 months based on the data from this household survey. For comparison, in 2002, the number of alcohol and drug admissions and screenings for adults in the publicly-funded Iowa substance use treatment system was approximately 37,000. When these figures on the number of persons who received professional treatment are compared to the number of adult Iowans who were considered in need of treatment, there is an obviously large treatment gap.

To assess willingness to receive treatment, respondents were asked to suppose that a doctor or health care professional said they needed treatment for their alcohol or drug use and then indicate their willingness to receive various types of professional treatment or counseling and other forms of assistance. Among those who were in need of treatment, 84% ($N_w = 290,100$) were at least somewhat willing to receive one or more the following types of professional treatment or counseling: inpatient treatment at a hospital, residential care facility, outpatient, or mental health specialist outside of a formal treatment program.

Question 4: How many people in need of treatment would not accept it?

About 14% ($N_w = 49,400$) of those in need of treatment stated that they were not at all willing to receive any type of professional treatment or counseling. Among those in need of treatment who were unwilling to receive professional treatment or counseling, 61% were at least somewhat willing to receive pastoral counseling and 78% were at least somewhat willing to attend self-help meetings. When those with a need for treatment but who were unwilling to receive professional treatment were asked who they would most likely ask or contact if they *thought* they needed help, the most frequent responses were friend or relative (39%), general physician or medical doctor (24%), pastoral counselor (9%), and substance abuse treatment center (5%). One in ten (10%) of these people said they *didn't know* who they would ask or contact.

Question 5: What are the likely barriers to accepting treatment?

Among those in need of treatment, the most commonly mentioned barriers respondents perceived or anticipated when they were asked to imagine that they wanted treatment were (a) being too busy to get treatment, (b) convincing themselves that they need treatment, (c) and that the treatment program would be overly concerned with “red tape.”

Among the small number of survey respondents who actually received treatment during the past year, the top treatment barriers were (a) working with people who used alcohol while they were with them, (b) convincing themselves that they needed treatment, (c) living with people who used alcohol at home, and (d) being unable to pay for the services.

Question 6: What are the approximate levels of care among those in need of treatment?

For the purposes of this study, a three-tiered classification of level of care was made which loosely corresponds to the ASAM Patient Placement Criteria (2nd Rev). Of those considered in need of treatment, the potential classifications were as follows: 8% medically supervised, 20% residential (e.g., inpatient hospital, residential care facility), and 72% outpatient. These classifications were based on responses to a limited number of questions in the telephone interview and made in the absence of clinical observations and judgments; thus, the correspondence between the respondent’s classification and the actual classification if the respondent were to seek treatment is unknown.

Question 7: What are some predictors of substance abuse and treatment need?

The issue of predicting substance abuse and treatment need was addressed through a series of univariate analysis in which the relationship of particular demographic characteristics were individually assessed with respect to subgroup prevalence of substance abuse and treatment need. The prevalence rates of substance dependence and abuse were higher for men than for women. Age was also systematically related to substance dependence and abuse with the highest rates of problem substance use among those under the age of 45, especially among those aged 18-24. Having histories of physical and/or sexual abuse experiences was associated with being in need for substance use treatment, especially among women. The determination of how these individual factors uniquely and collectively predict substance abuse and treatment need could be the focus of another investigation utilizing more complex multivariate analyses.

Question 8: Using the 1993 and 1997 Adult Household Surveys as reference points, how, if at all, has the estimated prevalence and incidence of substance use, dependency, and treatment need changed?

The measurement of substance use, dependency, and abuse and, therefore, of treatment need have not remained constant over the last decade. As examples, recent use was previously defined as any use within the previous 18 months, but now uses a 12 month window; dependence and abuse were based on DSM-III criteria and now use DSM-IV criteria. Loosely, we can estimate that the prevalence rates for past year and past month alcohol use in Iowa may have declined slightly, while the use of illicit drugs has not. Additionally, we can estimate that substance dependency and abuse may be at higher rates than previously believed. This could be due to measurement considered to be “improved” rather than to actual changes in the population. Overall, there is no solid evidence that treatment need for substance use in Iowa has declined.

In Sum: Alcohol is Iowa’s “drug of choice,” as it has been over time and it is elsewhere. Approximately half of all Iowa adults consumed alcohol currently (past month). One in seven (14%) were estimated to have met clinical criteria for alcohol dependency at some point in life, and another one in eight (12%) to be abusing alcohol in the past year. For drugs other than alcohol (or tobacco), approximately one-third of Iowa adults reported they have ever used an illicit drug, 3% had done so in the past month, 4% had ever met dependency criteria for drug use and a few (0.6%) had recently abused drugs. Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug. Combined, 3.6% were dependent on some substance and 12.4% were abusing some substance; hence, 15.6% (343,100 adults) were estimated to be in potential need of treatment with some needing treatment for both alcohol and drug use. It is important to be reminded that this study assessed the residential adult public and did not include adults in institutional settings, notably correctional settings, nor juveniles. If these populations were included, the estimates of substance use, abuse, dependency, and treatment need would likely be higher.

Policy Recommendations

This summary leads to two conclusions. (1) Substance abuse treatment is appropriately focused on alcohol, but that is only a part of the need. There are a significant number of adults within the general population also needing treatment for illicit drug use. Both of these groups are, and must continue, to be addressed by Iowa’s substance treatment system. In addition to substance abuse problems, potential clients will bring to treatment other issues such as mental disorders, sexual assault, domestic violence, nicotine addiction, gambling addiction, need for child care services, and other personal and social problems. Substance abuse treatment providers will continue to be challenged to operate within this complex set of client needs. (2) Iowa has a potentially very large “treatment gap.” While as many as 343,100 residential adults might need treatment, it is estimated that in the past year only about 37,000 reported being screened (based on SARS data) or 15,800 who reported receiving some professional treatment in the present survey. By these estimates, less than one in nine who may need treatment have received it. Even if these estimates are overly broad, that ratio ensures only slow progress in reducing substance abuse in Iowa can reasonably be expected to occur unless a much larger effort is put forth.

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Glossary

Abuse: Meeting criteria for substance abuse as defined by DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association (1994), *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*). The central concept is a maladaptive pattern of substance use manifested in repeated adverse consequences for the users, such as failure to fulfill role expectations, use in physically hazardous situations, use leading to multiple legal problems, and use resulting in recurrent social and interpersonal problems. A person must exhibit one or more of four types of problems recurrently within a 12-month period. One who is determined to abuse a substance cannot also be found to be dependent on that same substance; the two diagnoses are mutually exclusive.

Alcohol Abuse (Modified): The alcohol abuse diagnostic scoring algorithm was modified to exclude driving at all after drinking as an indicator of alcohol abuse.

Binge drinking: Drinking 4 or more in a setting for females, 5 or more in a setting for males; or, drinking without sobering up for two or more days.

CI 95% (or 95% CI): Statistical expression referring to the 95% confidence interval. One can be 95% certain that the population percent is contained within this range. Confidence intervals close to 0% and 100% are less precise than are intervals of estimates in the middle of the distribution.

Current: Past month (e.g., current alcohol use is use within the past month).

Dependent: Meeting criteria for substance dependency as defined by DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association (1994), *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*). The central concept is continued substance use despite a cluster of cognitive, behavioral, and physiological symptoms, such as tolerance, withdrawal, and compulsive drug-taking behavior. A person must exhibit three or more of seven types of symptoms at the same time within a 12-month period. Meeting the criteria for dependence preempts a diagnosis of “abuse” if dependency criteria have ever been met for the same substance.

Ever: Once or more within the one’s lifetime (e.g., ever alcohol use is any use within one’s lifetime).

Recent: Past 12 months (past year) in 2002 STNAP findings; past 18 months in STNAP findings prior to 2002. E.g., recent alcohol use is any use within the past 12 months.

