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SURVEILLANCE REPORT #109

TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE AMONG REPRODUCTIVE-AGE FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES, 2002–2015

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HIGHLIGHTS

This surveillance report, prepared by the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), presents data on substance use among reproductive-age females (ages 15–44) for 2002–2015. This is the second of a series of biennial reports on substance use in this population. Data for this series are compiled from a nationally representative survey, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Due to methodological changes to the 2015 NSDUH, data for some of the substance use measures in this report are only available through 2014. The following are highlights from the survey for this population.

Alcohol Use (Any Drinking, Binge Drinking, and Heavy Drinking in the Past 30 Days)

- In 2015, 53.1% of all reproductive-age females reported any drinking, down slightly from the 54.8% that reported any drinking in 2014.
- In 2014, 22.9% reported binge drinking on at least one occasion, and 4.5% reported heavy drinking.
- Between 2002 and 2015, trends show an overall increase in the prevalence of any drinking among females ages 21–44 and a decrease among those ages 15–20.
- Between 2002 and 2014, the prevalence of binge drinking increased among those ages 21–34, decreased among those ages 15–20, and remained stable among those ages 35–44. The prevalence of heavy drinking decreased among those ages 15–20 and remained stable among those ages 21–44 during this period.
- Any drinking (2002–2015) and binge drinking (2002–2014) increased among all racial/ethnic groups, whereas heavy drinking (2002–2014) increased only among non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics.
- Throughout these periods, the prevalence of any, binge, and heavy drinking remained highest among those ages 21–25 years and among non-Hispanic Whites.
- Among pregnant females overall, any drinking and binge drinking declined between 2002 and 2015 and between 2002 and 2014, respectively.

Substance Use Among Current Drinkers (in the Past 30 Days)

- The prevalence of cigarette use among current drinkers decreased for all age and racial/ethnic groups. Overall, it went from 38.1% in 2002 to 26.1% in 2015. It remained the highest among those ages 18–20 and among non-Hispanic Whites.
- Among current drinkers overall, any illicit drug use and marijuana use increased between 2002 and 2014 and between 2002 and 2015, respectively. Nonmedical use of prescription drugs among current drinkers remained stable between 2002 and 2014.
- Any illicit drug use among current drinkers increased between 2002 and 2014 for those ages 15–20 and 26–34 and for non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, and Hispanics. Marijuana use among current drinkers increased between 2002 and 2015 for all age and race/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Blacks and those ages 15–17 had the highest prevalence of any illicit drug use and marijuana use over the study periods.
- Nonmedical use of prescription drugs among current drinkers remained relatively stable, with small decreases for non-Hispanic Whites and for those ages 18–25 and 35–44.

Alcohol and Illicit Drug Abuse and Dependence (in the Past 12 Months)

- There was an overall decline in the prevalence of DSM-IV alcohol abuse (2002–2015), alcohol dependence (2002–2015), and illicit drug abuse (2002–2014) among current drinkers.

Treatment for Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use (in the Past 12 Months)

- The percentage of females who needed treatment for alcohol use increased between 2002 and 2014 among Hispanics and those ages 26–34 but decreased among non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic others, and those ages 15–25 and 35–44. A large treatment gap has persisted over time, as more than 90% of all those who need treatment for alcohol use did not receive treatment.
- The percentage of females who needed treatment for illicit drug use decreased between 2002 and 2014 among non-Hispanic others and those ages 15–25 and 35–44, increased among those ages 26–34, and remained stable among all other groups. The treatment gap for illicit drug use decreased among non-Hispanic Whites and those ages 26–44 but increased among non-Hispanic Blacks.

INTRODUCTION

This surveillance report is the second in a series of biennial reports published to monitor substance use trends among reproductive-age females (ages 15–44). This report is prepared by AEDS staff and the Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, NIAAA, and is intended to provide information for policymakers, researchers, and others interested in substance use among this population. This information is essential in assessing the progress toward meeting targets set in *Healthy People 2020* to increase abstinence from alcohol, cigarettes, and illicit drug use among females during and prior to pregnancy (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] 2014).

Harmful Effects of Substance Use on Reproductive-age Females

Studies show that for females, rates of substance use are highest among those of reproductive age—53.1%, 21.1%, and 12.2% reported past month alcohol, cigarette, and illicit drug use, respectively, in 2015 (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality [CBHSQ] 2016a, Table 6.74B). Substance use can be even more harmful for females than males, with females experiencing more severe consequences in a shorter period of time and from lesser amounts used (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] 2009b).

Alcohol. Recent evidence indicates that alcohol consumption patterns across the U.S. may be changing. The prevalence of past-year binge drinking among U.S. adults increased from 23% in 2001–2002 to 33% in 2012–2013, which included increases in high-intensity binge drinking (i.e., drinking two or more times the standard gender-specific binge thresholds) (Hingson et al. 2017). While alcohol use is higher among males, research shows that drinking patterns between males and females narrowed between 2002 and 2012, with females reporting increased current and binge drinking (White et al. 2015). Females who consume

heavy amounts of alcohol are susceptible to liver and organ damage, cardiomyopathy and myopathy, and brain damage (Hommer et al. 2001; Loft et al. 1987; Urbano-Marquez 1995). Heavy alcohol consumption has also been shown to compromise bone quality and decrease bone density particularly during young adulthood when bones are still developing, therefore increasing susceptibility to osteoporosis (Sampson 2002).

Cigarettes. Smoking cigarettes increases the risk of developing peptic ulcers, Crohn’s disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancers of the lung, cervix, pancreas, and mouth and throat (Cosnes et al. 1996; Karlson et al. 1999; Vineis et al. 2004). Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among females in the United States, surpassing breast cancer deaths (U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group 2014). Electronic cigarette use is increasing in the United States, with the highest use among females occurring in those of reproductive age (McMillen et al. 2015; Schoenborn and Gindi 2015).

Illicit drugs. Illicit drug use increases the risk of drug-induced death, kidney and liver damage, and infections such as human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis (HHS 2013; Khalsa and Elkashef 2010). Female illicit drug users may also experience menstrual abnormalities including amenorrhea and irregular menstrual cycles (SAMHSA 2009b). Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug among reproductive-age females (CBHSQ 2016a, Table 6.71B). Between 2001 and 2013, marijuana use among U.S. adults more than doubled, and attitudes toward marijuana became more permissive (Hasin et al. 2015). States have increasingly begun eliminating restrictions against marijuana use; currently, 29 states and the District of Columbia have legalized medical marijuana use, and 8 of those states have also legalized recreational use (Carnevale et al. 2017). Adverse consequences of marijuana use include impaired memory and respiratory function and an increased risk of developing mental health issues (Block et al.

2002; Hall and Degenhardt 2009; Moore et al. 2005, 2007; Volkow et al. 2014).

Prescription drugs. Studies show that borrowing or sharing prescription medications was more common among young females ages 15–18 than among those ages 14 and under (Daniel et al. 2003) and more common among females ages 18–44 than among those ages 45 and older (Petersen et al. 2008). Opioid use is an increasingly serious public health issue; of the 52,404 drug overdose deaths reported in 2015, 33,091 involved opioids (Rudd et al. 2016). More than a third of reproductive-age females enrolled in Medicaid and more than a quarter of those with private insurance filled an opioid prescription each year during 2008–2012 (Ailes et al. 2015). Risk of depression is also greatest in reproductive-age females, and 15.4% filled a prescription for an antidepressant during 2008–2013 (Dawson et al. 2016). Although many people are under the impression that prescription drugs are safer to use than illegal drugs, misuse of prescription drugs can increase the risk of adverse reactions or accidental overdose and can lead to liver damage, cardiac complications, and neurological dysfunction, as well as adverse social consequences such as engaging in unprotected sex (Benotsch et al. 2010; Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 2012; SAMHSA 2009b).

Harmful Effects of Substance Use on Pregnant Females and Their Children

Although substance use is less common among pregnant females, with 9.3%, 13.6%, and 4.7% of pregnant females reporting alcohol, cigarette, and illicit drug use, respectively, in 2015, consequences can be more severe for pregnant females and their unborn children than for nonpregnant females (CBHSQ 2016a, Table 6.74B).

Alcohol. During a 1-month period from 2011–2013, approximately 3.3 million females in the U.S. were at risk for an alcohol-exposed pregnancy, in which they reported consuming

alcohol and having unprotected sex (Green et al. 2016). Alcohol use during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of miscarriage, preterm birth, and abruptio placentae (premature separation of the placenta from the uterus) (Aliyu et al. 2011; Du Toit et al. 2010; SAMHSA 2009b). Fetal development can be disrupted by alcohol use during any stage of pregnancy, leading to complications such as fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD). Infants affected by alcohol can experience lifelong neurobehavioral, cognitive, and physical abnormalities (Bertrand et al. 2005; Chiriboga 2003; Feldman et al. 2012; Warren et al. 2011). Although symptoms may vary due to a wide range of effects, common features of FASD include facial dysmorphism, maxillary hypoplasia, and stunted growth (Bertrand et al. 2005; Riley et al. 2011).

Cigarettes. Females who smoke cigarettes not only have increased difficulty in conceiving but also can have increased chances of experiencing a miscarriage. Presence of nicotine in the placenta has been associated with low birth weight and small growth during gestational age, as well as long-term cognitive effects (Ko et al. 2014; McHugh et al. 2014; Shiono et al. 1995). Research has found that pregnant females are more likely to consider electronic cigarettes as safer than traditional cigarettes; however, the presence of nicotine can still lead to dangerous birth outcomes (Kahr et al. 2015; Mark et al. 2015).

Illicit drugs. Pregnant females using illicit drugs may increase their risk of miscarriage, premature rupture of membranes, preeclampsia, and abruptio placentae. There is also an increased risk of preterm birth, intrauterine death, and fetal heart abnormalities (Bada et al. 2005; Little et al. 1989; SAMHSA 2009b; Shiono et al. 1995). Several studies on the consequences of prenatal marijuana use have shown impaired fetal growth and lower cognitive development among exposed children (Calvigioni et al. 2014; Goldschmidt et al. 2004; Marroun et al. 2009). Chabarria and colleagues (2016) found that among pregnant

female marijuana users, 48% concurrently smoked cigarettes, significantly increasing perinatal adverse outcomes.

Prescription drugs. Pregnant females using opioids, tranquilizers, and stimulants risk giving birth prematurely, with increased risk of fetal heart defects and fetal death (Bracken and Holford 1981; Broussard et al. 2011). Maternal opioid use is becoming an increasingly serious issue, with an annual average of 21,000 pregnant women reporting opioid misuse from 2007–2012, with higher misuse among those ages 15–25 (Smith and Lipari 2017). In utero exposure to opioids can cause severe negative neonatal outcomes, leading to infants who have drug-withdrawal complications. Numerous studies have shown that there has been an increase in the number of infants born with neonatal withdrawal syndrome in the United States, particularly in rural communities (Pan and Yi 2013; Patrick et al. 2012, 2015; Tolia et al. 2015; Villapiano et al. 2017). Infants born with neonatal withdrawal syndrome experience hyperactive reflexes, increased muscle tone, and slow weight gain (American Academy of Pediatrics 1998; Hudak et al. 2012). Furthermore, certain selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) prescribed for depression can lead to birth defects including anencephaly, congenital heart disorders, gastroschisis, and craniosynostosis, even when taken early in pregnancy (Reefhuis et al. 2015).

Concurrent Alcohol and Drug Use

Studies show that females who smoke cigarettes or use marijuana are also more likely to drink alcohol or use other drugs (Drobes 2002; Midanik et al. 2007; Tsai et al. 2010). Concurrent alcohol and drug use is dangerous due to the additive effects, leading to more adverse outcomes such as overdose, and increased chances of developing substance use disorders (SAMHSA 2009a; World Health Organization [WHO] 2014). When combined with alcohol, opioid use can lead to overdoses due to respiratory depression. Opioids are the most commonly used medication among

females ages 21–34 in the increasing number of alcohol- and drug-related emergency department visits (Castle et al. 2016; WHO 2014). Midanik and colleagues (2007) found that concurrent use of alcohol and drugs among females was significantly related to the prevalence of alcohol dependence, depression, and negative social consequences, including relationship, health, and work issues, therefore increasing the need for treatment.

Treatment

Recent reporting shows that males and females who need treatment for substance use seek treatment at similarly low rates. However, females encounter unique barriers when seeking treatment, such as societal stigma toward female users (CBHSQ 2016a, Table 5.60B; Hecksher and Hesse 2009). Studies show that females are more likely to report shame and embarrassment upon treatment entry and are less likely to report substance use as the root of their problems (Green 2006; Thom 1987). Pregnant females also report fear of prosecution and loss of child custody as reasons to not seek treatment (Bishop et al. 2017). Pregnant females in particular experience affordability issues due to the additional costs of bearing a child (Jackson and Shannon 2012; SAMHSA 2009b). Racial/ethnic minority females experience further barriers toward treatment, including less access, lower quality of services, language differences, and mistrust of the healthcare system (Alvidrez 1999; Davis and Ancis 2012; Greenfield et al. 2007).

The majority of alcohol consumption reported by pregnant females occurs during their first trimester (CBHSQ 2016a, Table 6.76B). In a study examining alcohol use in unplanned pregnancies, 56% of females reported alcohol use during the month before they knew they were pregnant (Roberts et al. 2014). Chapman and Wu (2013) found that adolescent mothers in particular reported greater substance use before pregnancy compared with other adolescent females. Because many females are not aware that they

are pregnant until several weeks or even months into pregnancy, it is important to examine the trends of substance use among all reproductive-age females. Though females tend to decrease their substance use after they become aware that they are pregnant, the embryo may be affected by substance exposure at any time.

DATA SOURCE

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Data for this report are drawn from NSDUH, a publically available dataset conducted by SAMHSA since 1971. The survey represents 98% of the noninstitutionalized civilian population ages 12 and older, excluding homeless, institutionalized, and active duty military populations. Participants are selected by an independent multistage area probability sample design, with oversampling of youth and young adults to achieve approximately equal distribution of three age groups: ages 12–17, 18–25, and 26 and older. NSDUH is administered in a face-to-face setting at the participant’s home. Due to the sensitivity of the survey topics and to ensure confidentiality and better accuracy of reporting, NSDUH uses audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) to ask most survey questions. Respondents answer questions on current pregnancy status, past 30-day substance use (including alcohol, cigarettes, and illicit drugs), and past year substance abuse, dependence, and treatment.

Study Population and Subgroups

This surveillance report tracks substance use among females as well as cigarette and illicit drug use among female current drinkers ages 15 to 44. This is the same age range that WHO uses to define reproductive-age females as well as the range that the *Healthy People 2020* report uses to monitor the prevalence of substance use during and prior to pregnancy (HHS 2014; WHO 2013). Key substance use measures are presented overall and by age group (15–17, 18–20, 21–25, 26–34, and 35–44) and by race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic Whites, non-

Hispanic Blacks, non-Hispanic others, and Hispanics). Because of small sample sizes of pregnant females, only a subset of substance use measures (any drinking and binge drinking) have reliable prevalence estimates and are presented by pregnancy status.

Surveillance Timeframe

Starting in 2002, NSDUH made several methodological changes that represented a new baseline for the following years. Changes included paying a \$30 incentive to participants, implementing improved data quality-control measures, and using new population data from the 2000 decennial census. In 2015, NSDUH made additional methodological changes to the survey questionnaire that represented a new baseline for a subset of the substance use measures included in this report. Changes included numerous revisions to the illicit and prescription drug use modules and a revision to the definition of binge drinking among females (revised from 5 or more drinks on an occasion to 4 or more drinks on an occasion to align with current Federal definitions) (CBHSQ 2016b). Therefore, this report presents data from 2002 to 2015 for measures that were unaffected by the aforementioned changes and presents data from 2002 to 2014 (i.e., 2015 data is listed as “nc” [not comparable due to methodological changes] in the tables) for measures that were affected by the changes.

METHODS

This surveillance report tracks substance use among reproductive-age females ages 15–44 from 2002 to the latest comparable year available in the NSDUH survey, 2014 or 2015.