Need for treatment: One found to be recently substance dependent or recently substance abusing. Total treatment need combines all those recently dependent and those recently abusing alcohol or another drug except nicotine.

North Central Region NSDUH: Consists of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

NSDUH: National Survey on Drug Use and Health sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies (OAS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA). NSDUH was preceded by national surveys under a different name (National Household Survey on Drug Use) and methodology.

N_w : Estimated number of adult Iowans based on case weights used for statistical aggregation and analysis.

Population: All adults 18 and older living in non-institutionalized settings within Iowa, who are accessible by land-line telephone service.

SAMHSA: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

SARS: Iowa's Substance Abuse Reporting System.

STNAP: State Treatment Needs Assessment Program sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA).

Valid percent: Percentage using a denominator containing only those meeting prior conditions (e.g., only those who ever used alcohol, rather than all adults).

Appendix A: Call Dispositions



Table A1 Final Call Dispositions		
Disposition	Frequency	Percent
Completed Interviews	5,700*	9.9
Partial Interviews	143*	<0.1
Refusals	(4,675)	8.1
By household	2,266	3.9
By respondent	2,318	4.0
Break off	91	<0.1
Eligible (Respondent Selected)	(4,993)	8.6
No contact with respondent	4,445	7.7
Respondent never available	167	<0.1
Language problem	381	<0.1
Unknown Eligibility	(6,876)	11.9
Always busy	615	1.1
No answer	3,804	6.6
Tech barrier	2,079	3.6
Other	378	<0.1
Not Eligible	(35,362)	61.2
Non-working number	20,091	34.8
Non-residence	7,484	13.0
No eligible respondent	84	<0.1
Strata filled	7,662	13.3
Other	41	<0.1
Total Numbers Used	57,749	

Note. The final sample used in analysis included completed interviews and partially completed interviews. *Data from 12 interviews were omitted from analysis due to excessive missing or inadequate data quality.

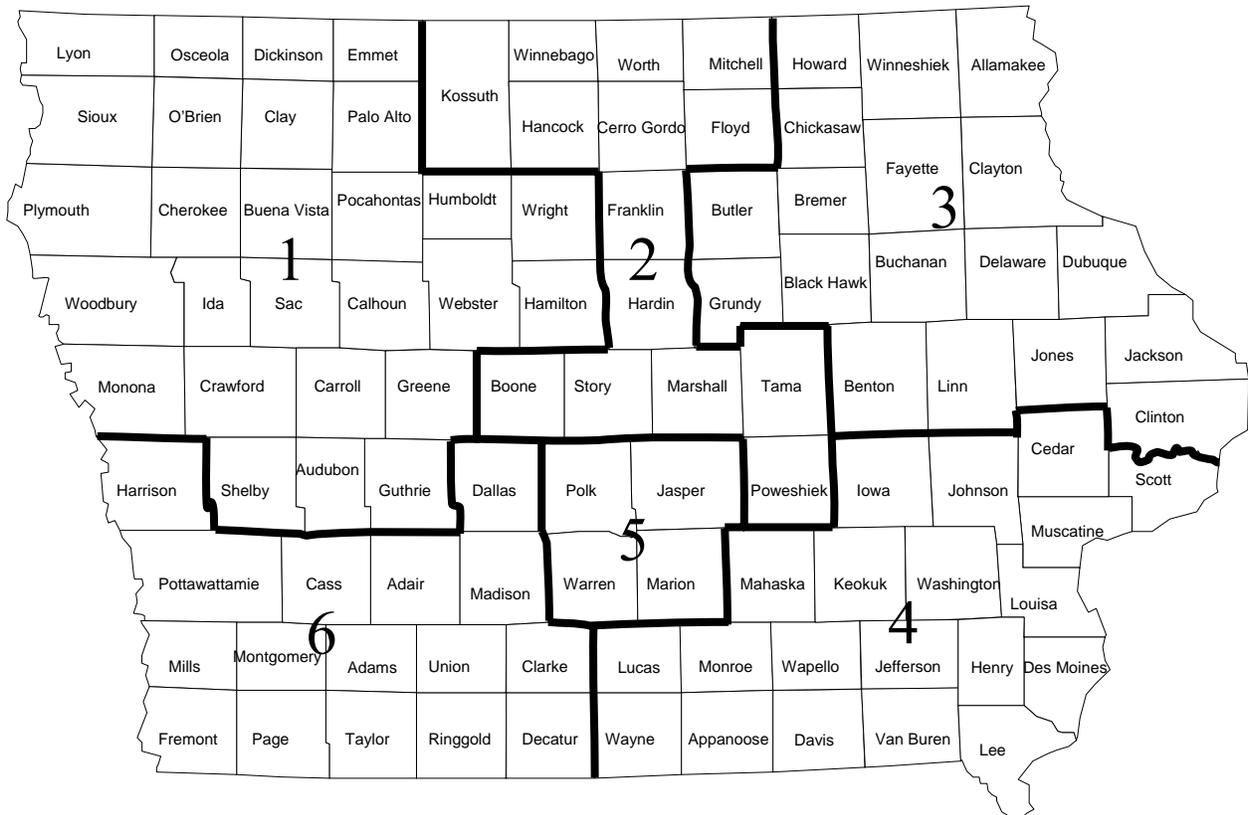


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Appendix B: Planning Regions



The planning regions are depicted in the state map below. A list of counties within each region along with the number of respondents from each county whose data were used for the findings of this report is shown on the next page.



Region I: Northwest (NW)

Audubon (11), Buena Vista (34), Calhoun (29), Carroll (44), Cherokee (24), Clay (30), Crawford (27), Dickinson (39), Emmet (33), Greene (25), Guthrie (27), Hamilton (30), Humboldt (19), Ida (13), Lyon (30), Monona (17), O'Brien (40), Osceola (17), Palo Alto (26), Plymouth (46), Pocahontas (13), Sac (28), Shelby (35), Sioux (61), Webster (86), Woodbury (176), and Wright (35).

Region II: North Central (NC)

Boone (75), Cerro Gordo (140), Floyd (42), Franklin (43), Hancock (34), Hardin (62), Kossuth (50), Marshall (125), Mitchell (29), Poweshiek (47), Story (208), Tama (61), Winnebago (28), and Worth (32).

Region III: Northeast (NE)

Allamakee (14), Benton (42), Black Hawk (167), Bremer (32), Buchanan (19), Butler (22), Chickasaw (19), Clayton (26), Clinton (61), Delaware (30), Dubuque (109), Fayette (33), Grundy (22), Howard (13), Jackson (31), Jones (18), Linn (272), and Winneshiek (37).

Region IV: Southeast (SE)

Appanoose (26), Cedar (25), Davis (10), Des Moines (57), Henry (39), Iowa (29), Jefferson (27), Johnson (159), Keokuk (24), Lee (61), Louisa (16), Lucas (18), Mahaska (34), Monroe (16), Muscatine (56), Scott (246), Van Buren (16), Wapello (78), Washington (37), and Wayne (11).

Region V: Central (C)

Jasper (88), Marion (76), Polk (717), and Warren (75).

Region VI: Southwest (SW)

Adair (25), Adams (23), Cass (44), Clarke (33), Dallas (140), Decatur (42), Fremont (30), Harrison (51), Madison (40), Mills (43), Montgomery (33), Page (69), Pottawattamie (272), Ringgold (26), Taylor (32), and Union (49).



Appendix C: Dependency and Abuse Diagnostic Scoring



DSM-IV Alcohol and Drug Abuse Diagnostic Criteria

Criteria I: Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home.

A. Your use of [alcohol/drugs] often kept you from working, going to school, taking care of children, or taking part in recreational activities. (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes, during the past 12 months*)

Criteria II: Recurrent substance use in situation in which it is physically hazardous.

A. In the past 12 months, did you have any accidental injuries that required professional medical care? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Any involved alcohol/drugs*)

B. In the past 12 months, did you drive at all after drinking or using drugs? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Drove 2 or more times*)

C. In the past 12 months, did you do anything else that could be considered risky after you used alcohol or drugs? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes, 2 or more times*).

Criteria III: Recurrent substance-related legal problems.

A. In the past 12 months, were you arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

B. In the past 12 months, were you arrested and booked for drunkenness or other liquor law violations? [Drug: In the past 12 months, were you arrested and booked for possession or sale of drugs?] (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes, 2 or more times*).

C. In the past 12 months, were you arrested and booked for any other violation of the law, other than minor traffic violations? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes and 2 or more times involved alcohol or drugs*).

D. In the past 12 months, were you on probation or parole at any time? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes and 2 or more times involved alcohol or drugs*).

Criteria IV: Continued substance use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance.

A. In the past 12 months, were you involved in any serious arguments? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes and 2 or more times involved alcohol or drugs*).

B. In the past 12 months, did you get into any physical fights? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes and 2 or more times involved alcohol or drugs*).

C. In the past 12 months, did friends, family members, or others complain about your using alcohol or drugs? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes and 2 or more times involved alcohol or drugs*).

Alcohol Abuse: Alcohol Abuse classification requires 1 or more criteria to be satisfied and the respondent does not satisfy the requirements for Alcohol Dependence during the past 12 months.

Drug Abuse: Drug Abuse classification requires that 1 or more criteria be satisfied and the respondent does not satisfy the requirements for Drug Dependence during the past 12 months.

DSM-IV Alcohol and Drug Dependence Diagnostic Criteria

Criteria I: Tolerance

A. Using the same amount of alcohol/drug had less effect than before, or it took more to feel the same effect? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria II: Withdrawal

A. You had any of the following symptoms as the effect of the alcohol/drug was wearing off? (a) Anxiety, sweating hands, trembling or heart beating fast; (b) Trouble sleeping or having bad dreams; (c) Vomiting or feeling nauseous; (d) Seeing, hearing, or feeling things that weren't really there; (e) Feeling either very slowed down, or like you couldn't sit still; (f) Seizures or fits; (g) Feeling exhausted, or sleeping more than you normally do (drugs only); (h) Diarrhea (drugs only); or (i) Cramps or muscle aches (drugs only). (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes to any*)

B. You took alcohol/drugs to prevent or cure these problems? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria III: Substance is often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended

A. You used alcohol/drugs much more often or in larger amounts than you intended to? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria IV: Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use

A. You wanted to stop using, or cut down on alcohol/drugs more than once, but found that you couldn't? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

B. You made rules about where, when or how much you would use alcohol/drugs, and then broke the rules more than once? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria V: A great deal of time is spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance, use the substance, or recover from its effects

A. You spent a lot of time using alcohol/drugs, getting over its effects, or obtaining it? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria VI: Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of substance use

A. Your use of alcohol/drugs often kept you from working, going to school, taking care of children, or taking part in recreational activities? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria VII: Substance use continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance

A. Your use of alcohol/drugs caused you to have emotional or psychological problems – such as feeling uninterested in things, depressed, suspicious of people, or paranoid? (If yes, follow-up with: Did you continue to use in spite of this?) (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes to follow-up question*)

B. Your use of alcohol/drugs caused you to have any physical health problems? (If yes, follow-up with: Did you continue to use in spite of this?) (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes to follow-up question*)

Lifetime (Ever) Alcohol Dependence: Lifetime Alcohol Dependence classification requires that 3 or more criteria be satisfied at any point in one's lifetime.

Recent Alcohol Dependence: Recent Alcohol Dependence classification requires that 3 or more criteria be satisfied during the past 12 months.

Lifetime (Ever) Drug Dependence: Lifetime Drug Dependence classification requires that 3 or more criteria be satisfied at any point in one's lifetime.

Recent Drug Dependence: Recent Drug Dependence classification requires that 3 or more criteria be satisfied during the past 12 months.



DSM-IV Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependence Diagnostic Criteria

Criteria I: Withdrawal

A. Daily use of nicotine for at least several weeks. (*Satisfied if smoked 30 days out of past 30 days when last smoked*)

B. Experienced 4 or more of the following within the same 24 hour period after not smoking or smoking fewer cigarettes than usual: (a) felt sad or depressed; (b) had trouble falling or staying asleep; (c) felt irritable, frustrated, or angry; (d) felt anxious; (e) had difficulty concentrating; (f) felt restless; (g) noticed a decrease in heart rate; or (h) had an increased appetite or gained weight. (*Satisfied If: Yes*)

C. Would you say that during the past 30 days, you usually smoke a cigarette within 30 minutes of getting up in the morning? (*Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria I Satisfied If: (A and B) or (A and C) are satisfied

Criteria II: Tolerance

A. Have you sometimes felt ill such as nauseous or dizzy when you had been smoking a large number of cigarettes? (*Satisfied If: Yes Ever*)¹

Criteria III: Substance is often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended

A. Have you often used up your supply of cigarettes faster than you intended to? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria IV: Persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use

A. How many times have you seriously tried to quit, but were unable to do so? (*Criteria Satisfied If: 2 or more times*)

Criteria V: A great deal of time is spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance, use the substance, or recover from its effects

A. Have you ever spent a lot of time obtaining or using cigarettes, such as chain-smoking? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria VI: Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of substance use

A. Did smoking ever cause you to considerable problems with your family, friends, on the job, at school, or in other important areas? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

B. Have you ever found that because of your smoking, you had to greatly reduce or give up physical activities at work or home, playing sports, or associating with certain relatives or friends? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Criteria VII: Substance use continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance

A. Have you ever had any physical or mental health problems that have been caused or made worse by your use of cigarettes? (*Criteria Satisfied If: Yes*)

Lifetime (Ever) Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependence: Lifetime Nicotine Dependence classification requires that 3 or more criteria be satisfied at any point in one's lifetime.

Recent Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependence: Recent Nicotine Dependence classification requires that 3 or more criteria be satisfied during the past 12 months.

¹ Due to a programming error the 12 month follow-up question was not asked for those who had *not* experienced this problem. Therefore, the criterion is based on ever having experienced this rather than on a recent tolerance experience.



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Appendix D: Level of Care Scoring

Estimation of Level of Care

Level I or II: Outpatient or Intensive Outpatient

This is the default classification unless respondent meets qualifications for Level III or Level IV.

Level III: Residential Treatment Services¹

Dimensions III: Emotional, Behavioral, or Cognitive Conditions or Complications
& **Dimension V:** Relapse, Continued Use, or Continued Problem Potential

- A. Involved in a physical fight during past 12 months that involved the use of alcohol.
- B. Unable to quit drinking despite best efforts. Operationally defined as (a) received professional treatment or counseling in the past 12 months for alcohol use AND consumed alcohol during the past 30 days; (b) attended self-help group in the past 12 months AND consumed alcohol during the past 30 days; or (c) wanted to stop using or cut down more than once in the past 12 months but could not do so OR made rules about where, when, or how much to use alcohol and then broke the rules more than once in the past 12 months AND consumed alcohol during the past 30 days.
- C. History of criminality. Operationally defined as (a) arrested and booked for any other [i.e., non-alcohol or drug] violation of the law other than a minor traffic violation in the past 12 months, (b) on probation or parole at any time in the past 12 months, OR (c) arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the past 12 months.