Definitions

The report presents trend data on any/current, binge, and heavy drinking; cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs; and alcohol/illicit drug dependence, abuse, and treatment. Definitions of these measures are as follows:

- Any/current drinking
 - One or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days
- Binge drinking
 - Four or more drinks on the same occasion (at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days
- Heavy drinking
 - Four or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days
- Cigarette use
 - Smoked part or all of a cigarette in the past 30 days
- Any illicit drug use
 - Use of any illicit drug (i.e., marijuana/hashish, cocaine/crack, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives) in the past 30 days
- Marijuana use
 - Use of marijuana (including hashish) in the past 30 days
- Nonmedical use of prescription drugs
 - Use of any prescription drug (i.e., pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives) in the past 30 days that was not prescribed for the respondent or that the respondent took only for the experience or feeling it caused
- Alcohol/Illicit drug dependence

Positive response to three or more of the following DSM-IV criteria (all pertain to the past 12 months):

 1. Spent a great deal of time over a period of a month getting, using, or getting over the effects of the substance
 2. Was unable to keep set limits on substance use or used more often than intended
 3. Needed to use substance more than before to get desired effects or noticed that using the same amount had less effect than before
- 4. Was unable to cut down or stop using the substance when desired to or attempted to do so
- 5. Continued to use substance even though it was causing problems with emotions, nerves, mental health, or physical health
- 6. Reduced or gave up participation in important activities due to substance use
- 7. Experienced substance-specific withdrawal symptoms at one time that lasted for longer than a day after cutting back or stopping use of the substance
- Alcohol/Illicit drug abuse

Had positive response to one or more of the following DSM-IV criteria and was not dependent upon the substance of interest (all pertain to the past 12 months):

 1. Had serious problems due to substance use at home, work, or school
 2. Used substance regularly and then did something where substance use might have put the respondent in physical danger
 3. Used substances that caused actions that repeatedly got the respondent in trouble with the law
 4. Had problems caused by substance use with family or friends and continued to use substance
- Needed treatment for alcohol/illicit drug use

Meet any one of the following criteria:

 1. Was dependent on substance of interest in the past 12 months
 2. Abused substance of interest in the past 12 months
 3. Received treatment for substance use at a specialty facility in the past 12 months including a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (in- or outpatient), or mental health center
- Did not receive treatment for alcohol/illicit drug use (among those who needed treatment)
 - Did not receive treatment for substance use (among those who needed treatment)

at a specialty facility in the past 12 months, including a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (in- or outpatient), or mental health center

Analyses

Analyses in this report are mainly descriptive and are presented as nationally representative prevalence estimates. In the figures, trends in prevalence are represented by segmented lines that were fitted using joinpoint (piecewise) regression models (Kim et al. 2000). Data are presented overall and by age, race and Hispanic origin (non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic), and pregnancy status. Three-year moving averages are used for tracking certain substance use measures to minimize data suppression problems for groups with small sample sizes and to avoid large random fluctuations in the estimates.

To enable readers to assess the precision of the estimates provided, each estimate in the tables is accompanied by a value for the standard error of the estimate (labeled S.E.). Multiplying the standard error by 1.96 provides a margin of error above and below each estimate. This range defines a 95-percent confidence interval that will have a 95-percent chance of including the true value being estimated. Estimates with very large standard errors can be extremely unreliable. The reliability of estimates (r) was assessed using the relative standard error (RSE), computed as $RSE=100 \times (SE(r)/r)$. Following the recommendations of the National Center for Health Statistics (Klein et al. 2002), estimates with RSE greater than 17.5% were considered of low reliability and are suppressed in the tables and figures.

We present results from secondary data analysis for NSDUH data, since publicly available reports on these surveys do not cover all the indicators, categories, and age groupings applicable to this report. Prevalence estimates from the NSDUH included in this report may differ slightly from those presented in reports

issued by SAMHSA, because SAMHSA analysts use a restricted-use dataset for their analyses.

Limitations

Trend break. Due to the previously mentioned methodological changes to the 2015 NSDUH, a trend break between 2014 and 2015 exists for more than half of the substance use measures included in this report. In other words, estimates before 2015 are not comparable with estimates reported in 2015 and beyond for the measures affected by the break. Therefore, this issue affects both current and future iterations of this surveillance report, with 2015 representing a new baseline for tracking future trends in certain measures of substance use.

Sample sizes. Insufficient sample sizes led to unreliable estimates and data suppression for some measures among small subpopulations in this surveillance report. Compared with the reports issued by SAMHSA, this surveillance report had smaller denominators, and therefore more data suppression, due primarily to the inclusion of estimates among current drinkers rather than the estimates among the total female population. For example, among current drinkers ages 35–44, illicit drug dependence data was suppressed for one 3-year moving average, and illicit drug abuse data was suppressed for all time points. In addition, certain race categories (e.g., American Indian and Asian) were too small to be presented separately in this report, so they were combined into one category (i.e., non-Hispanic other) to represent the full population. As previously mentioned, small sample sizes among pregnant females led to complete data suppression for most of the measures.

Definitions. Another limitation is that data sources use different definitions for some of the measures included in this report. NIAAA defines binge drinking for females as consuming 4 or more drinks on at least 1 occasion in the past 30 days, whereas NSDUH previously (prior to 2015) defined it as consuming 5 or more drinks in the same time

period. Because of this higher cutoff, NSDUH may underestimate (by NIAAA standards) the amount of binge drinking that occurred among females prior to 2015 by not including those who consume 4 drinks. NIAAA defines heavy or at-risk drinking among females as consuming more than 3 drinks on any day, or more than 7 drinks per week. Also prior to 2015, NSDUH defined heavy drinking as drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days. Using this definition, over- or underestimation of heavy drinking depends on the prevalence of various drinking patterns in the population (e.g., weekend binge drinking and daily light-to-moderate drinking) and the time period for which respondents are asked to recall their drinking (e.g., past week or past month). Because no detailed drinking information was available in the NSDUH public-use data for adjusting the definitions of binge drinking and heavy drinking so that they would match those set by NIAAA, the prevalence of these 2 drinking measures in this surveillance report will follow pre-2015 NSDUH definitions by default, rather than NIAAA definitions.

Underreporting. Due to the personal nature of the questions regarding substance use, some respondents may underreport their use. NSDUH corrects for this by using ACASI to ask most of the survey questions. By using ACASI over face-to-face interviews, the levels of honest reporting, privacy, and confidentiality increase. For substance use, demographic, and other key variables, NSDUH replaces missing values by imputation methodology, using predictive mean neighborhoods (CBHSQ 2016b). To increase the usable sample size, imputed values were used wherever possible.

Generalizability. NSDUH does not collect data from the homeless, institutionalized, or active duty military populations, as the survey is administered in the participant's home. Therefore, results from this surveillance report cannot be generalized to these populations.

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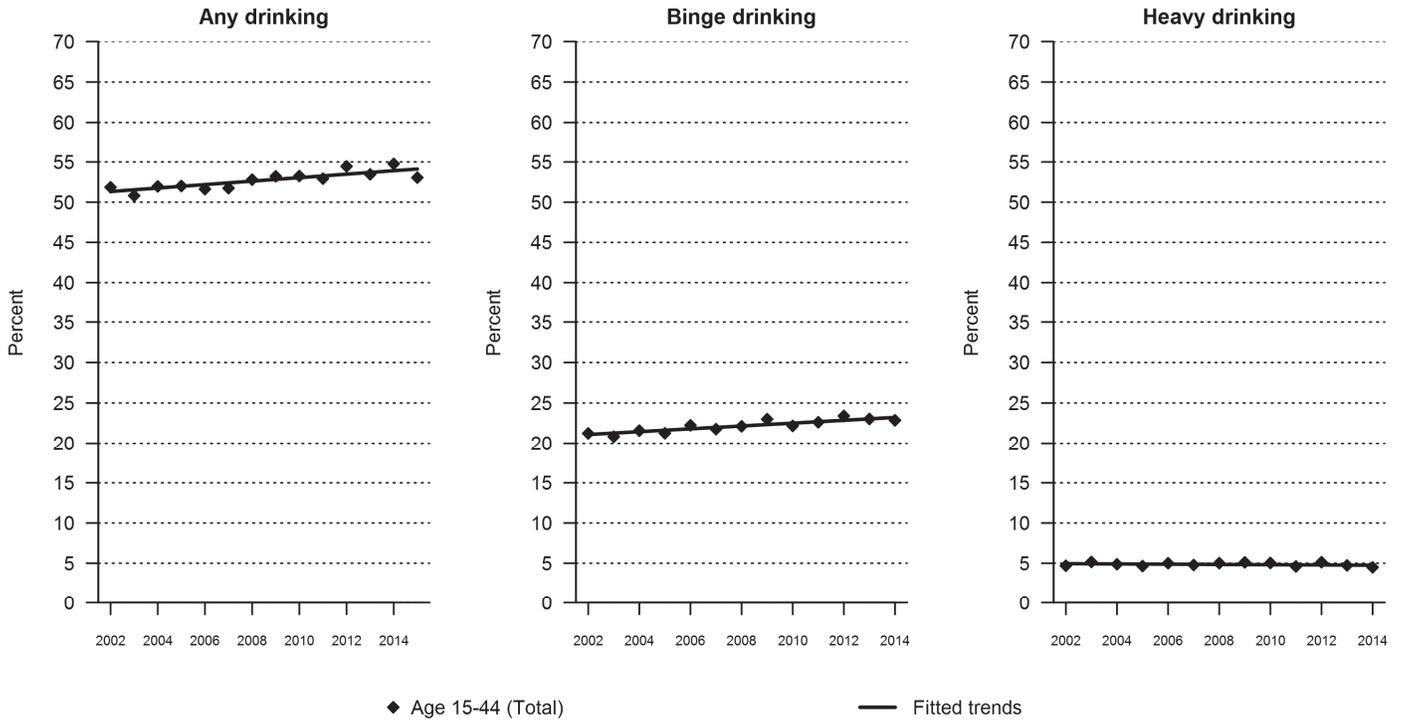


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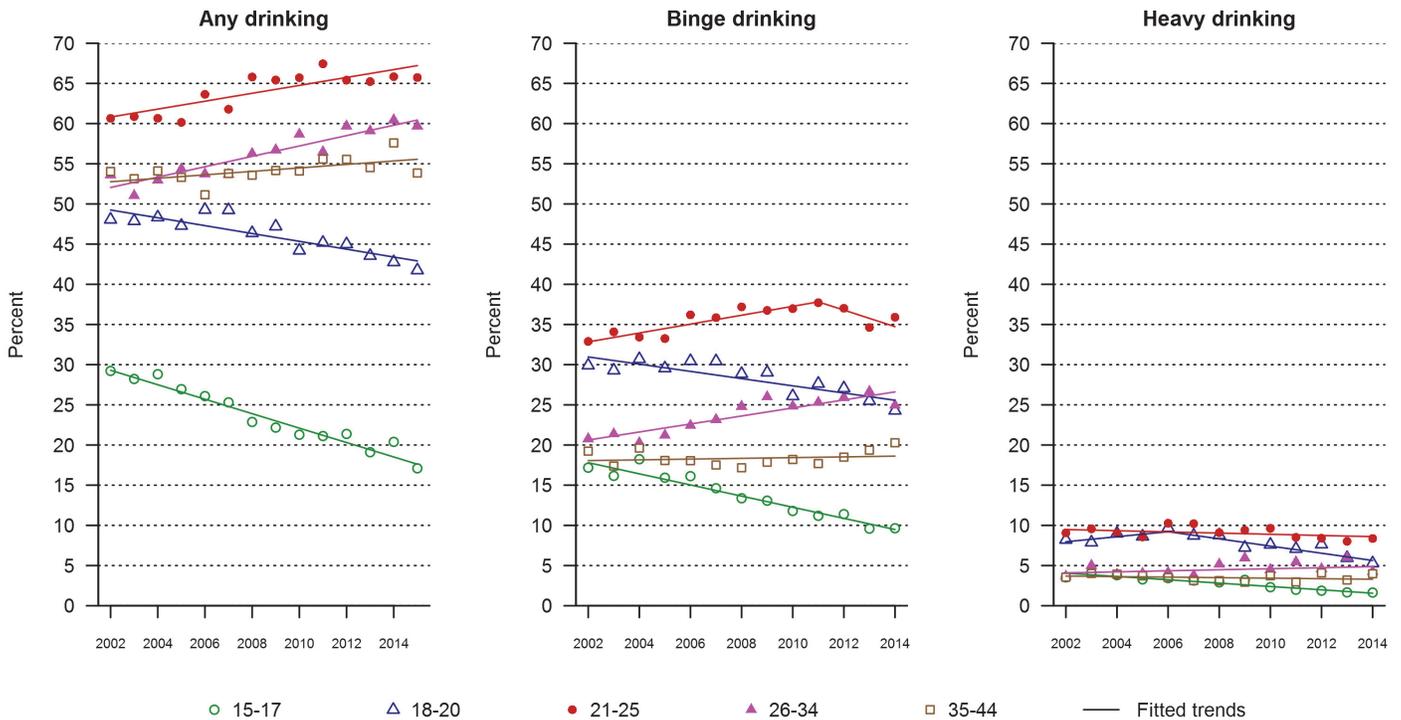


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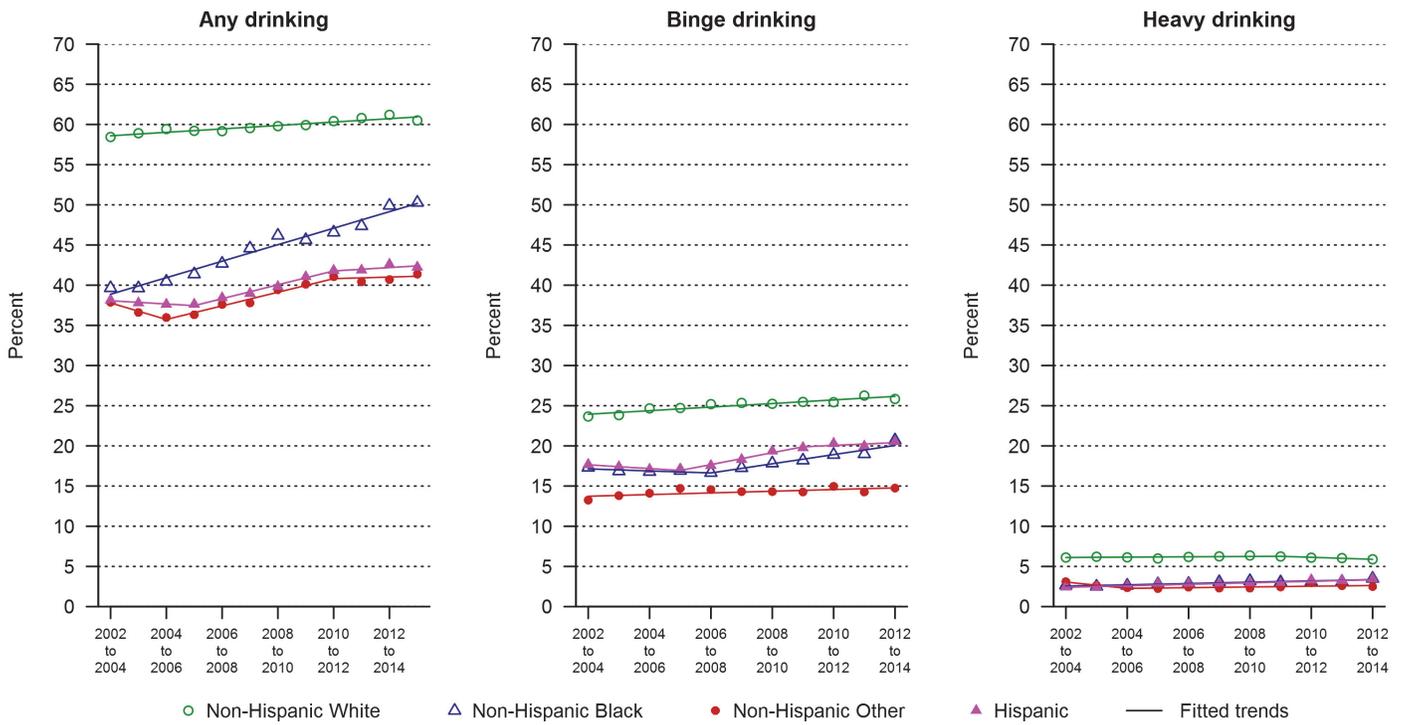