Dimension VI: Recovery Environment

- A. Living in an environment characterized by risk of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. Operationally defined as (a) currently married to, living with, or dating someone who has physically, sexually, or emotionally abused you in the past 12 months; (b) a problem getting all the treatment you wanted or was a problem while receiving treatment in the past 12 months was people you lived with were emotionally, physically, or sexually abusive; OR (c) suppose that you would have wanted treatment for alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months, but you did not get it, would living with emotionally, physically, or sexually abusive person have been a problem for you?
- B. Family that does not support recovery goals. Operationally defined as (a) a problem getting all the treatment you wanted or was a problem while receiving treatment in the past 12 months was an unsupportive family, OR (b) suppose that you would have wanted treatment for alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months, but you did not get it, would of an unsupportive family have been a problem for you?
- C. Exposure at work or home to alcohol or drug users. Operationally defined as (a) a problem getting all the treatment you wanted or was a problem while receiving treatment in the past 12 months was (a1) people you worked with often used alcohol when you were with them, (a2) people you worked with often used drugs when you were with them, (a3) people you lived with often used alcohol at home, or (a4) people you lived with often used drugs at home, OR (b) suppose that you would have wanted treatment for alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months, but you did not get it, would it been a problem for you that (b1) worked with people who often used alcohol, (b2) worked with people who often used drugs, (b3) lived with alcohol users, or (b4) lived with drug users?
- D. Unsupportive employer or hostile work environment. Operationally defined as (a) a problem getting all the treatment you wanted or was a problem while receiving treatment in the past 12 months was that your employer was unsupportive; (b) suppose that you would have wanted treatment for alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months, but you did not get it, would an unsupportive employer have been a problem for you; OR (c) sexually harassed at work within the past 12 months.

Estimation of Level of Care (Continued)

Level IV: Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient Services

- A. Pregnant now or during the past 12 months
- B. Use of alcohol caused physical health problem and continued to use in spite of this during the past 12 months.
- C. Use of alcohol caused emotional or psychological problems which resulted in entering the hospital for them.
- D. Use of alcohol caused emotional or psychological problems such as feeling uninterested in things, depressed, suspicious of people or paranoid and continued to use in spite of this during the past 12 months.

Scoring Algorithm:

Level 4: Recent alcohol dependence or abuse, AND Any one of A, B, C, or D.

Level 3: Recent alcohol dependence or abuse AND Two or more of Dimension III/V A, B, C, or D OR Two or more of Dimension VI A, B, C, or D) AND NOT Level 4 Qualified.

Level 1 or 2: Recent alcohol dependence or abuse AND (NOT Level 3 or Level 4 Qualified).

1 Dimension I (Acute Intoxication and/or Withdrawal) and Dimension II (Biomedical conditions and complications) were not assessed. Dimension IV (Readiness to Change), which was operationally defined as qualifying for recent alcohol dependence or abuse AND does not acknowledge the need for treatment or counseling for alcohol use, was not included in the scoring algorithm because less than 2% of those with a treatment need acknowledge their need for treatment.



Appendix E: Inferential Tests by Gender, Age Group and Region



List of Inferential Tables

Table E1.	Ever Used Alcohol: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	97
Table E2.	Recent Alcohol Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	97
Table E3.	Current Alcohol Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	98
Table E4.	Alcohol Recent Heavy User: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	98
Table E5.	Ever Alcohol Dependency: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	99
Table E6.	Recent Alcohol Dependency: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	99
Table E7.	Recent Alcohol Abuse: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	100
Table E8.	Recent Alcohol Dependence or Abuse: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	100
Table E9.	Alcohol Abuse (Modified): Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	101
Table E10.	Recent Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Modified): Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	101
Table E11.	Ever Used Any Illicit Drug: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	102
Table E12.	Recent Any Illicit Drug Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	102
Table E13.	Current Any Illicit Drug Use: : Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	103
Table E14.	Ever Core Illicit Drug Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	103
Table E15.	Recent Core Illicit Drug Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	104
Table E16.	Current Core Illicit Drug Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	104
Table E17.	Ever Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana): Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	105
Table E18.	Recent Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana): Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	105

List of Inferential Tables (Continued)

Table E19. Current Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana): Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region.....	106
Table E20. Ever Marijuana Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	106
Table E21. Recent Marijuana Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region.....	107
Table E22. Current Marijuana Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	107
Table E23. Ever Drug Dependence: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	108
Table E24. Recent Drug Dependence: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	108
Table E25. Recent Drug Abuse: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	109
Table E26. Recent Drug Dependence or Recent Abuse: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	109
Table E27. Ever Substance Dependence: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	110
Table E28. Recent Substance Dependence: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	110
Table E29. Recent Substance Abuse: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	111
Table E30. Recent Alcohol or Drug Treatment Need: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	111
Table E31. Substance Dependence or Abuse (Modified): Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	112
Table E32. Ever Used Any Kind of Tobacco: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	112
Table E33. Recent Use of Any Kind of Tobacco: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	113
Table E34. Ever Smoked Cigarettes: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	113
Table E35. Recent Cigarettes Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	114
Table E36. Current Cigarettes Use: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	114
Table E37. Current Heavy Cigarettes User: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	115
Table E38. Ever Cigarette Based Nicotine Dependency: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	115
Table E39. Recent Cigarette Based Nicotine Dependency: Pairwise Tests of Percents by Gender, Age Group and Region	116

Table E1										
Ever Used Alcohol: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Ever Alcohol Use			Ever Alcohol Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	88.5	87.6-89.4	1,941,200	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	93.1	91.8-94.4	985,700							
Women	84.3	83.0-85.6	955,500							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	85.9	83.0-88.8	244,900	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	94.6	93.2-96.0	775,600	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	90.9	89.4-92.4	597,600	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	75.1	72.7-77.5	323,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	87.4	85.2-89.6	319,900	1 (NW)		No	Yes	No	No	No
2 (NC)	88.2	86.0-90.4	226,400	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	90.6	88.5-92.7	485,000	3 (NE)	Yes	No		No	No	Yes
4 (SE)	88.0	86.0-90.0	410,800	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	89.3	87.1-91.5	321,500	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		Yes
6 (SW)	85.6	83.1-88.1	177,700	6 (SW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	

Table E2										
Recent Alcohol Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Alcohol Use			Recent Alcohol Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	68.4	66.9-69.9	1,500,700	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	75.6	73.2-78.0	789,300							
Women	62.7	60.9-64.5	711,400							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	79.1	75.8-82.4	225,400	18-24		No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	78.1	75.5-80.7	640,400	25-44	No		Yes	Yes		
45-64	67.3	64.6-70.0	442,700	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	44.6	41.6-47.6	192,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	64.9	61.2-68.5	237,500	1 (NW)		No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	68.3	64.9-71.6	175,100	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	72.6	69.3-75.9	388,600	3 (NE)	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes
4 (SE)	65.4	61.8-69.0	305,200	4 (SE)	No	No	Yes		Yes	No
5 (C)	72.0	68.8-75.2	259,200	5 (C)	Yes	No	No	Yes		Yes
6 (SW)	65.1	61.5-68.7	135,100	6 (SW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	

Table E3 Current Alcohol Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Current Alcohol Use			Current Alcohol Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	52.4	50.8-54.0	1,150,200	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	62.4	59.8-65.0	660,300							
Women	43.2	41.2-45.2	489,900							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	57.8	53.9-61.7	164,900	18-24	No	No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	60.1	57.1-63.1	492,600	25-44	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
45-64	52.5	49.5-55.5	345,500	45-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
65+	34.2	31.2-37.2	147,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	50.0	46.1-53.9	183,000	1 (NW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	51.1	47.3-54.9	131,200	2 (NC)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
3 (NE)	57.9	54.2-61.6	310,300	3 (NE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4 (SE)	48.4	44.4-52.4	226,200	4 (SE)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5 (C)	56.7	53.0-60.4	203,900	5 (C)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6 (SW)	46.0	41.9-50.1	95,600	6 (SW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table E4 Alcohol Recent Heavy User: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Alcohol Recent Heavy User			Alcohol Recent Heavy User						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	14.1	12.9-15.3	309,700	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	19.3	17.2-21.4	204,800							
Women	9.25	8.0-10.4	104,900							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	22.7	19.3-26.1	64,600	18-24	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	15.5	13.3-17.7	126,800	25-44	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
45-64	12.7	10.6-14.8	83,700	45-64	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
65+	8.0	6.0-10.0	34,600	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	15.5	12.5-18.5	56,900	1 (NW)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
2 (NC)	13.1	10.6-15.6	33,600	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	13.6	11.0-16.2	73,000	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	14.8	11.8-17.8	69,100	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	14.7	11.8-17.6	53,000	5 (C)	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	11.6	9.0-14.2	24,000	6 (SW)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Note. Heavy use is defined as drinking five or more drinks for men OR four or more drinks for women in a 24-hour period at least once a week for four or more days in the most recent month that the respondent was drinking.

Table E5										
Ever Alcohol Dependence: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Alcohol Dependence Ever			Alcohol Dependence Ever						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	14.2	13.0-15.4	311,700	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	19.7	17.5-21.9	208,200							
Women	9.1	7.9-10.3	103,500							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	20.9	17.6-24.2	59,700	18-24		No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	20.0	17.4-22.6	164,300	25-44	No		Yes	Yes		
45-64	11.1	9.2-13.0	72,700	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	3.5	2.2-4.8	15,100	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	13.7	10.5-16.9	50,200	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	13.5	10.9-16.1	34,600	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	13.3	10.7-16.0	71,400	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	15.0	12.0-18.0	70,200	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	16.2	13.2-19.2	58,400	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	13.0	10.3-15.7	26,900	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Table E6										
Recent Alcohol Dependence: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Alcohol Dependence Recent			Alcohol Dependence Recent						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	3.0	2.5-3.5	64,600	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	3.8	2.9-4.7	40,300							
Women	2.2	1.6-2.8	24,300							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	11.6	9.0-14.2	33,200	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	3.11	2.1-4.1	25,500	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.8	0.3-1.3	5,400	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	0.1	0.0-0.3	600	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	2.9	1.7-4.1	10,500	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	3.0	1.7-4.3	7,800	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	3.3	2.1-4.5	17,600	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	3.0	1.7-4.3	14,000	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	2.7	1.4-4.0	9,800	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	2.4	1.3-3.5	4,900	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Table E7										
Recent Alcohol Abuse: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Alcohol Abuse Recent			Alcohol Abuse Recent						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	12.1	10.9-13.3	264,300	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	19.0	16.8-21.2	200,900							
Women	5.6	4.7-6.5	63,400							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	14.3	11.5-17.1	40,700	18-24	No	No	No	Yes		
25-44	15.2	13.0-17.4	124,900	25-44	No	No	No	Yes		
45-64	12.7	10.4-15.0	83,500	45-64	No	No	No	Yes		
65+	3.5	2.2-4.8	15,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	9.3	7.0-11.6	34,000	1 (NW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	11.6	9.2-14.0	29,800	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	13.5	10.5-16.5	72,300	3 (NE)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	12.6	9.8-15.4	58,700	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	13.5	10.6-16.4	48,700	5 (C)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	10.0	7.6-12.4	20,700	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Table E8										
Recent Alcohol Dependence Or Abuse: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Alcohol Recent Dependence or Abuse			Alcohol Recent Dependence or Abuse						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	15.0	13.8-16.2	328,900	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	22.8	20.5-25.1	241,200							
Women	7.7	6.6-8.8	87,700							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	25.9	22.4-29.4	73,900	18-24	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	18.4	16.0-20.8	150,400	25-44	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	13.5	11.1-15.9	88,800	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
65+	3.7	2.4-5.0	15,700	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	12.2	9.7-14.7	44,500	1 (NW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	14.7	12.0-17.4	37,600	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	16.8	13.7-19.9	90,000	3 (NE)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
4 (SE)	15.6	12.6-18.6	72,700	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	16.2	13.2-19.2	58,500	5 (C)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	12.3	9.7-14.9	25,600	6 (SW)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

Table E9										
Alcohol Abuse (Modified): Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Alcohol Abuse (Modified)			Alcohol Abuse (Modified)						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	2.3	1.7-2.9	49,700	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	3.6	2.5-4.7	37,800							
Women	1.0	0.6-1.4	11,900							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	5.2	3.4-7.0	14,800	18-24	No	No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	3.1	1.9-4.3	25,300	25-44	No	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	1.2	0.4-2.0	8,200	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
65+	0.3	0.0-0.6	1,300	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	1.1	0.4-1.8	3,900	1 (NW)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
2 (NC)	2.2	1.0-3.4	5,500	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	2.1	1.0-3.2	11,200	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	3.1	1.4-4.8	14,700	4 (SE)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	3.3	1.6-5.0	11,800	5 (C)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
6 (SW)	1.3	0.4-2.2	2,600	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

Note. Modified by excluding drinking at all after driving as a qualifier for alcohol abuse. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E10										
Recent Alcohol Dependence Or Abuse (Modified): Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Alcohol Recent Dependence or Abuse (Modified)			Alcohol Recent Dependence or Abuse (Modified)						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	5.2	4.4-6.0	114,300	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	7.4	6.0-8.8	78,100							
Women	3.2	2.5-3.9	36,200							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	16.8	13.7-19.9	48,000	18-24	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	6.2	4.6-7.8	50,900	25-44	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	2.1	1.1-3.1	13,600	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
65+	0.4	0.0-0.8	1,900	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	3.9	2.5-5.3	14,400	1 (NW)	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	5.2	3.5-6.9	13,300	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	5.4	3.8-7.0	28,800	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	6.1	4.0-8.2	28,700	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	6.0	3.9-8.1	21,600	5 (C)	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	3.6	2.2-5.0	7,500	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note. Modified by excluding drinking at all after driving as a qualifier for alcohol abuse. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E11										
Ever Used Any Illicit Drug: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Ever Any Illicit Drug Use			Ever Any Illicit Drug Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	31.1	29.6-32.6	681,700	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	37.1	34.5-39.7	392,700							
Women	25.5	23.7-27.3	289,100							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	39.7	35.8-43.6	113,200	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	46.1	43.0-49.2	377,700	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	27.3	24.6-3.0	179,600	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	2.6	1.7-3.5	11,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	29.2	25.4-33.0	106,800	1 (NW)		No	No	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	25.2	21.8-28.6	64,700	2 (NC)	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3 (NE)	30.6	27.1-34.1	164,200	3 (NE)	No	Yes		No	Yes	No
4 (SE)	33.5	29.8-37.2	156,300	4 (SE)	No	Yes	No		No	Yes
5 (C)	36.6	32.9-40.3	131,800	5 (C)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
6 (SW)	27.9	24.3-31.5	58,000	6 (SW)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

Note. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications.

Table E12										
Recent Any Illicit Drug Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Any Illicit Drug Use			Recent Any Illicit Drug Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	4.5	3.8-5.2	98,000	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	6.4	5.1-7.7	67,700							
Women	2.7	2.0-3.4	30,300							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	15.5	12.6-18.4	44,200	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	5.1	3.6-6.6	42,100	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	1.7	1.0-2.4	11,000	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	0.2	0.0-0.5	700	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	4.3	2.6-6.0	15,600	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	3.4	2.0-4.8	8,800	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	4.5	3.1-5.9	24,100	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	5.2	3.1-7.3	24,300	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	5.1	3.3-6.9	18,300	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	3.3	2.1-4.5	6,900	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E13 Current Any Illicit Drug Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Current Any Illicit Drug Use			Current Any Illicit Drug Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	2.6	2.0-3.2	56,200	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	4.0	2.8-5.2	42,700							
Women	1.2	0.7-1.7	13,600							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	7.0	4.9-9.1	19,800	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	3.6	2.2-5.0	29,300	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	1.0	0.4-1.6	6,400	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	0.2	0.0-0.5	700	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	3.3	1.7-4.9	11,900	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	Yes
2 (NC)	1.6	0.5-2.7	4,200	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	1.9	0.9-2.9	10,400	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	3.3	1.5-5.1	15,200	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	Yes
5 (C)	3.4	1.7-5.1	12,000	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		Yes
6 (SW)	1.1	0.3-1.9	2,400	6 (SW)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	