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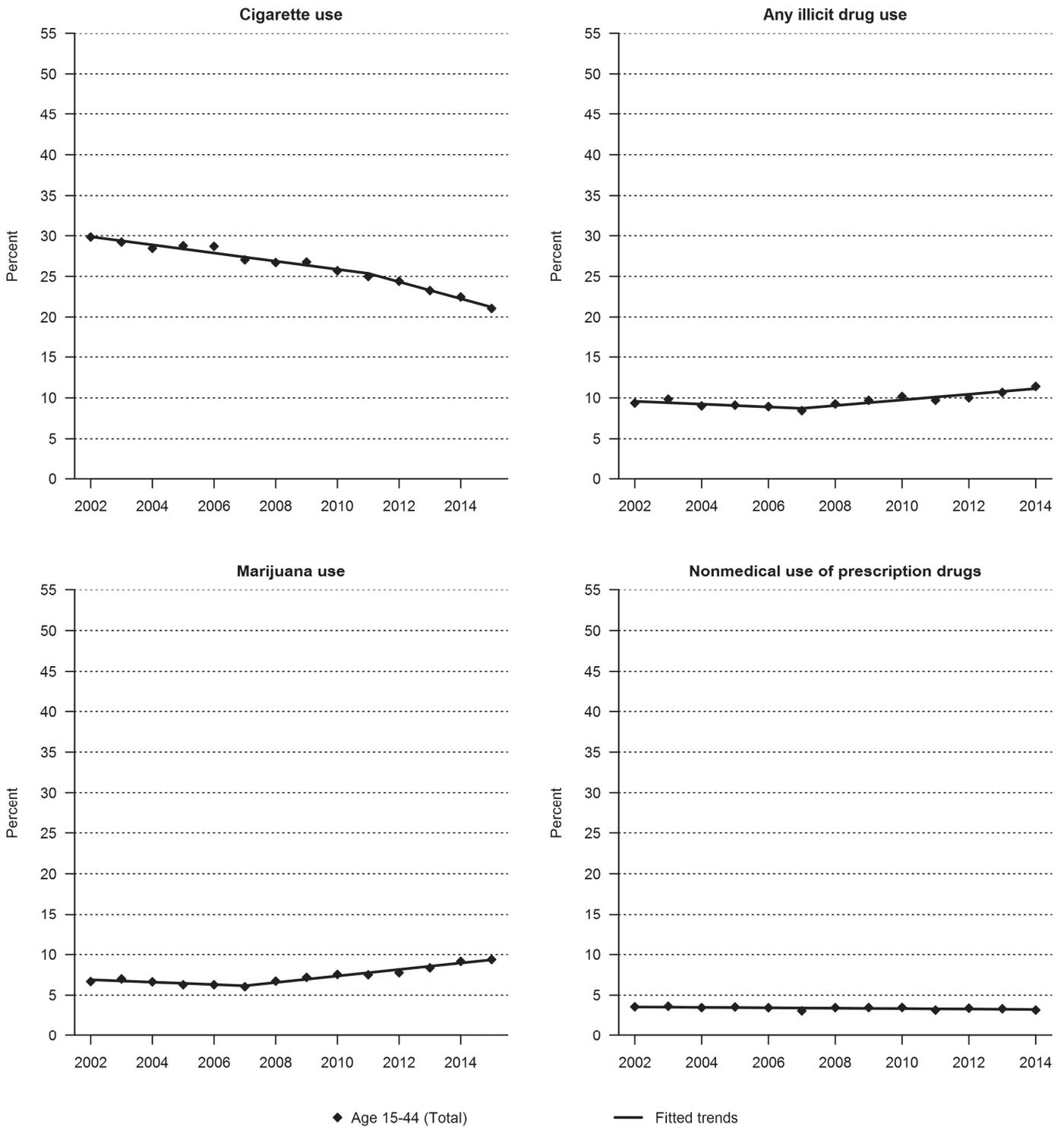


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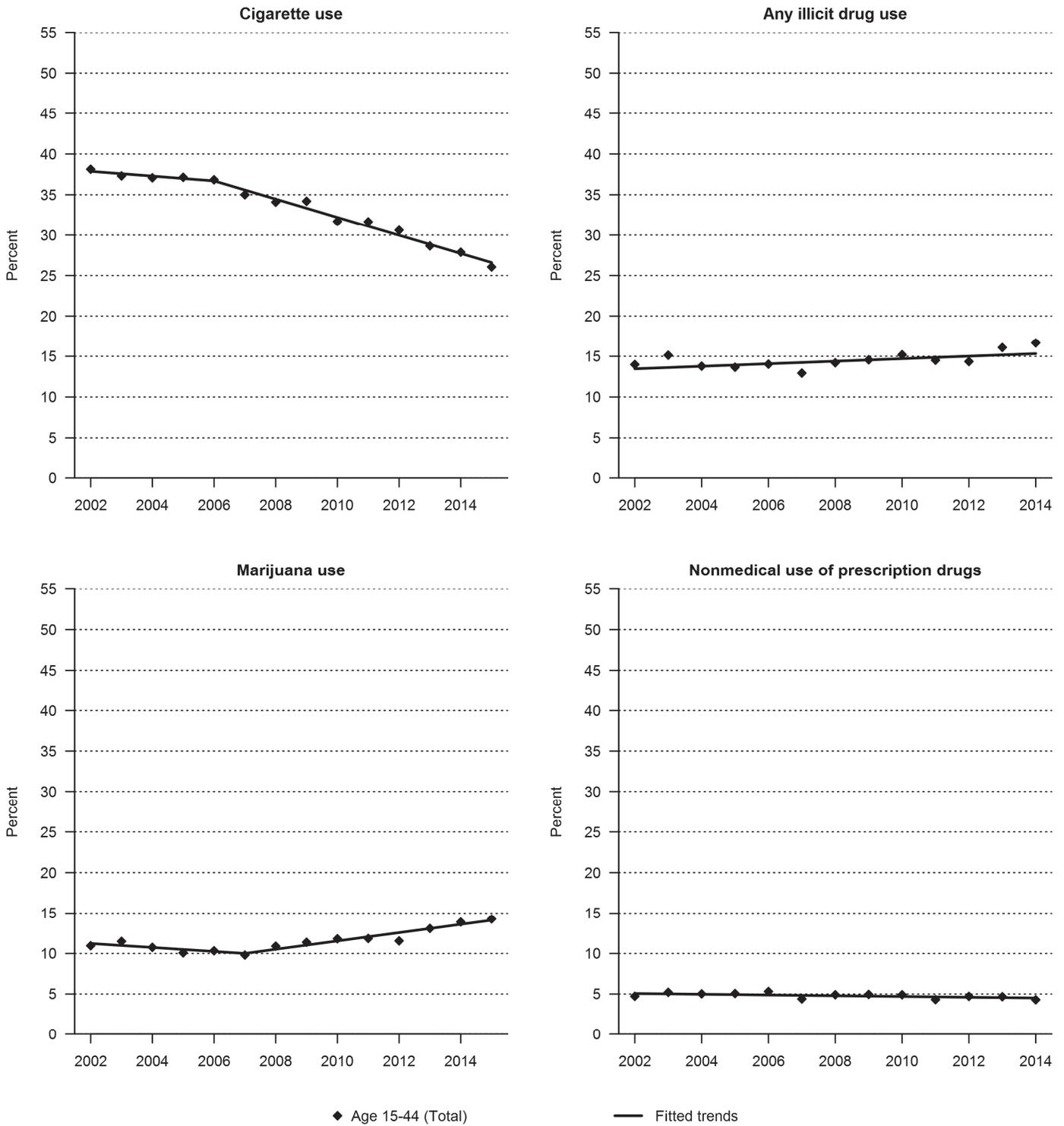


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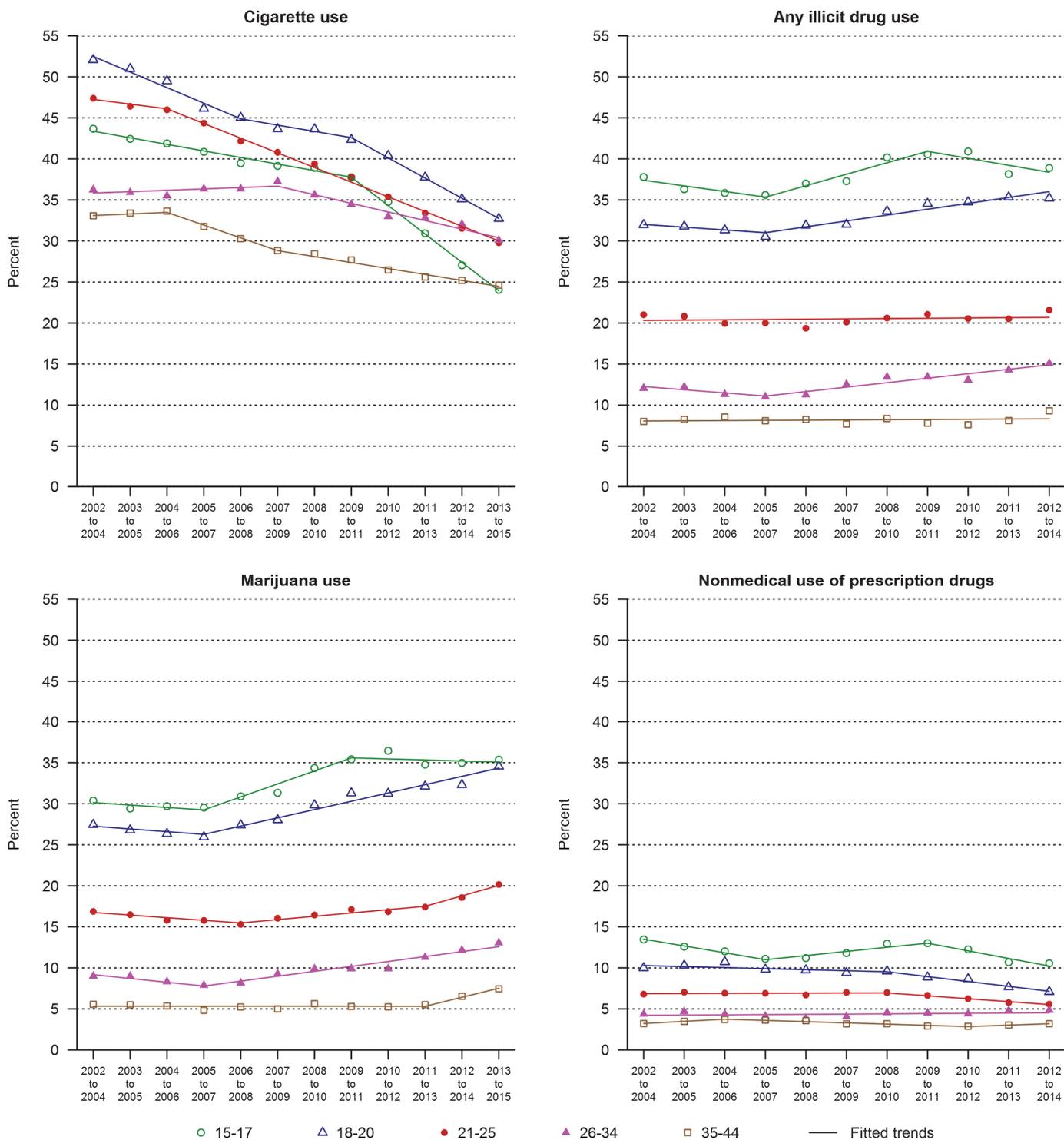


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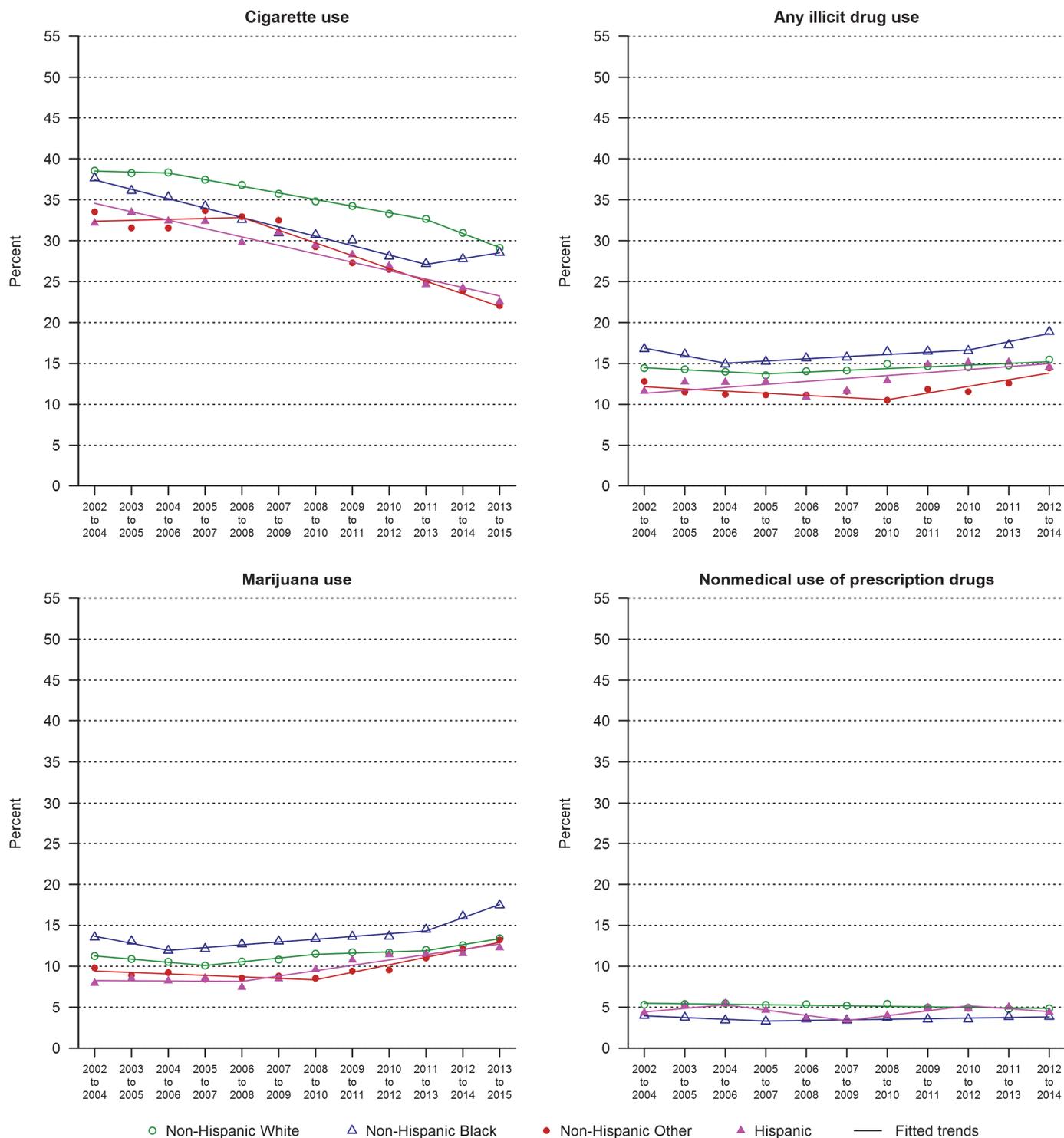


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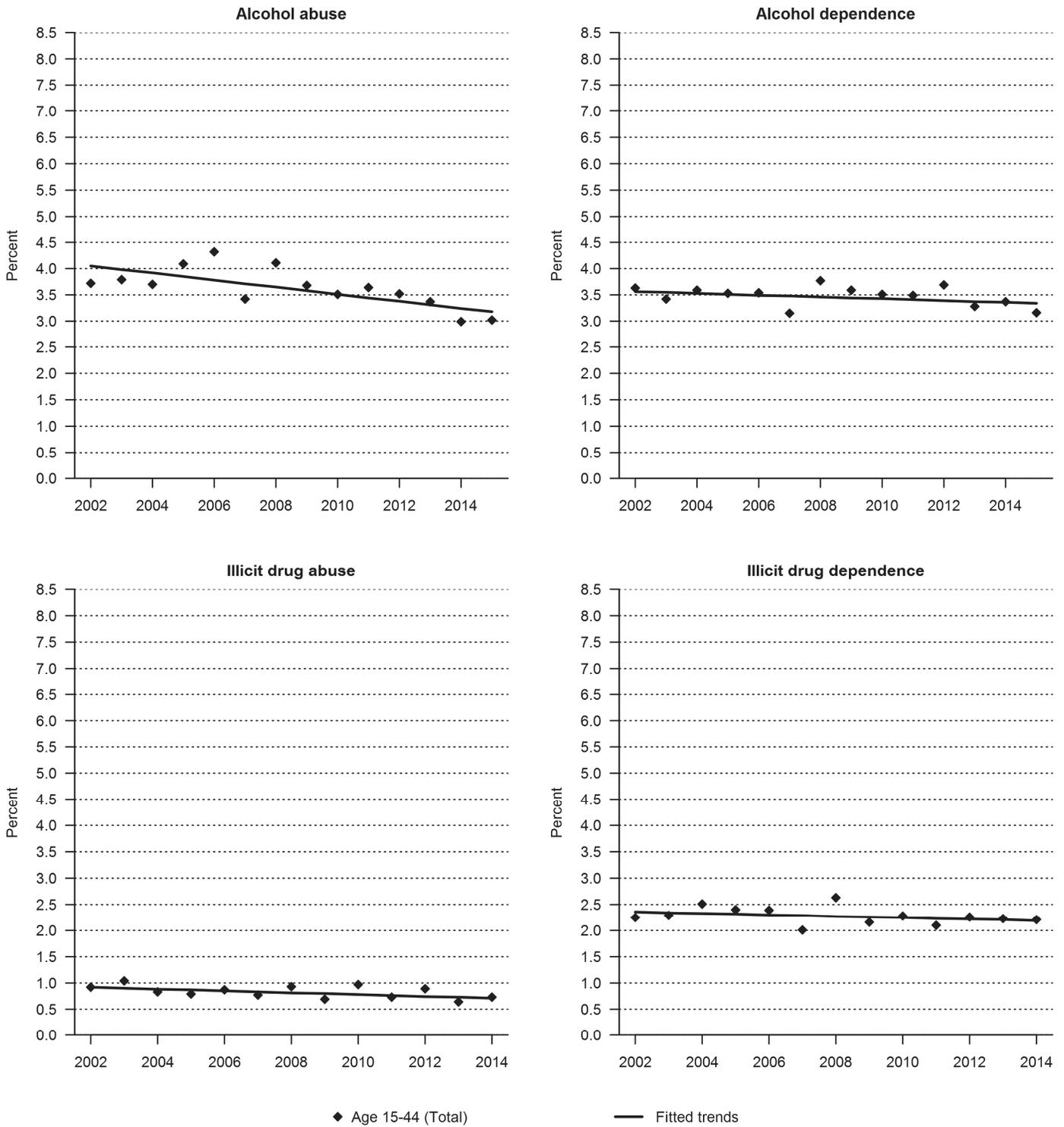