Note. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E14 Ever Core Illicit Drug Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Ever Core Illicit Drug Use			Ever Core Illicit Drug Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	29.9	28.4-31.4	655,800	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	35.8	33.2-38.4	378,800							
Women	24.4	22.6-26.2	276,900							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	39.2	35.3-43.1	111,600	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	44.2	41.1-47.3	362,200	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	26.6	23.9-29.3	175,100	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	1.6	0.9-2.3	6,800	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	27.6	23.9-31.3	101,200	1 (NW)		No	No	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	24.8	21.4-28.2	63,500	2 (NC)	No		No	Yes	Yes	No
3 (NE)	29.3	25.9-32.7	157,100	3 (NE)	No	No		No	Yes	No
4 (SE)	31.7	28.0-35.4	147,800	4 (SE)	No	Yes	No		No	No
5 (C)	35.9	32.2-39.6	129,200	5 (C)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
6 (SW)	27.4	23.8-31.0	56,900	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	Yes	

Note. "Core Illicit Drug Use" includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications.

Demographic	Recent Core Illicit Drug Use			Recent Core Illicit Drug Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	4.2	3.5-4.9	92,200	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	6.1	4.8-7.4	64,600							
Women	2.4	1.8-3.0	27,600							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	15.2	12.3-18.1	43,300	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
25-44	4.7	3.2-6.2	38,600	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
45-64	1.6	0.9-2.3	10,200	45-64	Yes	Yes			Yes	
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	4.1	2.4-5.8	15,000	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	3.3	2.0-4.6	8,400	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	4.3	2.9-5.7	22,900	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	4.7	2.7-6.7	21,800	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	5.0	3.2-6.8	17,900	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	3.0	1.8-4.2	6,200	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. "Core Illicit Drug Use" includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Demographic	Current Core Illicit Drug Use			Current Core Illicit Drug Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	2.4	1.8-3.0	53,100	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	4.0	2.8-5.2	42,000							
Women	1.0	0.6-1.4	11,100							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	6.9	4.8-9.0	19,600	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	3.4	2.0-4.8	27,900	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.9	0.4-1.4	5,600	45-64	Yes	Yes			Yes	
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	3.0	1.4-4.6	11,100	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	Yes
2 (NC)	1.6	0.5-2.7	4,100	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	1.9	0.9-2.9	10,000	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	2.9	1.1-4.7	13,600	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	3.3	1.6-5.0	11,900	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		Yes
6 (SW)	1.1	0.3-1.9	2,400	6 (SW)	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	

Note. "Core Illicit Drug Use" includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Table E17										
Ever Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana): Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Ever Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)			Ever Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	10.2	9.1-11.3	224,700	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	13.6	11.7-15.5	144,400							
Women	7.1	6.0-8.2	80,300							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	14.9	12.1-17.7	42,400	18-24	No	No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	15.4	13.1-17.7	126,100	25-44	No	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	8.6	6.9-10.3	56,200	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	10.6	7.9-13.3	38,700	1 (NW)	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	7.4	5.2-9.6	19,100	2 (NC)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
3 (NE)	8.0	6.0-10.0	42,700	3 (NE)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
4 (SE)	13.0	10.2-15.8	60,900	4 (SE)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
5 (C)	12.1	9.4-14.8	43,500	5 (C)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
6 (SW)	9.5	7.2-11.8	19,800	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note. "Core Illicit Drug Use" includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Table E18										
Recent Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana): Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)			Recent Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	1.2	0.8-1.6	25,900	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	1.9	1.2-2.6	19,800							
Women	0.5	0.2-0.8	6,000							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	4.9	3.3-6.5	14,000	18-24	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	1.3	0.5-2.1	10,500	25-44	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.2	0.0-0.4	1,400	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	1.4	0.5-2.3	5,300	1 (NW)	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	0.4	0.0-0.8	1,100	2 (NC)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	1.1	0.4-1.8	6,100	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	1.4	0.2-2.6	6,800	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	1.2	0.4-2.0	4,200	5 (C)	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	1.2	0.4-2.0	2,400	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note. "Core Illicit Drug Use" includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Demographic	Current Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)			Current Core Illicit Drug Use (Excluding Marijuana)						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	0.4	0.2-0.6	8,200	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	0.6	0.2-1.0	6,800							
Women	0.1	0.0-0.2	1,400							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	1.6	0.7-2.5	4,500	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	0.4	0.0-0.8	3,600	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.0	0.0-0.1	100	45-64	Yes	Yes		No		
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	No			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	0.5	0.0-1.1	1,800	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	0.2	0.0-0.5	500	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	0.4	0.0-0.8	1,900	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	0.5	0.0-1.0	2,300	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	0.1	0.0-0.3	400	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	0.6	0.0-1.3	1,200	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. "Core Illicit Drug Use" includes marijuana, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, pain relievers or other opiates such as Codeine or Percocet, hallucinogens such as PCS or LSD, tranquilizers such as Valium, and sedative or sleeping pills. Does not include any misuse or abuse of over-the-counter medications. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Demographic	Ever Marijuana Use			Ever Marijuana Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	29.6	28.1-31.1	648,800	Gender Differences:			Yes			
Men	35.5	32.9-39.1	376,300							
Women	24.0	22.3-25.7	272,500							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	38.7	34.8-42.6	110,200	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	43.8	40.7-46.9	359,400	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	26.2	23.5-28.9	172,400	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	1.6	0.9-2.3	6,800	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	27.43	23.7-31.1	100,400	1 (NW)		No	No	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	24.2	20.8-27.6	61,900	2 (NC)	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3 (NE)	29.2	25.8-32.6	156,700	3 (NE)	No	Yes		No	Yes	No
4 (SE)	31.3	27.6-35.0	146,000	4 (SE)	No	Yes	No		No	No
5 (C)	35.4	31.7-39.1	127,400	5 (C)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
6 (SW)	27.1	23.6-30.6	56,300	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	Yes	

Note. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E21										
Recent Marijuana Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Marijuana Use			Recent Marijuana Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	4.0	3.3-4.7	86,700	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	5.8	4.5-7.1	61,700							
Women	2.2	1.6-2.8	25,000							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	14.0	11.2-16.8	39,800	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	4.6	3.1-6.1	37,300	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	1.4	0.7-2.1	9,600	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	3.8	2.2-5.4	13,700	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	3.2	1.8-4.6	8,200	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	4.0	2.6-5.4	21,600	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	4.4	2.4-6.4	20,400	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	4.9	3.1-6.7	17,500	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		Yes
6 (SW)	2.5	1.4-3.6	5,200	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	Yes	

Note. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Table E22										
Current Marijuana Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Current Marijuana Use			Current Marijuana Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	2.3	1.7-2.9	50,600	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	3.8	2.7-4.9	39,700							
Women	1.0	0.6-1.4	10,900							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	6.6	4.5-8.7	18,900	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	3.2	1.8-4.6	26,100	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.9	0.4-1.4	5,600	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	2.9	1.4-4.4	10,500	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	Yes
2 (NC)	1.6	0.5-2.7	4,100	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	1.7	0.7-2.7	9,500	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	2.9	1.1-4.7	13,600	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	Yes
5 (C)	3.2	1.6-4.8	11,500	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		Yes
6 (SW)	0.7	0.2-1.2	1,400	6 (SW)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	

Note. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Table E23										
Ever Drug Dependence: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Ever Drug Dependence			Ever Drug Dependence						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	4.3	3.5-5.1	93,800	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	5.9	4.6-7.2	62,400							
Women	2.8	2.1-3.5	31,400							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	7.2	5.1-9.3	20,600	18-24	No	No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	6.7	5.0-8.4	54,800	25-44	No	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	2.8	1.7-3.9	18,200	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
65+	0.1	0.0-0.2	300	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	4.8	2.7-6.9	17,500	1 (NW)	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	2.6	1.2-4.0	6,600	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
3 (NE)	4.1	2.6-5.6	21,800	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	4.3	2.5-6.1	20,200	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	6.1	3.9-8.3	21,900	5 (C)	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
6 (SW)	2.8	1.5-4.1	5,800	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

Note. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E24										
Recent Drug Dependence: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Drug Dependence			Recent Drug Dependence						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	1.2	0.8-1.6	25,500	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	1.8	1.1-2.5	19,500							
Women	0.5	0.2-0.8	6,000							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	4.6	2.9-6.3	13,100	18-24	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	1.4	0.5-2.3	11,700	25-44	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.1	0.0-0.2	700	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	No		
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	No	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	1.0	0.3-1.7	3,700	1 (NW)	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	0.6	0.0-1.2	1,600	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	1.4	0.6-2.2	7,300	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	1.6	0.3-2.9	7,300	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	1.0	0.3-1.7	3,500	5 (C)	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	1.0	0.3-1.7	2,000	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Table E25										
Recent Drug Abuse: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Drug Abuse			Recent Drug Abuse						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	0.6	0.4-0.8	13,300	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	0.9	0.4-1.4	10,000							
Women	0.3	0.1-0.5	3,700							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	2.0	0.7-3.3	5,800	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	0.6	0.1-1.1	5,300	25-44	Yes		No	Yes		
45-64	0.3	0.1-0.5	2,200	45-64	Yes	No		Yes		
65+	0	0	0	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	1.1	0.3-1.9	4,000	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	0.7	0.0-1.6	1,700	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	0.3	0.1-0.5	1,500	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	0.4	0.0-0.9	2,000	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	0.8	0.0-1.6	3,000	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	0.5	0.0-1.0	1,100	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Table E26										
Recent Drug Dependence Or Recent Abuse: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Drug Dependence or Recent Abuse			Recent Drug Dependence or Recent Abuse						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	1.8	1.3-2.3	38,700	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	2.8	1.9-3.7	29,100							
Women	0.8	0.4-1.2	9,600							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	6.6	4.5-8.7	18,900	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	2.1	1.1-3.1	16,900	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.4	0.1-0.7	2,900	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	0	0	0	65+	yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	2.1	1.0-3.2	7,700	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	1.3	0.3-2.3	3,300	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	1.6	0.7-2.5	8,700	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	2.0	0.6-3.4	9,400	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	1.8	0.7-2.9	6,500	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	1.5	0.6-2.4	3,100	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable. "0" indicates no survey respondents in this cell were affirmative responses.

Table E27										
Ever Substance Dependence: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Substance Dependence Ever			Substance Dependence Ever						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	15.6	14.4-16.8	342,900	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	21.4	19.2-23.6	226,000							
Women	10.3	9.0-11.6	116,900							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	22.9	19.5-26.3	65,300	18-24	No	No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	22.7	20.0-25.4	185,800	25-44	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
45-64	11.6	9.7-13.5	76,500	45-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
65+	3.6	2.3-4.9	15,500	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	15.0	11.8-18.2	55,000	1 (NW)	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	14.6	11.9-17.3	37,500	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	14.9	12.2-17.6	79,600	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	16.2	13.2-19.2	75,600	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	18.1	15.0-21.2	65,000	5 (C)	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	14.6	11.8-17.4	30,300	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note. Substance dependence includes alcohol or drugs but excludes nicotine.

Table E28										
Recent Substance Dependence: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Substance Dependence			Recent Substance Dependence						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	3.6	3.0-4.2	79,700	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	4.9	3.8-6.0	51,500							
Women	2.5	1.8-3.2	28,200							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	13.8	11.0-16.6	39,400	18-24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	4.1	2.8-5.4	33,800	25-44	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
45-64	0.9	0.4-1.4	6,000	45-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
65+	0.1	0.0-0.3	600	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	3.6	2.2-5.0	13,400	1 (NW)	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	3.7	2.3-5.1	9,400	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	3.9	2.6-5.2	21,000	3 (NE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	4.0	2.3-5.7	18,500	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	3.2	1.8-4.6	11,500	5 (C)	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	2.9	1.7-4.1	6,000	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note. Substance dependence includes alcohol or drugs but excludes nicotine. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E29										
Recent Substance Abuse: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Substance Abuse			Recent Substance Abuse						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	12.4	11.2-13.6	272,700	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	19.6	17.4-21.8	207,700							
Women	5.7	4.8-6.6	64,900							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	15.8	12.8-18.8	45,100	18-24	No	No	No	Yes		
25-44	15.5	13.3-17.7	127,100	25-44	No	No	No	Yes		
45-64	13.0	10.7-15.3	85,400	45-64	No	No	No	Yes		
65+	3.5	2.2-4.8	15,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	9.8	7.5-12.1	35,800	1 (NW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	12.3	9.8-14.8	31,600	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	13.6	10.6-16.6	72,800	3 (NE)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
4 (SE)	12.9	10.1-15.7	60,100	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	14.1	11.2-17.0	50,800	5 (C)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
6 (SW)	10.4	8.0-12.8	21,500	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note. Substance abuse includes alcohol or drugs.

Table E30										
Recent Alcohol Or Drug Treatment Need: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Alcohol or Drug Treatment Need			Recent Alcohol or Drug Treatment Need						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	15.7	14.4-17.0	343,100	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	23.8	21.5-26.1	251,700							
Women	8.1	7.0-9.2	91,400							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	27.0	23.4-30.6	77,100	18-24	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	19.4	16.9-21.9	159,100	25-44	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
45-64	13.9	11.5-16.3	91,200	45-64	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
65+	3.7	2.4-5.0	15,700	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	12.7	10.2-15.2	46,600	1 (NW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2 (NC)	14.8	12.2-17.4	38,100	2 (NC)	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	17.5	14.4-20.6	93,500	3 (NE)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
4 (SE)	16.4	13.2-19.6	76,600	4 (SE)	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 (C)	17.2	14.1-20.3	62,000	5 (C)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
6 (SW)	12.7	10.1-15.3	26,300	6 (SW)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Note. Alcohol or drug treatment need is equivalent to recent alcohol or drug dependence or recent alcohol or drug abuse.

Demographic	Substance Dependence or Abuse (Modified)			Substance Dependence or Abuse (Modified)							
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level							
All Adults	6.18	5.3-7.0	135,500	Gender Differences:			Yes				
Men	8.8	7.2-10.4	93,500								
Women	3.7	2.9-4.5	42,000								
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+			
18-24	19.2	16.0-22.4	54,200	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes			
25-44	7.7	5.9-9.5	63,000	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes			
45-64	2.5	1.5-3.5	16,400	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes			
65+	0.4	0.0-0.8	1,900	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 (NW)	5.2	3.5-6.9	19,100	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No	
2 (NC)	5.7	3.9-7.5	14,600	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No	
3 (NE)	6.2	4.5-7.9	32,900	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No	
4 (SE)	7.3	4.9-9.7	34,200	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	Yes	
5 (C)	7.2	4.9-9.5	25,700	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		Yes	
6 (SW)	4.3	2.8-5.8	8,900	6 (SW)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		