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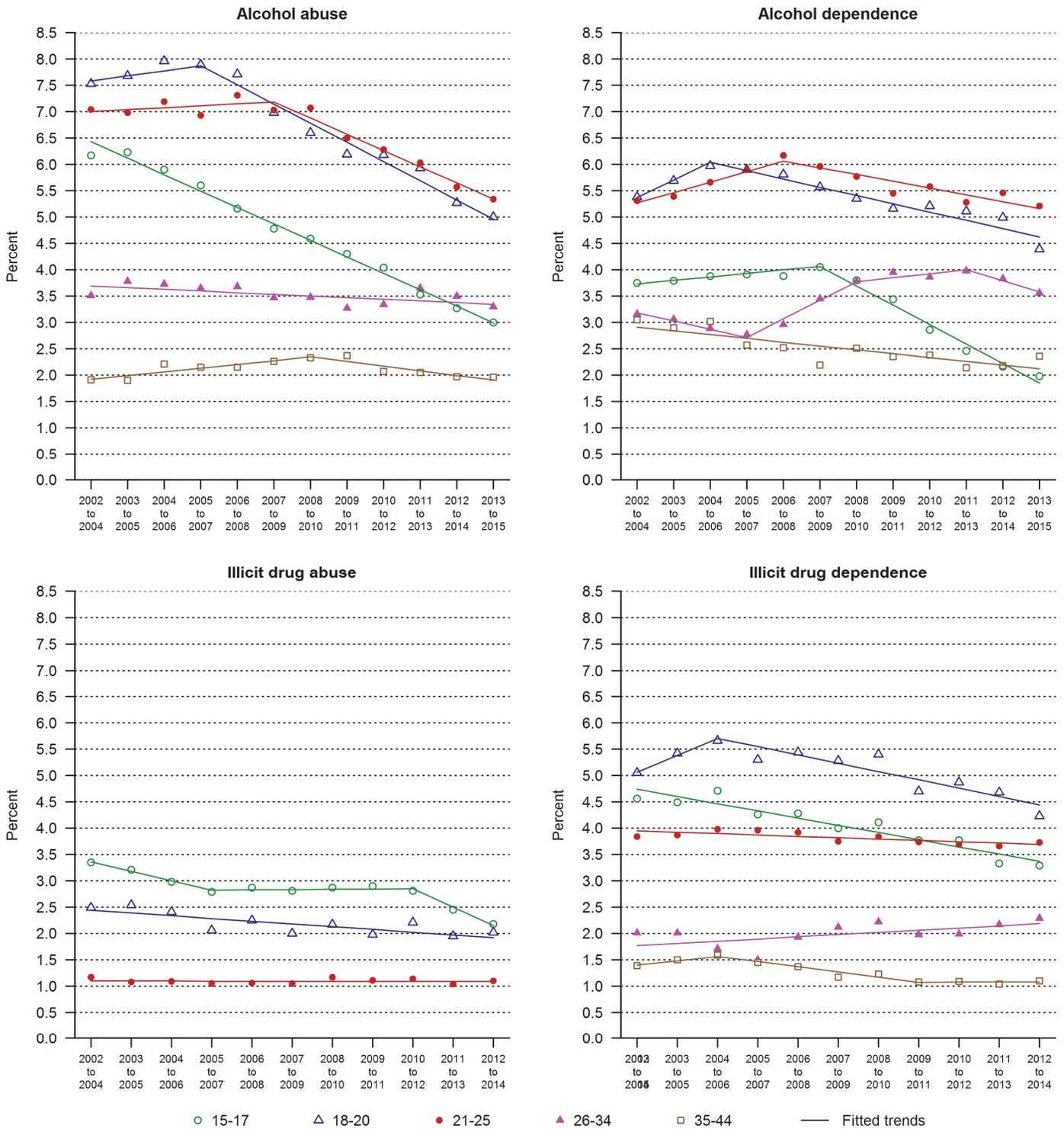


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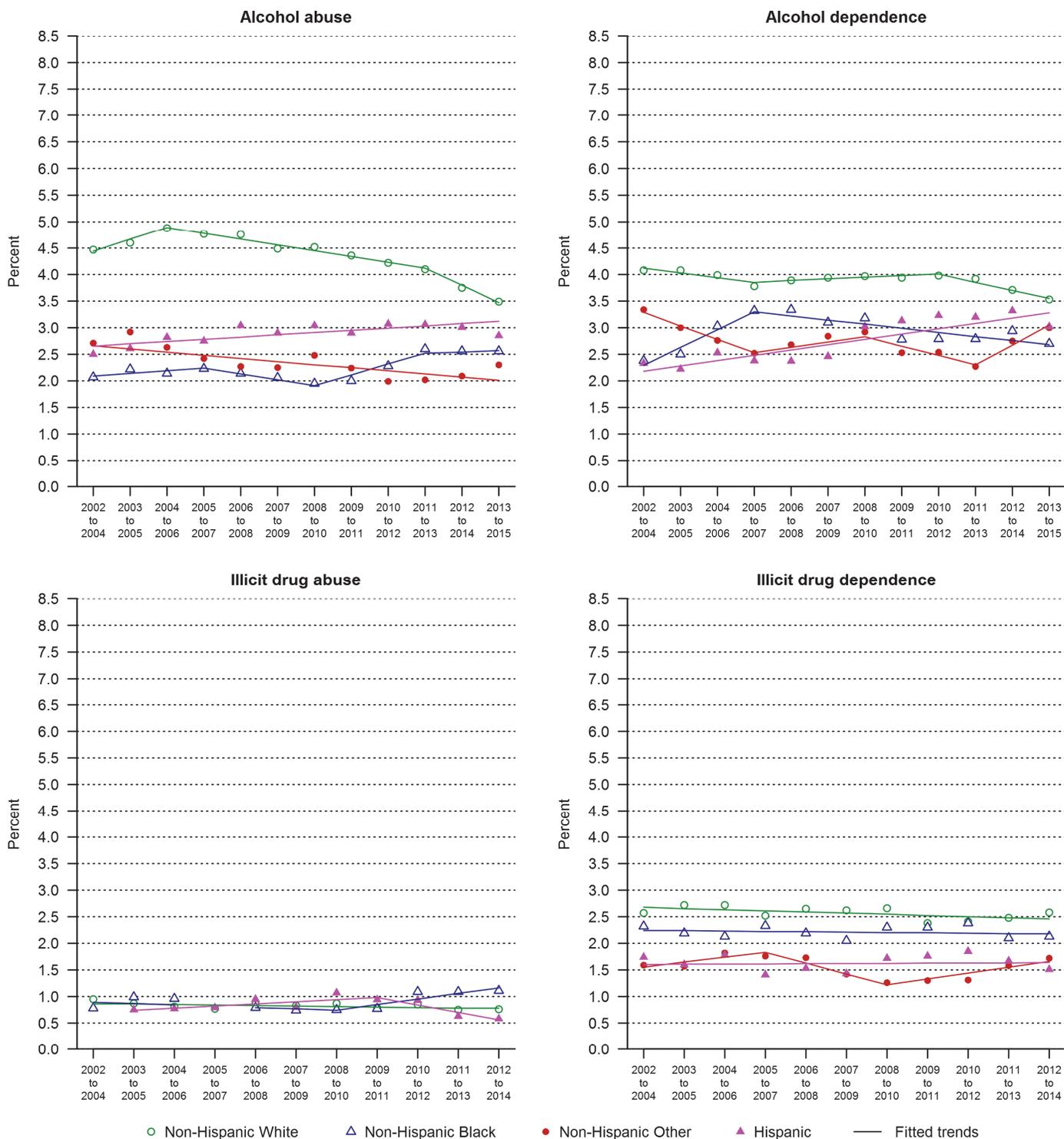


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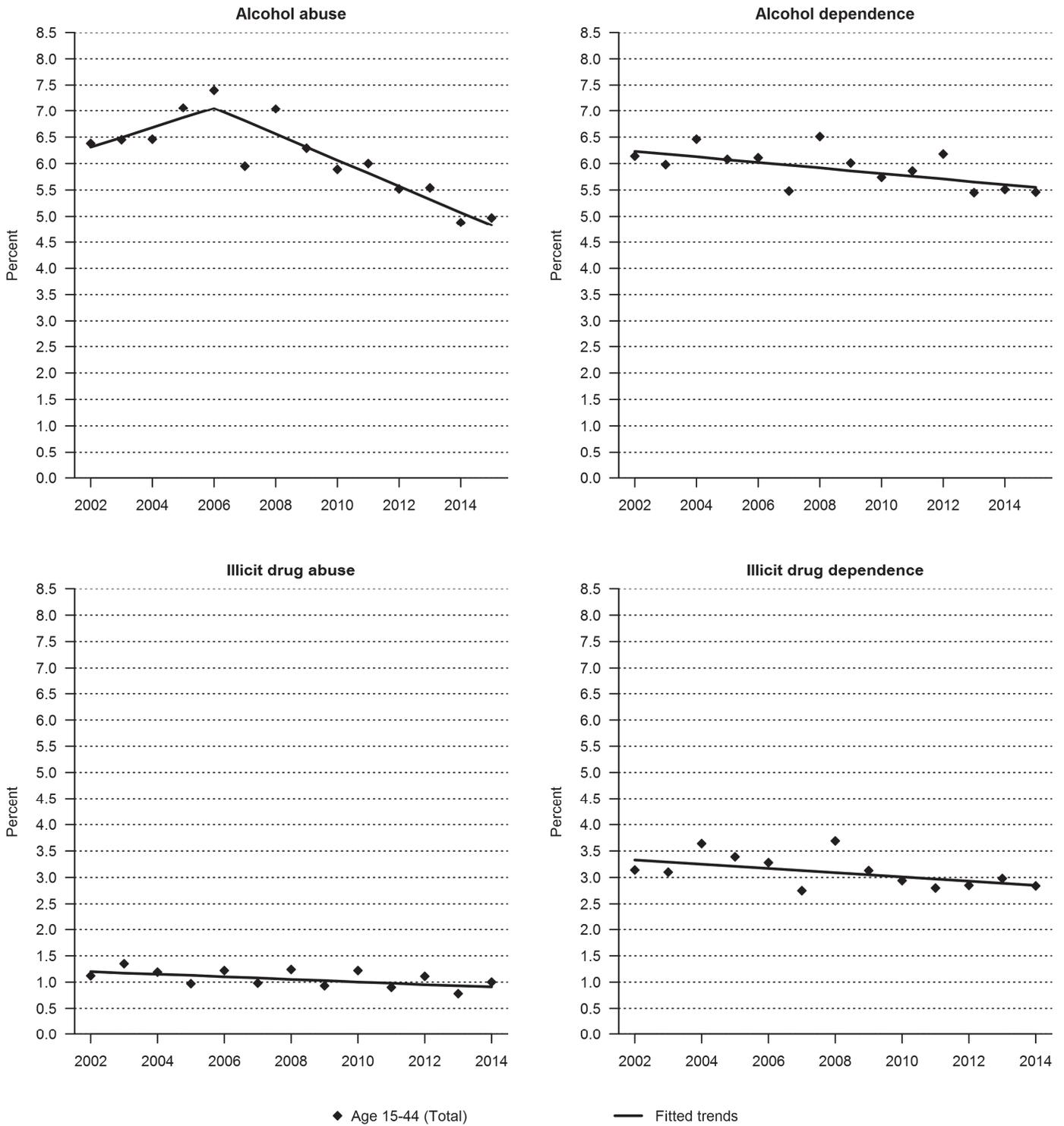


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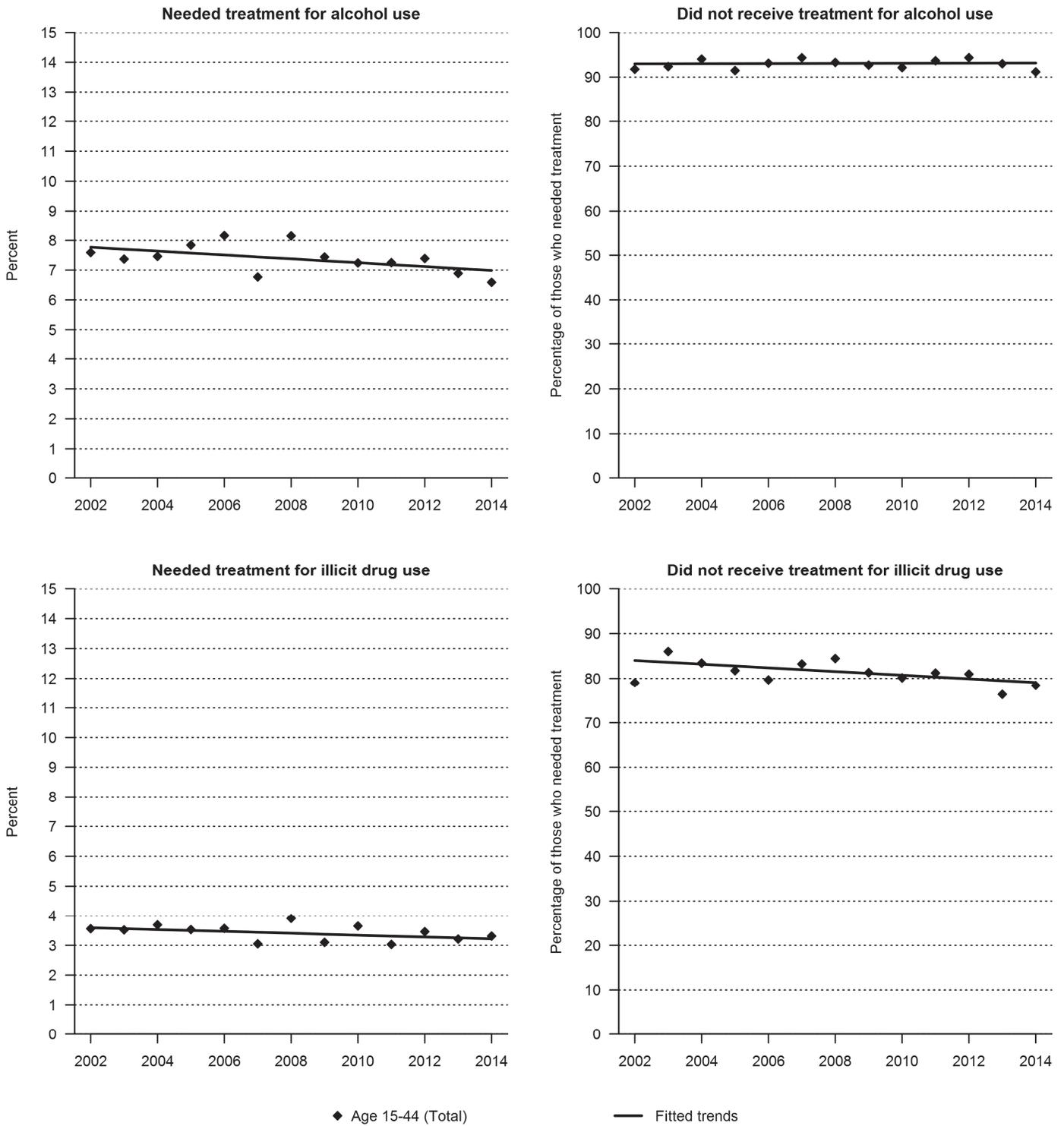