Note. Alcohol or drug treatment need is equivalent to recent alcohol or drug dependence or recent alcohol or drug abuse. Modified by excluding drinking at all after driving as a qualifier for alcohol abuse. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Demographic	Ever Used Any Kind of Tobacco			Ever Used Any Kind of Tobacco							
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level							
All Adults	60.9	59.3-62.5	1,335,600	Gender Differences:			Yes				
Men	78.7	76.5-80.9	833,700								
Women	44.3	42.3-46.3	501,900								
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+			
18-24	60.9	57.0-64.8	173,700	18-24		No	No	Yes			
25-44	63.2	60.3-66.1	518,200	25-44	No		No	Yes			
45-64	63.6	60.8-66.4	418,400	45-64	No	No		Yes			
65+	52.3	49.3-55.3	225,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 (NW)	62.2	58.6-65.8	227,700	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No	
2 (NC)	58.7	55.0-62.4	150,500	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No	
3 (NE)	59.2	55.4-63.0	317,300	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No	
4 (SE)	61.2	57.4-65.0	285,800	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No	
5 (C)	63.1	59.4-66.8	227,000	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No	
6 (SW)	61.3	57.3-65.3	127,300	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No		

Table E33										
Recent Use Of Any Kind Of Tobacco: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Use of Any Kind of Tobacco			Recent Use of Any Kind of Tobacco						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	32.2	30.6-33.8	706,200	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	42.0	39.3-44.7	444,700							
Women	23.1	21.4-24.8	261,500							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	48.5	44.5-52.5	138,200	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	39.8	36.7-42.9	326,000	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	28.4	25.6-31.2	187,000	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	12.8	10.6-15.0	55,100	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	33.5	29.8-37.2	122,800	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	30.7	27.0-34.4	78,700	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	29.2	25.7-32.7	156,300	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	34.2	30.3-38.1	159,900	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	32.8	29.1-36.5	118,200	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	33.8	30.1-37.5	70,300	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Table E34										
Ever Smoked Cigarettes: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Ever Cigarettes Use			Ever Cigarettes Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	45.0	43.3-46.7	986,300	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	52.0	49.3-54.7	550,900							
Women	38.4	36.5-40.3	435,300							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	40.5	36.6-44.4	115,300	18-24		No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	41.9	38.9-44.9	343,500	25-44	No		Yes	No		
45-64	50.0	47.0-53.0	329,100	45-64	Yes	Yes		No		
65+	46.1	43.0-49.2	198,400	65+	Yes	No	No			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	48.2	44.3-52.1	176,600	1 (NW)		Yes	Yes	No	No	No
2 (NC)	42.7	39.8-46.5	109,500	2 (NC)	Yes		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	42.4	38.6-46.2	226,900	3 (NE)	Yes	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	45.1	41.2-49.0	210,700	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	45.8	42.0-49.6	164,900	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	47.0	42.9-51.1	97,700	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. Must have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime.

Table E35										
Recent Cigarettes Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Recent Cigarettes Use			Recent Cigarettes Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	24.6	23.2-26.0	538,600	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	27.0	24.6-29.4	286,000							
Women	22.3	20.6-24.0	252,600							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	36.0	32.2-39.8	102,500	18-24		Yes	Yes	Yes		
25-44	29.5	26.7-32.3	241,500	25-44	Yes		Yes	Yes		
45-64	24.0	21.4-26.6	157,700	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	8.6	7.0-10.2	36,900	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	26.2	22.7-29.7	96,000	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	23.4	20.0-26.8	60,100	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	21.9	18.8-25.0	117,500	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	26.4	22.8-30.0	123,400	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	24.4	21.0-27.8	87,900	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	25.8	22.2-29.4	53,700	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. Must have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime.

Table E36										
Current Cigarettes Use: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Current Cigarettes Use			Current Cigarettes Use						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	22.1	20.7-23.5	484,300	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	24.3	21.9-26.7	257,200							
Women	20.0	18.4-21.6	227,100							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	30.4	26.7-34.0	86,600	18-24		No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	27.6	24.8-30.4	226,600	25-44	No		Yes	Yes		
45-64	21.0	18.5-23.5	137,800	45-64	Yes	Yes		Yes		
65+	7.7	6.2-9.2	33,200	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	23.8	20.4-27.2	87,000	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	22.0	18.6-25.4	56,300	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	19.3	16.3-22.3	103,500	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	23.4	19.9-26.9	109,000	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	22.0	18.7-25.3	79,100	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	23.8	20.3-27.3	49,400	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. Must have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime.

Table E37										
Current Heavy Cigarettes User : Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Heavy Current Cigarettes User			Heavy Current Cigarettes User						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	3.7	3.0-4.4	81,600	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	5.2	3.9-6.5	54,500							
Women	2.4	1.7-3.1	27,100							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	1.0	0.3-1.7	2,900	18-24		Yes	Yes	No		
25-44	5.1	3.6-6.6	41,700	25-44	Yes		No	Yes		
45-64	5.1	3.7-6.5	33,300	45-64	Yes	No		Yes		
65+	0.9	0.4-1.4	3,700	65+	No	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	4.0	1.9-6.1	14,500	1 (NW)		No	No	No	No	No
2 (NC)	2.7	1.4-4.0	6,800	2 (NC)	No		No	No	No	No
3 (NE)	4.2	2.4-6.0	22,300	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No
4 (SE)	2.9	1.7-4.1	13,400	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No
5 (C)	4.2	2.4-6.0	15,100	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No
6 (SW)	4.5	2.8-6.2	9,400	6 (SW)	No	No	No	No	No	

Note. Current heavy use is defined as smoking one or more packs a day during the past 30 days. Estimates less than 1% may be unreliable.

Table E38										
Ever Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependency: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region										
Demographic	Ever Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependency			Ever Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependency						
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level						
All Adults	23.1	21.7-24.5	505,900	Gender Differences: Yes						
Men	25.2	22.8-27.6	266,300							
Women	21.3	19.7-22.9	239,600							
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
18-24	21.0	17.8-24.2	59,800	18-24		No	Yes	Yes		
25-44	24.0	21.3-26.7	197,100	25-44	No		No	Yes		
45-64	27.0	24.3-29.7	177,700	45-64	Yes	No		Yes		
65+	16.6	14.0-19.2	71,300	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (NW)	26.1	22.4-29.8	95,400	1 (NW)		Yes	Yes	No	No	No
2 (NC)	18.3	15.4-21.2	46,900	2 (NC)	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3 (NE)	20.6	17.4-23.8	110,400	3 (NE)	Yes	No		No	Yes	No
4 (SE)	23.4	20.0-26.8	109,100	4 (SE)	No	Yes	No		No	No
5 (C)	26.0	22.6-29.4	93,600	5 (C)	No	Yes	Yes	No		No
6 (SW)	24.4	21.0-27.8	50,600	6 (SW)	No	Yes	No	No	No	

Table E39
Recent Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependency: Pairwise Tests Of Percents By Gender, Age Group And Region

Demographic	Recent Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependency			Recent Cigarette-Based Nicotine Dependency							
	Est. %	95% CI	Est. Number	Statistically Significant Demographic Differences at 95% Confidence Level							
All Adults	12.4	11.2-13.6	272,100	Gender Differences:			No				
Men	12.7	10.8-14.6	134,300								
Women	12.1	10.8-13.4	137,700								
Age Group				Age Group	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+			
18-24	15.2	12.4-18.0	43,400	18-24		No	No	Yes			
25-44	15.9	13.6-18.2	130,200	25-44	No		Yes	Yes			
45-64	12.6	10.6-14.6	83,000	45-64	No	Yes		Yes			
65+	3.6	2.6-4.6	15,500	65+	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Region				Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 (NW)	14.0	10.9-17.1	51,300	1 (NW)		Yes	No	No	No	No	
2 (NC)	9.8	7.6-12.0	25,200	2 (NC)	Yes		No	No	No	Yes	
3 (NE)	11.7	9.3-14.1	62,700	3 (NE)	No	No		No	No	No	
4 (SE)	12.6	9.8-15.4	58,600	4 (SE)	No	No	No		No	No	
5 (C)	12.9	10.2-15.6	46,400	5 (C)	No	No	No	No		No	
6 (SW)	13.4	10.7-16.1	27,900	6 (SW)	No	Yes	No	No	No		

Note. The sum of subgroup values may appear not to equal the total due to rounding.