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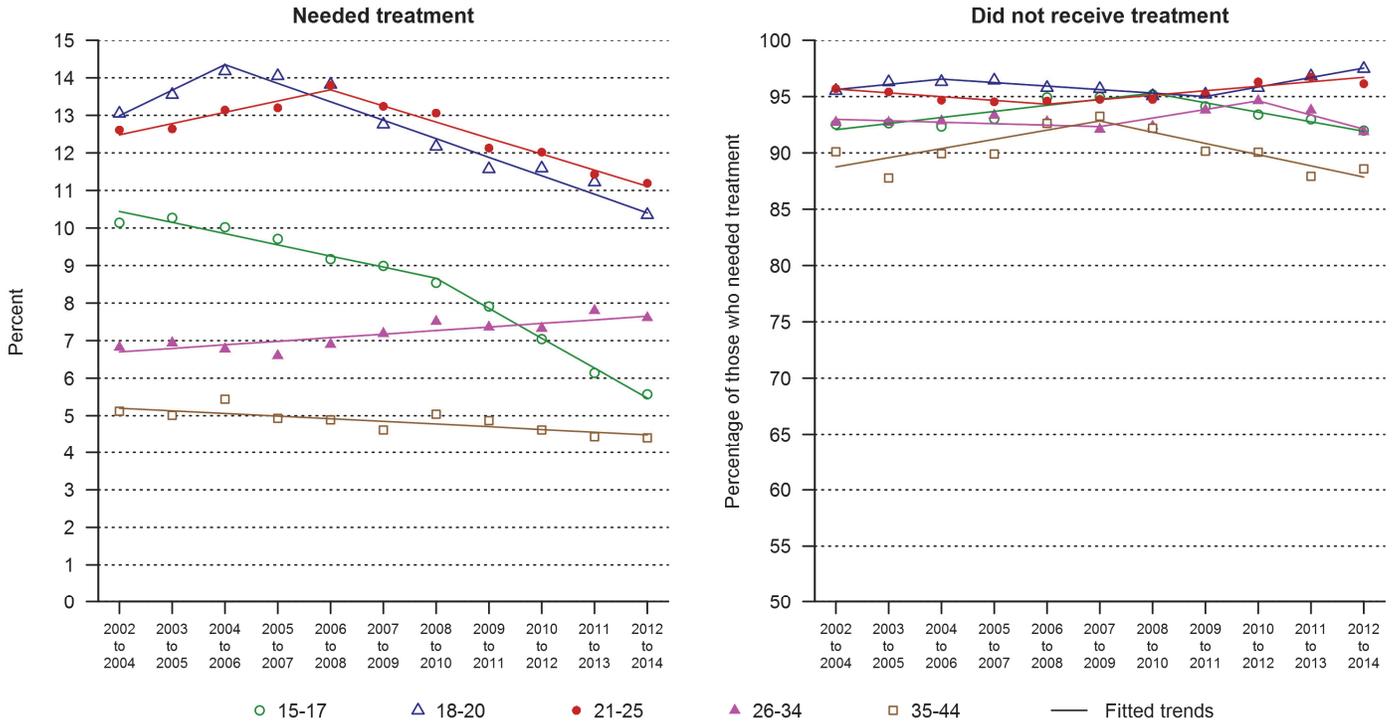


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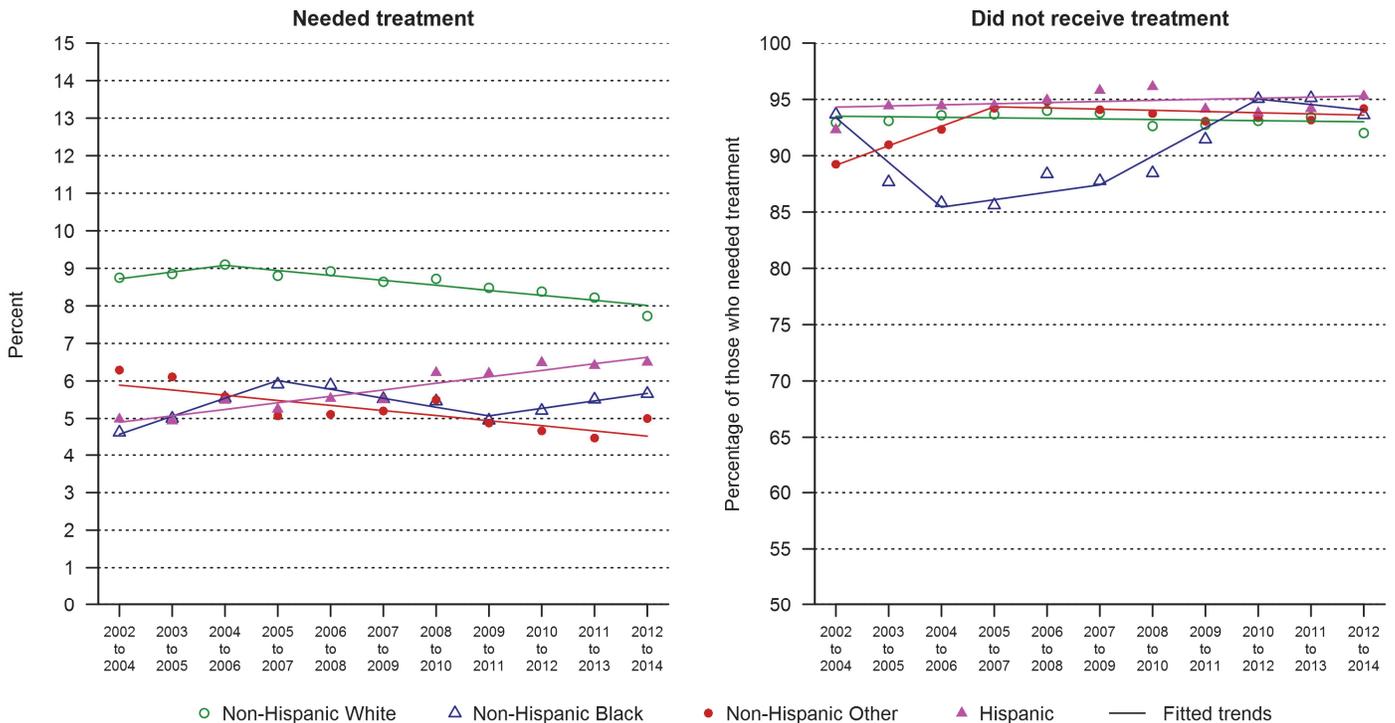


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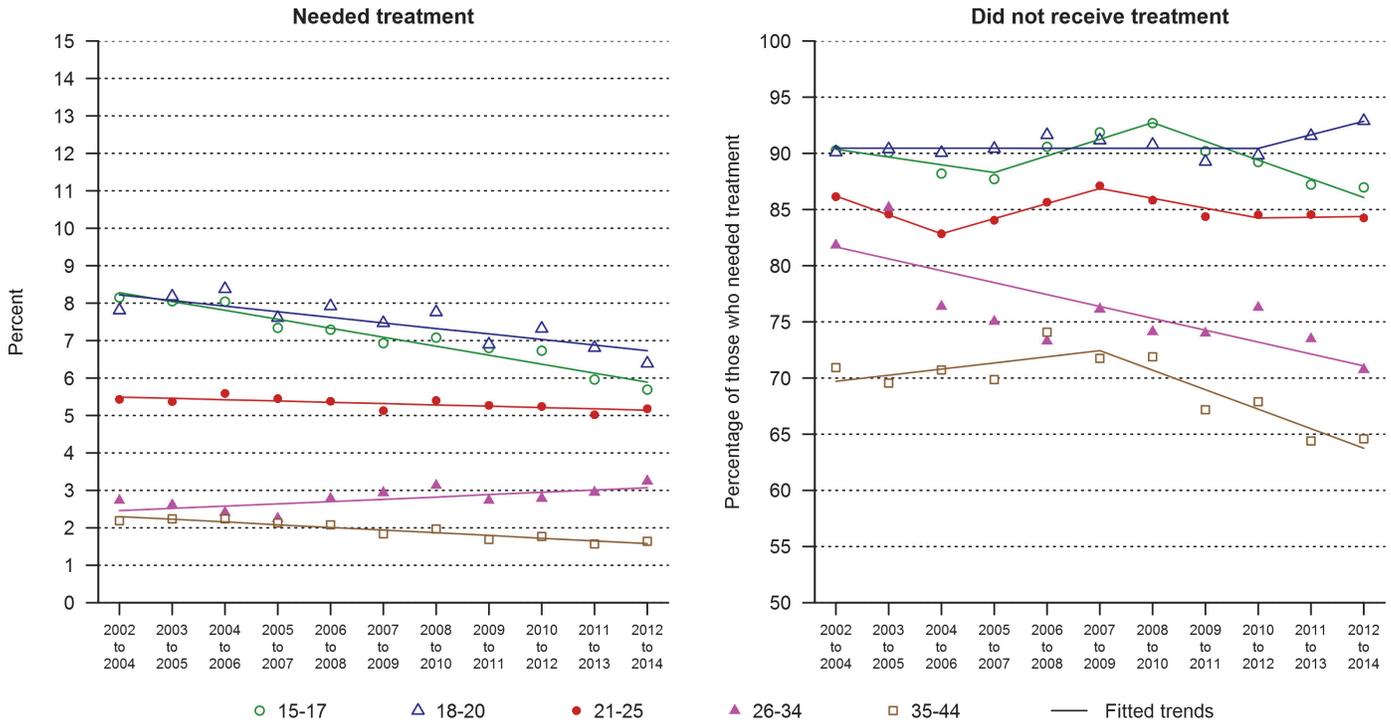


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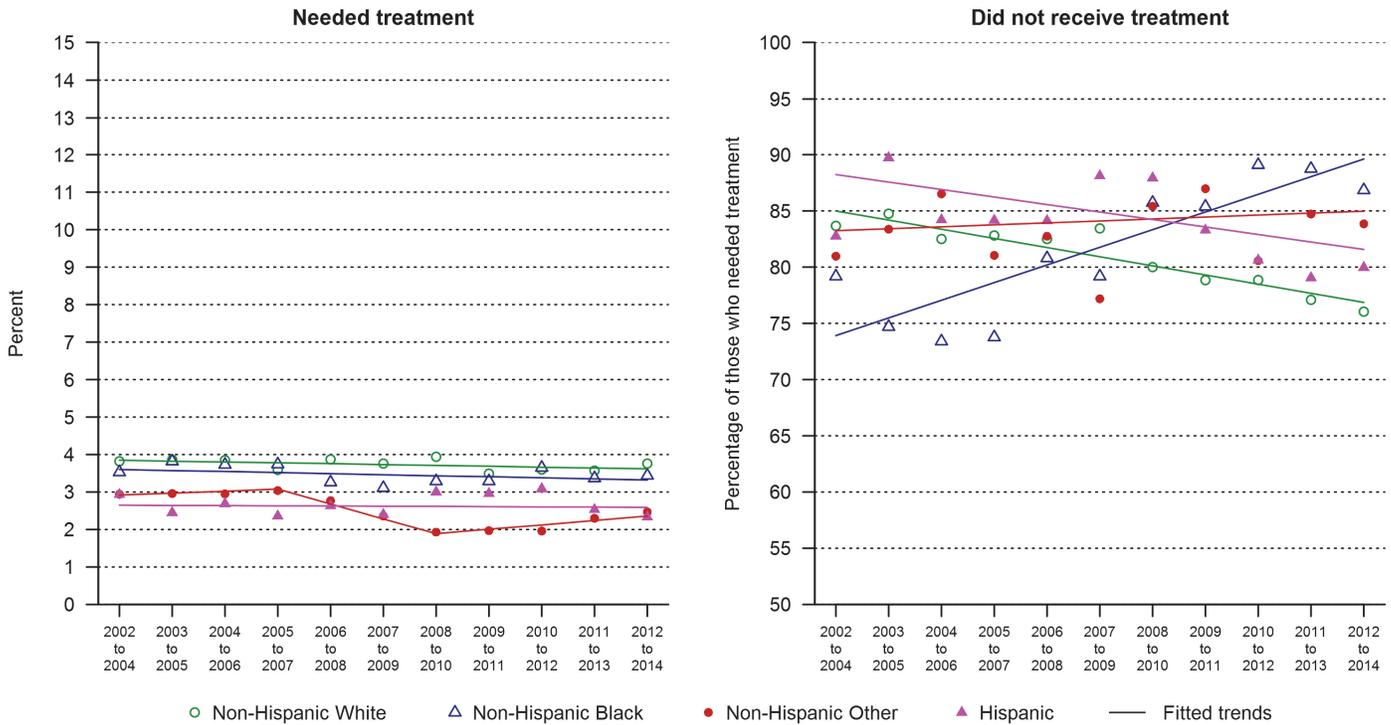


Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2015.

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Substance use (past 30 days)				
Any drinking				
2015	11,380	39,310,618	53.1	0.5
2014	10,734	40,250,529	54.8	0.5
2013	10,418	39,333,571	53.5	0.7
2012	10,509	40,129,316	54.5	0.6
2011	10,703	38,802,142	52.9	0.6
2010	11,221	38,823,400	53.3	0.5
2009	10,821	39,183,868	53.2	0.6
2008	10,646	38,745,969	52.8	0.6
2007	10,676	38,069,346	51.7	0.6
2006	10,358	37,707,392	51.6	0.6
2005	10,980	38,279,546	52.0	0.6
2004	10,719	37,803,198	52.0	0.6
2003	10,517	36,791,230	50.8	0.6
2002	10,664	37,702,189	51.9	0.6
Binge drinking				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	4,817	16,800,812	22.9	0.4
2013	5,066	16,945,617	23.0	0.6
2012	5,313	17,249,585	23.4	0.5
2011	5,404	16,587,000	22.6	0.5
2010	5,612	16,163,968	22.2	0.4
2009	5,545	16,934,553	23.0	0.5
2008	5,479	16,229,413	22.1	0.4
2007	5,449	16,018,085	21.8	0.5
2006	5,341	16,241,604	22.2	0.5
2005	5,507	15,647,349	21.3	0.5
2004	5,523	15,698,084	21.6	0.4
2003	5,282	15,088,144	20.8	0.5
2002	5,250	15,441,751	21.2	0.4
Heavy drinking				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	980	3,302,836	4.5	0.2
2013	1,075	3,476,690	4.7	0.3
2012	1,205	3,780,767	5.1	0.3
2011	1,176	3,372,511	4.6	0.3
2010	1,348	3,670,960	5.0	0.2
2009	1,344	3,765,655	5.1	0.2
2008	1,321	3,673,326	5.0	0.2
2007	1,357	3,514,803	4.8	0.2
2006	1,361	3,651,507	5.0	0.2
2005	1,357	3,421,946	4.7	0.2
2004	1,370	3,545,628	4.9	0.2
2003	1,340	3,739,583	5.2	0.2
2002	1,285	3,409,581	4.7	0.2
Cigarette use				
2015	4,868	15,598,615	21.1	0.4
2014	4,630	16,518,299	22.5	0.4
2013	5,026	17,109,212	23.3	0.5
2012	5,189	17,985,744	24.4	0.4
2011	5,631	18,318,032	25.0	0.6
2010	5,901	18,730,477	25.7	0.5
2009	6,116	19,707,455	26.8	0.5
2008	6,153	19,589,062	26.7	0.5
2007	6,202	19,887,034	27.0	0.5
2006	6,234	20,956,637	28.7	0.5
2005	6,718	21,166,573	28.8	0.6
2004	6,762	20,702,322	28.5	0.5
2003	6,732	21,153,147	29.2	0.5
2002	6,791	21,693,783	29.8	0.6

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2015.
(Continued)

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Illicit drug use				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	2,696	8,377,244	11.4	0.3
2013	2,878	7,849,153	10.7	0.4
2012	2,792	7,377,701	10.0	0.3
2011	2,873	7,121,639	9.7	0.4
2010	3,053	7,415,670	10.2	0.3
2009	2,936	7,142,086	9.7	0.3
2008	2,719	6,796,758	9.3	0.3
2007	2,553	6,212,435	8.4	0.2
2006	2,540	6,531,060	8.9	0.3
2005	2,838	6,702,332	9.1	0.3
2004	2,750	6,560,048	9.0	0.3
2003	2,811	7,127,035	9.8	0.3
2002	2,800	6,815,982	9.4	0.3
Marijuana use				
2015	2,520	6,959,836	9.4	0.2
2014	2,243	6,729,551	9.2	0.2
2013	2,361	6,153,449	8.4	0.3
2012	2,285	5,721,242	7.8	0.3
2011	2,330	5,505,576	7.5	0.3
2010	2,388	5,503,244	7.6	0.2
2009	2,311	5,296,411	7.2	0.3
2008	2,085	4,937,741	6.7	0.2
2007	1,928	4,442,958	6.0	0.2
2006	1,937	4,585,594	6.3	0.2
2005	2,127	4,620,375	6.3	0.2
2004	2,148	4,829,163	6.6	0.3
2003	2,142	5,072,767	7.0	0.2
2002	2,224	4,855,243	6.7	0.2
Nonmedical use of prescription drugs				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	685	2,328,924	3.2	0.2
2013	811	2,448,784	3.3	0.3
2012	854	2,509,292	3.4	0.2
2011	861	2,313,558	3.2	0.2
2010	982	2,544,470	3.5	0.2
2009	1,026	2,564,178	3.5	0.2
2008	955	2,547,350	3.5	0.1
2007	895	2,262,174	3.1	0.2
2006	891	2,523,817	3.5	0.2
2005	1,011	2,615,453	3.6	0.2
2004	969	2,523,864	3.5	0.2
2003	935	2,638,082	3.6	0.2
2002	913	2,595,348	3.6	0.2
Substance abuse and dependence (past 12 months)				
Alcohol abuse				
2015	760	2,240,881	3.0	0.2
2014	696	2,196,911	3.0	0.1
2013	856	2,479,787	3.4	0.2
2012	971	2,596,019	3.5	0.2
2011	1,020	2,671,804	3.6	0.2
2010	1,111	2,558,521	3.5	0.2
2009	1,116	2,709,681	3.7	0.2
2008	1,130	3,013,684	4.1	0.2
2007	1,091	2,515,095	3.4	0.2
2006	1,175	3,156,175	4.3	0.2
2005	1,296	3,007,302	4.1	0.2
2004	1,209	2,691,157	3.7	0.2
2003	1,165	2,747,520	3.8	0.2
2002	1,171	2,701,816	3.7	0.2

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2015.
(Continued)

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Illicit drug abuse				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	210	535,036	0.7	0.1
2013	260	474,231	0.6	0.1
2012	275	658,800	0.9	0.1
2011	287	537,849	0.7	0.1
2010	336	706,221	1.0	0.1
2009	297	507,063	0.7	0.1
2008	323	685,906	0.9	0.1
2007	291	565,229	0.8	0.1
2006	305	636,959	0.9	0.1
2005	296	582,406	0.8	0.1
2004	341	604,268	0.8	0.1
2003	350	751,324	1.0	0.1
2002	320	671,126	0.9	0.1
Alcohol dependence				
2015	756	2,341,829	3.2	0.2
2014	735	2,473,386	3.4	0.2
2013	810	2,412,760	3.3	0.2
2012	891	2,716,008	3.7	0.2
2011	879	2,556,623	3.5	0.2
2010	921	2,560,434	3.5	0.2
2009	989	2,642,877	3.6	0.2
2008	1,027	2,767,613	3.8	0.2
2007	972	2,319,623	3.2	0.1
2006	969	2,585,669	3.5	0.2
2005	1,016	2,598,343	3.5	0.2
2004	975	2,611,383	3.6	0.2
2003	882	2,474,528	3.4	0.2
2002	929	2,640,959	3.6	0.2
Illicit drug dependence				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	537	1,623,838	2.2	0.1
2013	667	1,637,479	2.2	0.2
2012	687	1,669,021	2.3	0.1
2011	665	1,539,977	2.1	0.1
2010	741	1,660,836	2.3	0.2
2009	750	1,587,832	2.2	0.1
2008	792	1,929,526	2.6	0.1
2007	693	1,479,539	2.0	0.1
2006	733	1,749,130	2.4	0.1
2005	823	1,769,654	2.4	0.2
2004	784	1,825,998	2.5	0.1
2003	692	1,655,705	2.3	0.1
2002	733	1,634,470	2.3	0.1
Substance use among current drinkers (past 30 days)				
Cigarette use				
2015	3,188	10,239,821	26.1	0.6
2014	3,126	11,223,541	27.9	0.6
2013	3,353	11,271,809	28.7	0.7
2012	3,557	12,285,301	30.6	0.7
2011	3,890	12,288,232	31.7	0.7
2010	4,044	12,310,146	31.7	0.7
2009	4,269	13,402,654	34.2	0.8
2008	4,223	13,209,460	34.1	0.7
2007	4,282	13,324,665	35.0	0.8
2006	4,319	13,893,221	36.8	0.7
2005	4,659	14,217,069	37.1	0.8
2004	4,699	14,016,394	37.1	0.7
2003	4,595	13,726,005	37.3	0.7
2002	4,769	14,375,868	38.1	0.7

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2015.
(Continued)

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Illicit drug use				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	2,092	6,701,773	16.7	0.5
2013	2,180	6,325,450	16.1	0.7
2012	2,147	5,759,085	14.4	0.5
2011	2,226	5,629,992	14.5	0.6
2010	2,387	5,898,349	15.2	0.5
2009	2,305	5,703,255	14.6	0.5
2008	2,169	5,500,819	14.2	0.5
2007	2,030	4,922,538	12.9	0.4
2006	2,048	5,289,519	14.0	0.5
2005	2,213	5,226,100	13.7	0.5
2004	2,204	5,209,901	13.8	0.5
2003	2,230	5,567,549	15.1	0.6
2002	2,226	5,272,174	14.0	0.5
Marijuana use				
2015	1,999	5,609,402	14.3	0.4
2014	1,800	5,589,411	13.9	0.4
2013	1,869	5,147,680	13.1	0.6
2012	1,823	4,633,300	11.6	0.4
2011	1,913	4,599,019	11.9	0.5
2010	1,957	4,583,932	11.8	0.4
2009	1,895	4,458,499	11.4	0.4
2008	1,741	4,224,927	10.9	0.5
2007	1,614	3,731,283	9.8	0.3
2006	1,638	3,893,370	10.3	0.4
2005	1,747	3,853,531	10.1	0.4
2004	1,798	4,062,475	10.8	0.4
2003	1,787	4,227,230	11.5	0.4
2002	1,857	4,126,835	11.0	0.4
Nonmedical use of prescription drugs				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	495	1,725,485	4.3	0.3
2013	566	1,838,159	4.7	0.5
2012	633	1,890,781	4.7	0.2
2011	619	1,672,023	4.3	0.3
2010	734	1,906,583	4.9	0.3
2009	789	1,938,419	5.0	0.3
2008	725	1,902,360	4.9	0.3
2007	673	1,673,009	4.4	0.3
2006	691	2,000,758	5.3	0.3
2005	755	1,937,051	5.1	0.3
2004	752	1,898,857	5.0	0.3
2003	701	1,915,184	5.2	0.4
2002	685	1,778,570	4.7	0.3
Substance abuse and dependence among current drinkers (past 12 months)				
Alcohol abuse				
2015	647	1,953,581	5.0	0.3
2014	601	1,963,212	4.9	0.2
2013	737	2,178,152	5.5	0.3
2012	829	2,215,637	5.5	0.3
2011	876	2,326,630	6.0	0.3
2010	958	2,286,567	5.9	0.3
2009	957	2,464,449	6.3	0.3
2008	971	2,728,732	7.0	0.3
2007	959	2,263,509	6.0	0.3
2006	1,009	2,791,346	7.4	0.3
2005	1,113	2,701,182	7.1	0.3
2004	1,057	2,442,483	6.5	0.3
2003	997	2,374,336	6.5	0.3
2002	1,034	2,403,553	6.4	0.3

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2015.
(Continued)

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Illicit drug abuse				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	146	400,703	1.0	0.1
2013	155	307,270	0.8	0.1
2012	184	444,493	1.1	0.1
2011	185	348,538	0.9	0.1
2010	220	472,958	1.2	0.1
2009	210	363,897	0.9	0.1
2008	213	479,697	1.2	0.1
2007	203	372,064	1.0	0.1
2006	222	461,522	1.2	0.1
2005	202	373,191	1.0	0.1
2004	244	449,934	1.2	0.1
2003	247	495,541	1.4	0.1
2002	230	422,386	1.1	0.1
Alcohol dependence				
2015	685	2,145,551	5.5	0.3
2014	654	2,219,068	5.5	0.3
2013	704	2,142,580	5.5	0.3
2012	795	2,478,634	6.2	0.4
2011	780	2,272,564	5.9	0.4
2010	789	2,229,813	5.7	0.3
2009	874	2,353,201	6.0	0.3
2008	890	2,523,720	6.5	0.3
2007	861	2,086,419	5.5	0.3
2006	841	2,303,385	6.1	0.4
2005	901	2,328,419	6.1	0.3
2004	870	2,440,309	6.5	0.3
2003	771	2,198,821	6.0	0.3
2002	803	2,314,585	6.1	0.3
Illicit drug dependence				
2015	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014	371	1,144,566	2.8	0.2
2013	460	1,173,531	3.0	0.3
2012	474	1,145,028	2.9	0.2
2011	486	1,085,105	2.8	0.2
2010	512	1,139,807	2.9	0.2
2009	567	1,227,638	3.1	0.2
2008	587	1,429,059	3.7	0.2
2007	530	1,046,910	2.8	0.2
2006	545	1,236,465	3.3	0.2
2005	615	1,295,794	3.4	0.2
2004	589	1,376,167	3.6	0.2
2003	494	1,139,504	3.1	0.2
2002	552	1,182,596	3.1	0.2

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

Table 1-2. Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by age group, 2002–2015.

Drinking Category and Year	Age											
	15-44 (Total)		15-17		18-20		21-25		26-34		35-44	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Any drinking												
2015.....	53.1	0.5	17.1	0.9	41.8	1.3	65.7	0.8	59.7	0.9	53.9	1.0
2014.....	54.8	0.5	20.4	1.0	42.8	1.5	65.8	1.0	60.5	1.0	57.6	1.0
2013.....	53.5	0.7	19.1	0.9	43.6	1.3	65.2	1.0	59.1	1.3	54.5	1.3
2012.....	54.5	0.6	21.4	0.9	45.0	1.3	65.4	0.7	59.7	1.1	55.6	1.4
2011.....	52.9	0.6	21.1	0.9	45.2	1.5	67.4	0.8	56.5	1.2	55.6	1.4
2010.....	53.3	0.5	21.3	0.8	44.2	0.9	65.7	0.8	58.7	1.2	54.1	1.4
2009.....	53.2	0.6	22.2	0.7	47.2	1.1	65.4	0.8	56.7	1.1	54.2	1.4
2008.....	52.8	0.6	22.9	0.7	46.4	1.1	65.8	0.7	56.3	1.2	53.6	1.3
2007.....	51.7	0.6	25.3	0.8	49.2	1.4	61.8	1.0	53.7	1.2	53.8	1.3
2006.....	51.6	0.6	26.1	1.0	49.3	1.2	63.6	0.9	53.7	1.3	51.1	1.2
2005.....	52.0	0.6	27.0	0.9	47.3	1.3	60.2	0.9	54.4	1.3	53.3	1.1
2004.....	52.0	0.6	28.8	0.9	48.3	1.3	60.7	0.9	53.0	1.2	54.1	1.2
2003.....	50.8	0.6	28.2	0.7	47.9	1.4	60.9	0.9	51.0	1.2	53.1	1.5
2002.....	51.9	0.6	29.2	0.8	48.1	0.9	60.7	0.9	53.6	1.0	54.0	1.4
Binge drinking												
2015.....	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014.....	22.9	0.4	9.6	0.6	24.3	1.2	35.9	1.3	24.9	0.9	20.3	1.0
2013.....	23.0	0.6	9.6	0.6	25.5	1.2	34.6	0.9	26.7	1.1	19.4	1.0
2012.....	23.4	0.5	11.4	0.6	27.1	1.1	37.0	0.8	25.9	1.1	18.5	0.9
2011.....	22.6	0.5	11.2	0.6	27.6	1.5	37.7	0.9	25.3	1.4	17.7	0.9
2010.....	22.2	0.4	11.8	0.7	26.1	0.8	37.0	0.8	24.8	1.1	18.2	0.9
2009.....	23.0	0.5	13.1	0.6	29.0	0.9	36.8	0.8	26.0	1.1	17.9	1.0
2008.....	22.1	0.4	13.4	0.7	28.9	1.0	37.2	1.0	24.8	1.0	17.2	0.8
2007.....	21.8	0.5	14.6	0.7	30.4	1.3	35.9	0.9	23.2	1.1	17.5	1.1
2006.....	22.2	0.5	16.1	0.9	30.5	1.2	36.2	0.9	22.4	0.9	18.1	0.9
2005.....	21.3	0.5	15.9	0.6	29.6	1.2	33.3	0.7	21.2	1.0	18.1	0.9
2004.....	21.6	0.4	18.2	0.9	30.7	1.2	33.4	0.8	20.3	1.0	19.6	0.8
2003.....	20.8	0.5	16.2	0.7	29.3	1.2	34.1	0.9	21.4	0.9	17.4	0.9
2002.....	21.2	0.4	17.2	0.7	29.9	0.9	32.9	0.7	20.8	1.1	19.2	1.0
Heavy drinking												
2015.....	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2014.....	4.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	5.3	0.6	8.4	0.5	4.2	0.4	4.0	0.4
2013.....	4.7	0.3	1.7	0.2	6.0	0.6	8.0	0.5	6.0	0.7	3.2	0.3
2012.....	5.1	0.3	1.9	0.3	7.6	0.7	8.4	0.5	4.6	0.5	4.1	0.7
2011.....	4.6	0.3	2.0	0.2	7.1	1.1	8.5	0.5	5.5	0.6	3.0	0.5
2010.....	5.0	0.2	2.3	0.4	7.6	0.6	9.6	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.7	0.4
2009.....	5.1	0.2	3.2	0.3	7.2	0.5	9.4	0.5	5.9	0.6	2.9	0.4
2008.....	5.0	0.2	2.9	0.3	8.8	0.8	9.1	0.6	5.2	0.5	3.1	0.3
2007.....	4.8	0.2	3.1	0.4	8.7	0.6	10.2	0.6	3.8	0.4	3.1	0.4
2006.....	5.0	0.2	3.4	0.3	9.7	0.8	10.3	0.5	4.1	0.4	3.5	0.4
2005.....	4.7	0.2	3.3	0.3	8.6	0.6	8.6	0.4	4.0	0.4	3.7	0.4
2004.....	4.9	0.2	3.8	0.4	9.0	0.8	9.0	0.5	3.9	0.4	3.9	0.4
2003.....	5.2	0.2	4.1	0.4	7.9	0.6	9.6	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.0	0.4
2002.....	4.7	0.2	3.5	0.4	8.2	0.6	9.1	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.6	0.4

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

Table 1-3. Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Drinking Category and Year	Race/Hispanic Origin							
	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Other		Hispanic	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Any drinking								
2013–2015.....	60.5	0.4	50.3	0.8	41.4	1.1	42.2	0.6
2012–2014.....	61.2	0.4	49.9	0.8	40.7	1.2	42.6	0.8
2011–2013.....	60.8	0.5	47.4	0.8	40.4	1.5	41.9	1.0
2010–2012.....	60.4	0.3	46.6	0.8	41.1	1.4	41.8	1.0
2009–2011.....	59.9	0.3	45.6	0.8	40.1	1.4	41.0	0.9
2008–2010.....	59.8	0.4	46.2	0.8	39.4	1.1	39.8	0.8
2007–2009.....	59.6	0.4	44.6	0.8	37.8	1.3	39.0	0.8
2006–2008.....	59.2	0.3	42.7	0.8	37.6	1.3	38.4	1.0
2005–2007.....	59.2	0.4	41.4	0.9	36.3	1.4	37.6	0.8
2004–2006.....	59.4	0.4	40.5	0.9	36.0	1.5	37.6	0.8
2003–2005.....	58.9	0.4	39.6	0.8	36.6	1.4	37.8	0.9
2002–2004.....	58.4	0.4	39.7	0.9	37.9	1.5	38.2	1.0
Binge drinking								
2013–2015.....	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014.....	25.8	0.4	20.7	0.7	14.8	0.8	20.5	0.6
2011–2013.....	26.3	0.5	19.0	0.6	14.3	0.9	20.0	0.6
2010–2012.....	25.4	0.3	18.9	0.6	15.0	1.0	20.3	0.7
2009–2011.....	25.5	0.2	18.2	0.6	14.3	0.8	19.8	0.7
2008–2010.....	25.2	0.3	17.8	0.6	14.3	0.8	19.4	0.7
2007–2009.....	25.4	0.4	17.3	0.6	14.3	0.9	18.3	0.7
2006–2008.....	25.2	0.3	16.7	0.6	14.6	1.1	17.6	0.6
2005–2007.....	24.7	0.3	16.9	0.6	14.7	1.0	17.1	0.6
2004–2006.....	24.7	0.3	16.8	0.6	14.1	0.9	17.1	0.6
2003–2005.....	23.8	0.3	16.9	0.6	13.8	0.8	17.4	0.6
2002–2004.....	23.7	0.3	17.3	0.8	13.3	0.8	17.7	0.6
Heavy drinking								
2013–2015.....	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014.....	5.9	0.2	3.5	0.3	2.5	0.3	3.5	0.3
2011–2013.....	6.0	0.2	3.1	0.3	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4
2010–2012.....	6.1	0.2	3.1	0.3	3.0	0.3	3.3	0.4
2009–2011.....	6.2	0.2	3.0	0.3	2.5	0.3	2.9	0.2
2008–2010.....	6.4	0.2	3.2	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.9	0.2
2007–2009.....	6.3	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.8	0.2
2006–2008.....	6.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	2.4	0.3	2.9	0.2
2005–2007.....	6.0	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.9	0.2
2004–2006.....	6.1	0.2	2.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.2
2003–2005.....	6.2	0.1	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.4	0.2
2002–2004.....	6.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	3.1	0.4	2.5	0.3

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

Table 1-4. Prevalence of any drinking and binge drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15-44, by pregnancy status and age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Drinking Category, Pregnancy Status, and Year	Age					
	15–44 (Total)		15-20		21-44	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Any drinking						
Pregnant						
2013–2015	9.6	0.9	—	—	9.4	0.9
2012–2014	9.5	0.9	—	—	9.6	1.0
2011–2013	8.9	0.8	—	—	9.2	1.0
2010–2012	8.9	0.9	—	—	9.2	1.0
2009–2011	9.1	0.8	7.6	1.1	9.4	1.0
2008–2010	9.7	0.7	8.7	1.2	9.9	0.9
2007–2009	10.2	0.8	10.8	1.3	10.1	0.9
2006–2008	10.4	1.0	11.1	1.4	10.3	1.1
2005–2007	11.5	1.1	11.8	1.5	11.4	1.3
2004–2006	11.8	1.1	11.8	1.7	11.8	1.4
2003–2005	11.7	1.1	11.4	1.6	11.8	1.2
2002–2004	10.8	1.0	11.8	1.8	10.6	1.1
Not pregnant						
2013–2015	55.2	0.3	31.2	0.6	61.3	0.4
2012–2014	55.6	0.4	32.6	0.5	61.5	0.4
2011–2013	55.1	0.4	33.3	0.6	60.7	0.5
2010–2012	55.2	0.4	34.0	0.6	60.7	0.4
2009–2011	54.8	0.3	34.5	0.5	60.2	0.4
2008–2010	54.6	0.4	35.1	0.4	59.7	0.5
2007–2009	54.1	0.3	36.5	0.4	58.8	0.4
2006–2008	53.5	0.4	37.3	0.5	57.7	0.4
2005–2007	53.1	0.3	38.1	0.5	56.9	0.4
2004–2006	53.1	0.4	38.5	0.5	56.8	0.4
2003–2005	53.0	0.4	38.8	0.5	56.6	0.5
2002–2004	53.2	0.4	39.4	0.5	56.6	0.5
Binge drinking						
Pregnant						
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	2.8	0.4	—	—	2.6	0.5
2011–2013	2.3	0.4	—	—	2.2	0.4
2010–2012	2.4	0.4	—	—	—	—
2009–2011	3.2	0.4	4.5	0.8	2.9	0.4
2008–2010	3.7	0.4	5.4	0.9	3.4	0.5
2007–2009	4.4	0.6	7.1	1.1	3.9	0.6
2006–2008	3.5	0.5	6.9	1.2	—	—
2005–2007	3.7	0.5	7.4	1.3	2.9	0.5
2004–2006	3.5	0.6	—	—	—	—
2003–2005	4.6	0.6	—	—	4.1	0.7
2002–2004	4.2	0.5	—	—	3.9	0.6
Not pregnant						
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	24.7	0.3	18.3	0.4	26.3	0.4
2011–2013	24.7	0.4	19.2	0.5	26.0	0.4
2010–2012	24.6	0.3	19.8	0.5	25.8	0.3
2009–2011	24.6	0.3	20.4	0.4	25.7	0.3
2008–2010	24.5	0.3	21.0	0.3	25.4	0.3
2007–2009	24.3	0.3	22.1	0.4	24.9	0.4
2006–2008	24.1	0.3	22.8	0.4	24.4	0.3
2005–2007	23.7	0.3	23.3	0.4	23.8	0.3
2004–2006	23.7	0.3	23.9	0.4	23.6	0.3
2003–2005	23.3	0.3	23.8	0.4	23.1	0.3
2002–2004	23.4	0.3	24.2	0.4	23.2	0.3

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.
 — Estimates are unreliable due to relative standard errors > 17.5%.

Table 2-1. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Substance Use Category and Year	Age											
	15-44 (Total)		15-17		18-20		21-25		26-34		35-44	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Cigarette use												
2013–2015	27.5	0.4	24.1	1.3	32.7	1.0	29.8	0.9	30.1	0.7	24.6	0.7
2012–2014	29.1	0.4	27.0	1.2	35.1	0.9	31.5	0.7	32.0	0.8	25.2	0.7
2011–2013	30.3	0.4	30.9	1.1	37.8	0.9	33.4	0.7	32.8	0.8	25.6	0.7
2010–2012	31.3	0.5	34.8	1.2	40.4	0.9	35.4	0.7	33.0	0.8	26.5	0.8
2009–2011	32.5	0.4	37.8	1.1	42.3	1.0	37.8	0.7	34.5	0.9	27.7	0.9
2008–2010	33.3	0.4	38.9	1.1	43.6	1.1	39.4	0.7	35.6	1.0	28.4	0.9
2007–2009	34.4	0.4	39.2	1.2	43.7	1.0	40.8	0.7	37.3	0.9	28.8	0.8
2006–2008	35.3	0.4	39.5	1.2	45.0	1.0	42.2	0.7	36.4	0.9	30.3	0.6
2005–2007	36.3	0.5	40.9	1.1	46.1	1.0	44.4	0.7	36.4	1.0	31.8	0.8
2004–2006	37.0	0.4	41.9	1.1	49.5	0.9	46.0	0.6	35.5	0.9	33.6	0.8
2003–2005	37.2	0.4	42.4	1.0	51.0	0.8	46.4	0.6	35.9	0.8	33.4	0.8
2002–2004	37.5	0.3	43.7	1.0	52.1	0.7	47.4	0.6	36.3	0.8	33.1	0.7
Any illicit drug use												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	15.7	0.3	38.9	1.2	35.2	1.1	21.6	0.6	15.1	0.7	9.3	0.5
2011–2013	15.0	0.3	38.2	1.1	35.3	1.1	20.5	0.5	14.3	0.7	8.1	0.5
2010–2012	14.7	0.3	40.9	1.2	34.7	1.0	20.5	0.5	13.1	0.7	7.6	0.5
2009–2011	14.8	0.3	40.6	1.1	34.5	0.9	21.1	0.6	13.4	0.7	7.8	0.6
2008–2010	14.7	0.3	40.2	1.1	33.6	0.9	20.6	0.6	13.4	0.7	8.4	0.6
2007–2009	13.9	0.3	37.3	1.1	32.0	0.9	20.1	0.5	12.5	0.7	7.7	0.5
2006–2008	13.7	0.3	37.0	1.1	31.9	1.0	19.4	0.5	11.3	0.7	8.3	0.5
2005–2007	13.5	0.2	35.6	1.0	30.5	1.0	20.0	0.5	11.0	0.6	8.1	0.5
2004–2006	13.8	0.3	35.8	1.0	31.3	0.9	20.0	0.5	11.3	0.6	8.6	0.5
2003–2005	14.2	0.3	36.3	1.1	31.8	0.8	20.8	0.5	12.2	0.6	8.3	0.5
2002–2004	14.3	0.3	37.8	1.1	32.0	0.8	21.0	0.4	12.1	0.6	8.0	0.5
Marijuana use												
2013–2015	13.8	0.3	35.4	1.4	34.6	0.9	20.2	0.6	13.1	0.6	7.5	0.5
2012–2014	12.8	0.3	35.0	1.2	32.3	1.0	18.6	0.6	12.2	0.6	6.5	0.4
2011–2013	12.2	0.3	34.8	1.1	32.1	1.0	17.4	0.4	11.3	0.6	5.5	0.4
2010–2012	11.7	0.3	36.5	1.1	31.2	1.0	16.9	0.5	9.9	0.6	5.3	0.5
2009–2011	11.7	0.2	35.4	1.0	31.3	0.9	17.1	0.5	9.9	0.6	5.3	0.5
2008–2010	11.4	0.3	34.3	1.0	29.8	0.9	16.4	0.5	9.9	0.6	5.6	0.4
2007–2009	10.7	0.3	31.3	1.1	28.0	0.8	16.1	0.5	9.3	0.6	5.0	0.4
2006–2008	10.4	0.2	30.9	1.0	27.4	0.9	15.3	0.5	8.2	0.6	5.2	0.4
2005–2007	10.1	0.2	29.5	0.9	25.9	0.9	15.8	0.4	7.9	0.5	4.8	0.4
2004–2006	10.4	0.2	29.7	1.0	26.3	0.9	15.8	0.5	8.3	0.5	5.4	0.4
2003–2005	10.8	0.2	29.4	1.0	26.8	0.8	16.5	0.5	9.0	0.6	5.5	0.4
2002–2004	11.1	0.2	30.4	1.1	27.5	0.8	16.9	0.4	9.0	0.5	5.6	0.4
Nonmedical use of prescription drugs												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	4.6	0.2	10.6	0.8	7.1	0.5	5.6	0.2	4.9	0.5	3.2	0.3
2011–2013	4.6	0.2	10.7	0.7	7.7	0.5	5.8	0.3	4.8	0.5	3.0	0.3
2010–2012	4.6	0.2	12.3	0.8	8.7	0.6	6.3	0.3	4.4	0.4	2.9	0.3
2009–2011	4.7	0.2	13.0	0.9	8.9	0.5	6.7	0.3	4.5	0.4	2.9	0.3
2008–2010	4.9	0.2	13.0	0.8	9.6	0.5	7.0	0.3	4.6	0.3	3.2	0.3
2007–2009	4.8	0.2	11.8	0.7	9.4	0.5	7.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	3.2	0.4
2006–2008	4.9	0.2	11.2	0.7	9.7	0.6	6.7	0.4	3.8	0.3	3.6	0.3
2005–2007	4.9	0.2	11.1	0.6	9.8	0.6	6.9	0.4	4.1	0.4	3.6	0.3
2004–2006	5.1	0.2	12.0	0.6	10.7	0.6	6.9	0.4	4.4	0.4	3.7	0.3
2003–2005	5.1	0.2	12.6	0.8	10.3	0.5	7.0	0.3	4.7	0.4	3.5	0.3
2002–2004	5.0	0.2	13.5	0.8	10.0	0.5	6.8	0.3	4.4	0.3	3.2	0.3

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

Table 2-2. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Substance Use Category and Year	Race/Hispanic Origin							
	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Other		Hispanic	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Cigarette use								
2013–2015	29.1	0.5	28.5	1.1	22.1	1.3	22.6	0.8
2012–2014	31.0	0.4	27.8	1.1	23.9	1.6	24.2	1.0
2011–2013	32.7	0.5	27.2	1.1	24.9	1.7	24.7	1.1
2010–2012	33.3	0.6	28.1	1.1	26.5	1.7	26.9	1.2
2009–2011	34.2	0.6	30.0	1.3	27.3	1.6	28.3	1.2
2008–2010	34.8	0.6	30.7	1.1	29.2	1.9	29.5	1.2
2007–2009	35.7	0.6	30.9	1.2	32.5	1.9	31.0	1.3
2006–2008	36.8	0.5	32.6	1.3	32.9	1.8	29.8	1.1
2005–2007	37.5	0.5	34.2	1.2	33.7	1.8	32.4	1.1
2004–2006	38.3	0.5	35.3	1.3	31.5	1.7	32.4	1.2
2003–2005	38.3	0.5	36.1	1.2	31.6	1.8	33.5	1.3
2002–2004	38.5	0.4	37.6	1.3	33.5	1.9	32.1	1.4
Any illicit drug use								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	15.5	0.4	18.9	0.9	14.5	1.0	14.6	0.7
2011–2013	14.8	0.4	17.3	0.9	12.6	0.9	15.2	0.8
2010–2012	14.6	0.3	16.6	0.8	11.6	1.0	15.1	0.7
2009–2011	14.7	0.3	16.5	0.8	11.9	1.1	14.9	0.7
2008–2010	15.0	0.4	16.4	0.8	10.5	0.9	12.9	0.7
2007–2009	14.2	0.4	15.8	0.9	11.6	1.2	11.6	0.8
2006–2008	14.1	0.3	15.7	1.0	11.2	1.4	10.9	0.7
2005–2007	13.6	0.3	15.2	0.8	11.2	1.4	12.8	0.7
2004–2006	14.0	0.3	14.9	0.8	11.2	1.3	12.7	0.8
2003–2005	14.3	0.3	16.1	0.9	11.5	1.1	12.8	0.9
2002–2004	14.4	0.3	16.8	0.9	12.8	1.3	11.6	0.8
Marijuana use								
2013–2015	13.4	0.4	17.5	0.7	13.2	1.0	12.3	0.6
2012–2014	12.6	0.3	16.1	0.8	12.1	0.9	11.6	0.7
2011–2013	12.0	0.3	14.5	0.8	11.0	1.0	11.5	0.8
2010–2012	11.7	0.3	13.7	0.8	9.6	0.8	11.4	0.6
2009–2011	11.7	0.3	13.6	0.8	9.4	0.8	10.8	0.6
2008–2010	11.5	0.4	13.4	0.8	8.5	0.8	9.6	0.6
2007–2009	10.8	0.3	13.1	0.8	8.8	0.8	8.5	0.6
2006–2008	10.6	0.3	12.7	0.8	8.6	1.1	7.4	0.6
2005–2007	10.1	0.3	12.1	0.8	8.4	1.2	8.6	0.6
2004–2006	10.6	0.3	11.9	0.8	9.2	1.2	8.2	0.6
2003–2005	10.9	0.3	13.1	0.9	8.9	0.8	8.5	0.7
2002–2004	11.3	0.3	13.6	0.9	9.8	0.9	8.0	0.7
Nonmedical use of prescription drugs								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	4.9	0.2	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.5	4.4	0.4
2011–2013	4.8	0.2	3.8	0.5	—	—	5.0	0.5
2010–2012	4.9	0.2	3.5	0.4	—	—	4.8	0.5
2009–2011	5.0	0.2	3.5	0.4	3.9	0.7	4.9	0.5
2008–2010	5.4	0.2	3.7	0.5	3.4	0.4	4.0	0.4
2007–2009	5.2	0.2	3.4	0.4	—	—	3.5	0.4
2006–2008	5.4	0.2	3.6	0.5	—	—	3.6	0.5
2005–2007	5.3	0.2	3.3	0.4	—	—	4.7	0.6
2004–2006	5.5	0.2	3.4	0.5	2.9	0.5	5.4	0.7
2003–2005	5.4	0.2	3.8	0.5	3.3	0.5	5.2	0.6
2002–2004	5.3	0.2	4.0	0.5	—	—	4.3	0.4

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.
 — Estimates are unreliable due to relative standard errors > 17.5%.

Table 3-1. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Substance Use Category and Year	Age											
	15-44 (Total)		15-17		18-20		21-25		26-34		35-44	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Alcohol abuse												
2013–2015	3.1	0.1	3.0	0.2	5.0	0.4	5.3	0.3	3.3	0.3	2.0	0.2
2012–2014	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.2	5.3	0.3	5.6	0.3	3.5	0.3	2.0	0.2
2011–2013	3.5	0.1	3.5	0.2	5.9	0.3	6.0	0.3	3.7	0.3	2.1	0.2
2010–2012	3.6	0.1	4.0	0.3	6.2	0.3	6.3	0.2	3.3	0.3	2.1	0.2
2009–2011	3.6	0.1	4.3	0.3	6.2	0.3	6.5	0.2	3.3	0.3	2.4	0.2
2008–2010	3.8	0.1	4.6	0.2	6.6	0.3	7.1	0.2	3.5	0.3	2.3	0.2
2007–2009	3.7	0.1	4.8	0.2	7.0	0.4	7.0	0.2	3.5	0.3	2.3	0.2
2006–2008	4.0	0.1	5.2	0.3	7.7	0.4	7.3	0.3	3.7	0.3	2.2	0.2
2005–2007	3.9	0.1	5.6	0.3	7.9	0.3	6.9	0.3	3.7	0.3	2.2	0.2
2004–2006	4.0	0.1	5.9	0.3	8.0	0.3	7.2	0.3	3.7	0.3	2.2	0.2
2003–2005	3.9	0.1	6.2	0.3	7.7	0.3	7.0	0.3	3.8	0.2	1.9	0.2
2002–2004	3.7	0.1	6.2	0.3	7.5	0.3	7.0	0.3	3.5	0.2	1.9	0.1
Alcohol dependence												
2013–2015	3.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	5.2	0.2	3.6	0.2	2.4	0.2
2012–2014	3.4	0.1	2.2	0.2	5.0	0.3	5.5	0.3	3.8	0.2	2.2	0.2
2011–2013	3.5	0.1	2.5	0.2	5.1	0.4	5.3	0.2	4.0	0.3	2.1	0.2
2010–2012	3.6	0.1	2.9	0.2	5.2	0.3	5.6	0.3	3.9	0.3	2.4	0.2
2009–2011	3.5	0.1	3.4	0.2	5.2	0.3	5.5	0.2	4.0	0.3	2.4	0.2
2008–2010	3.6	0.1	3.8	0.2	5.4	0.3	5.8	0.3	3.8	0.3	2.5	0.2
2007–2009	3.5	0.1	4.1	0.2	5.6	0.4	6.0	0.2	3.5	0.3	2.2	0.2
2006–2008	3.5	0.1	3.9	0.2	5.8	0.4	6.2	0.2	3.0	0.2	2.5	0.2
2005–2007	3.4	0.1	3.9	0.2	5.9	0.3	5.9	0.2	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.2
2004–2006	3.6	0.1	3.9	0.2	6.0	0.3	5.7	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.0	0.2
2003–2005	3.5	0.1	3.8	0.2	5.7	0.3	5.4	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.9	0.2
2002–2004	3.6	0.1	3.8	0.2	5.4	0.3	5.3	0.2	3.2	0.2	3.1	0.2
Illicit drug abuse												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2011–2013	0.8	0.1	2.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	—
2010–2012	0.9	0.1	2.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2009–2011	0.8	0.1	2.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2008–2010	0.9	0.1	2.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
2007–2009	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2006–2008	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.2	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2005–2007	0.8	0.1	2.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2004–2006	0.8	0.0	3.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2003–2005	0.9	0.0	3.2	0.2	2.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
2002–2004	0.9	0.1	3.4	0.2	2.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug dependence												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	2.2	0.1	3.3	0.2	4.2	0.3	3.7	0.2	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.1
2011–2013	2.2	0.1	3.3	0.2	4.7	0.3	3.7	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
2010–2012	2.2	0.1	3.8	0.2	4.9	0.3	3.7	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.1
2009–2011	2.2	0.1	3.8	0.2	4.7	0.3	3.7	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.1
2008–2010	2.4	0.1	4.1	0.2	5.4	0.3	3.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.1
2007–2009	2.3	0.1	4.0	0.2	5.3	0.3	3.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.2
2006–2008	2.3	0.1	4.3	0.2	5.4	0.3	3.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.1
2005–2007	2.3	0.1	4.3	0.2	5.3	0.3	4.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.2
2004–2006	2.4	0.1	4.7	0.2	5.7	0.3	4.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.6	0.2
2003–2005	2.4	0.1	4.5	0.2	5.4	0.3	3.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.2
2002–2004	2.4	0.1	4.6	0.2	5.1	0.3	3.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.4	0.1

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

— Estimates are unreliable due to relative standard errors > 17.5%.

Table 3-2. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Substance Use Category and Year	Race/Hispanic Origin							
	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Other		Hispanic	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Alcohol abuse								
2013–2015	3.5	0.1	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.3	2.9	0.3
2012–2014	3.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.2	3.0	0.3
2011–2013	4.1	0.2	2.6	0.3	2.0	0.2	3.1	0.3
2010–2012	4.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	3.1	0.2
2009–2011	4.4	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	2.9	0.2
2008–2010	4.5	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.2
2007–2009	4.5	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.9	0.2
2006–2008	4.8	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.3	3.0	0.2
2005–2007	4.8	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.3	2.8	0.2
2004–2006	4.9	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.6	0.4	2.8	0.2
2003–2005	4.6	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.9	0.4	2.6	0.2
2002–2004	4.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.7	0.4	2.5	0.2
Alcohol dependence								
2013–2015	3.5	0.1	2.7	0.2	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.2
2012–2014	3.7	0.2	2.9	0.3	2.8	0.3	3.3	0.2
2011–2013	3.9	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.3	0.2	3.2	0.2
2010–2012	4.0	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.2	0.3
2009–2011	3.9	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.5	0.3	3.1	0.3
2008–2010	4.0	0.2	3.2	0.3	2.9	0.5	3.0	0.3
2007–2009	3.9	0.1	3.1	0.3	2.8	0.5	2.5	0.2
2006–2008	3.9	0.2	3.3	0.3	2.7	0.4	2.4	0.2
2005–2007	3.8	0.1	3.3	0.2	2.5	0.3	2.4	0.2
2004–2006	4.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	2.8	0.3	2.5	0.2
2003–2005	4.1	0.1	2.5	0.2	3.0	0.3	2.2	0.2
2002–2004	4.1	0.1	2.4	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.3	0.2
Illicit drug abuse								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	—	—	0.6	0.1
2011–2013	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	—	—	0.6	0.1
2010–2012	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.2	—	—	0.9	0.1
2009–2011	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	—	—	0.9	0.1
2008–2010	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	—	—	1.1	0.2
2007–2009	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	—	—	0.8	0.1
2006–2008	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	—	—	1.0	0.1
2005–2007	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.1
2004–2006	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	—	—	0.8	0.1
2003–2005	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	—	—	0.8	0.1
2002–2004	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug dependence								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	2.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.2
2011–2013	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.2
2010–2012	2.4	0.1	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.2
2009–2011	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.2
2008–2010	2.7	0.1	2.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.2
2007–2009	2.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2
2006–2008	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.2
2005–2007	2.5	0.1	2.3	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.2
2004–2006	2.7	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.2
2003–2005	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.6	0.2
2002–2004	2.6	0.1	2.3	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.2

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.
 — Estimates are unreliable due to relative standard errors > 17.5%.

Table 3-3. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Substance Use Category and Year	Age											
	15-44 (Total)		15-17		18-20		21-25		26-34		35-44	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Alcohol abuse												
2013–2015	5.1	0.2	11.1	0.9	10.0	0.7	7.4	0.4	5.0	0.4	3.2	0.3
2012–2014	5.3	0.2	11.5	0.9	10.4	0.6	7.8	0.4	5.2	0.5	3.0	0.3
2011–2013	5.7	0.2	12.0	0.8	11.4	0.5	8.4	0.4	5.5	0.5	3.2	0.3
2010–2012	5.8	0.2	13.1	0.8	11.9	0.6	8.7	0.3	5.1	0.4	3.3	0.3
2009–2011	6.1	0.2	13.6	0.9	11.9	0.6	9.0	0.3	5.2	0.4	4.1	0.3
2008–2010	6.4	0.2	14.4	0.8	12.5	0.6	10.0	0.4	5.7	0.4	4.1	0.3
2007–2009	6.4	0.2	14.7	1.0	12.8	0.7	10.2	0.3	5.8	0.5	4.0	0.4
2006–2008	6.8	0.2	16.0	0.9	13.8	0.7	10.7	0.4	6.2	0.5	3.8	0.4
2005–2007	6.8	0.2	16.3	0.8	14.1	0.6	10.4	0.4	6.2	0.5	3.8	0.3
2004–2006	7.0	0.2	16.7	0.8	14.1	0.6	10.7	0.5	6.5	0.5	4.0	0.3
2003–2005	6.7	0.2	16.5	0.8	13.9	0.6	10.6	0.4	6.5	0.4	3.5	0.3
2002–2004	6.4	0.2	16.5	0.8	13.6	0.6	10.6	0.5	6.0	0.4	3.4	0.2
Alcohol dependence												
2013–2015	5.5	0.2	8.1	0.9	9.2	0.6	7.2	0.4	5.3	0.3	3.9	0.3
2012–2014	5.7	0.2	8.1	0.7	9.9	0.7	7.7	0.4	5.8	0.3	3.5	0.4
2011–2013	5.8	0.2	8.9	0.7	10.2	0.8	7.5	0.4	6.1	0.4	3.5	0.4
2010–2012	5.9	0.2	10.2	0.6	10.3	0.7	7.9	0.4	6.1	0.4	3.9	0.4
2009–2011	5.9	0.2	12.1	0.7	10.0	0.6	7.7	0.4	6.3	0.5	3.8	0.4
2008–2010	6.1	0.2	13.6	0.9	10.0	0.6	8.2	0.4	6.2	0.5	4.1	0.4
2007–2009	6.0	0.2	13.6	0.8	10.0	0.7	8.6	0.4	5.7	0.4	3.7	0.4
2006–2008	6.0	0.2	12.6	0.8	10.5	0.7	8.9	0.3	4.8	0.4	4.5	0.5
2005–2007	5.9	0.2	12.0	0.7	10.7	0.6	8.7	0.4	4.5	0.4	4.5	0.4
2004–2006	6.2	0.2	11.9	0.7	11.2	0.6	8.4	0.4	4.8	0.4	5.3	0.4
2003–2005	6.2	0.2	11.0	0.7	10.9	0.6	8.1	0.3	5.1	0.4	5.0	0.4
2002–2004	6.2	0.2	10.5	0.6	10.3	0.5	7.8	0.3	5.4	0.4	5.2	0.3
Illicit drug abuse												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	1.0	0.1	5.9	0.6	3.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	—	—	—	—
2011–2013	0.9	0.1	5.8	0.6	3.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	—	—	—	—
2010–2012	1.1	0.1	7.0	0.8	3.5	0.4	1.5	0.2	—	—	—	—
2009–2011	1.0	0.1	7.1	0.7	3.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	—	—	—	—
2008–2010	1.1	0.1	7.5	0.6	3.5	0.3	1.6	0.2	—	—	—	—
2007–2009	1.1	0.1	7.4	0.5	3.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	—	—	—	—
2006–2008	1.2	0.1	7.6	0.6	3.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	—	—	—	—
2005–2007	1.1	0.1	6.8	0.5	3.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	—	—	—	—
2004–2006	1.1	0.1	6.9	0.6	4.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	—	—	—	—
2003–2005	1.2	0.1	7.1	0.6	4.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	—	—	—	—
2002–2004	1.2	0.1	7.6	0.6	4.1	0.3	1.7	0.2	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug dependence												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	2.9	0.1	9.7	0.7	7.1	0.6	4.5	0.3	2.6	0.3	1.3	0.2
2011–2013	2.9	0.1	10.1	0.8	7.8	0.6	4.5	0.3	2.5	0.3	1.2	0.2
2010–2012	2.9	0.1	11.6	0.7	7.9	0.6	4.3	0.3	2.5	0.3	1.2	0.2
2009–2011	3.0	0.1	12.0	0.7	7.8	0.5	4.6	0.3	2.5	0.4	—	—
2008–2010	3.3	0.1	12.8	0.7	8.9	0.5	4.7	0.2	2.9	0.3	1.5	0.2
2007–2009	3.2	0.1	11.9	0.6	8.6	0.5	4.8	0.3	2.8	0.3	1.4	0.2
2006–2008	3.2	0.1	11.6	0.7	8.8	0.6	5.1	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.7	0.2
2005–2007	3.1	0.1	11.2	0.7	8.5	0.6	5.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.2
2004–2006	3.4	0.1	12.0	0.7	9.2	0.6	5.3	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.2
2003–2005	3.4	0.1	11.5	0.7	8.7	0.5	5.1	0.3	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.2
2002–2004	3.3	0.1	11.3	0.6	8.1	0.5	5.1	0.3	2.7	0.3	1.7	0.2

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

— Estimates are unreliable due to relative standard errors > 17.5%.

Table 3-4. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Substance Use Category and Year	Race/Hispanic Origin							
	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Other		Hispanic	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Alcohol abuse								
2013–2015	5.2	0.2	4.5	0.5	4.4	0.5	5.6	0.5
2012–2014	5.5	0.2	4.5	0.6	4.2	0.6	5.6	0.5
2011–2013	6.0	0.3	4.7	0.6	4.0	0.6	5.7	0.5
2010–2012	6.3	0.3	4.2	0.5	3.9	0.6	5.8	0.4
2009–2011	6.6	0.2	3.8	0.4	4.7	0.6	6.0	0.4
2008–2010	7.0	0.3	3.6	0.4	5.4	0.9	6.5	0.5
2007–2009	6.9	0.2	4.0	0.4	5.2	0.8	6.5	0.5
2006–2008	7.4	0.2	4.3	0.4	5.1	0.8	6.6	0.6
2005–2007	7.3	0.2	4.7	0.5	5.7	0.8	5.9	0.6
2004–2006	7.5	0.2	4.7	0.5	6.4	1.0	5.9	0.5
2003–2005	7.1	0.2	4.7	0.6	7.1	1.0	5.4	0.5
2002–2004	6.9	0.2	4.3	0.5	6.3	0.9	5.1	0.5
Alcohol dependence								
2013–2015	5.3	0.2	4.8	0.4	6.7	0.8	6.4	0.5
2012–2014	5.5	0.2	5.0	0.5	6.2	0.8	7.0	0.6
2011–2013	5.9	0.3	5.1	0.5	4.9	0.5	6.8	0.6
2010–2012	6.0	0.2	5.2	0.5	5.2	0.5	6.7	0.6
2009–2011	5.9	0.3	5.4	0.6	5.2	0.6	6.3	0.5
2008–2010	6.0	0.2	6.3	0.6	6.4	1.1	6.1	0.5
2007–2009	6.0	0.2	6.4	0.5	6.7	1.1	5.3	0.5
2006–2008	6.0	0.2	6.9	0.5	6.3	1.0	5.3	0.5
2005–2007	5.8	0.2	6.7	0.6	6.0	0.7	5.6	0.5
2004–2006	6.2	0.2	6.2	0.6	6.5	0.8	6.0	0.6
2003–2005	6.4	0.2	5.4	0.5	7.0	0.8	5.0	0.5
2002–2004	6.4	0.2	5.3	0.6	7.7	1.1	4.9	0.5
Illicit drug abuse								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.1
2011–2013	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010–2012	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009–2011	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008–2010	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007–2009	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.2
2006–2008	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005–2007	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.2
2004–2006	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.2
2003–2005	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.2
2002–2004	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug dependence								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	2.9	0.2	3.2	0.3	2.8	0.5	2.6	0.3
2011–2013	2.9	0.2	3.2	0.3	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.4
2010–2012	2.7	0.1	3.6	0.5	2.1	0.4	3.2	0.4
2009–2011	2.9	0.2	3.7	0.4	2.4	0.4	3.1	0.3
2008–2010	3.3	0.2	3.8	0.5	2.1	0.3	3.1	0.3
2007–2009	3.3	0.1	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.3	2.7	0.3
2006–2008	3.3	0.1	3.9	0.5	—	—	2.8	0.4
2005–2007	3.1	0.1	4.1	0.5	—	—	2.8	0.4
2004–2006	3.4	0.1	3.8	0.5	—	—	3.4	0.5
2003–2005	3.5	0.1	3.4	0.4	3.0	0.5	3.0	0.4
2002–2004	3.3	0.2	3.8	0.5	2.8	0.4	2.9	0.4

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

— Estimates are unreliable due to relative standard errors > 17.5%.

Table 4-1. Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Treatment Category and Year	Age											
	15-44 (Total)		15-17		18-20		21-25		26-34		35-44	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Needed treatment for alcohol use												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	7.0	0.2	5.6	0.3	10.4	0.5	11.2	0.3	7.6	0.4	4.4	0.3
2011–2013	7.2	0.2	6.1	0.3	11.2	0.5	11.4	0.3	7.8	0.4	4.4	0.3
2010–2012	7.3	0.2	7.0	0.3	11.6	0.5	12.0	0.3	7.3	0.4	4.6	0.3
2009–2011	7.3	0.2	7.9	0.3	11.6	0.4	12.1	0.4	7.4	0.4	4.9	0.3
2008–2010	7.6	0.2	8.5	0.3	12.2	0.4	13.1	0.3	7.5	0.4	5.0	0.3
2007–2009	7.5	0.1	9.0	0.3	12.8	0.5	13.2	0.4	7.2	0.4	4.6	0.3
2006–2008	7.7	0.2	9.2	0.3	13.8	0.5	13.8	0.4	6.9	0.4	4.9	0.3
2005–2007	7.6	0.1	9.7	0.3	14.1	0.4	13.2	0.4	6.6	0.4	4.9	0.3
2004–2006	7.8	0.1	10.0	0.3	14.2	0.5	13.1	0.4	6.8	0.3	5.4	0.3
2003–2005	7.6	0.1	10.3	0.4	13.6	0.4	12.6	0.4	6.9	0.3	5.0	0.3
2002–2004	7.5	0.1	10.1	0.3	13.1	0.5	12.6	0.4	6.8	0.3	5.1	0.2
Did not receive treatment for alcohol use (among those who needed treatment)												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	92.9	0.7	92.0	1.4	97.5	0.5	96.1	0.5	91.9	1.4	88.6	2.6
2011–2013	93.7	0.7	93.0	1.2	96.8	0.6	96.7	0.4	93.8	1.3	87.9	2.6
2010–2012	93.4	0.6	93.4	1.1	95.8	0.7	96.3	0.4	94.6	1.2	90.1	2.2
2009–2011	92.8	0.7	94.1	1.2	95.2	0.8	95.2	0.5	93.8	1.2	90.2	2.2
2008–2010	92.7	0.6	95.2	0.7	95.1	0.7	94.7	0.6	92.4	1.5	92.2	1.6
2007–2009	93.4	0.5	95.0	0.8	95.7	0.6	94.8	0.5	92.1	1.4	93.3	1.5
2006–2008	93.6	0.6	94.9	0.8	95.8	0.6	94.6	0.8	92.8	1.5	92.6	1.4
2005–2007	92.9	0.5	93.0	0.9	96.4	0.5	94.5	0.9	93.3	1.4	89.9	1.7
2004–2006	92.9	0.5	92.3	0.9	96.3	0.6	94.7	0.9	92.8	1.4	89.9	1.5
2003–2005	92.6	0.5	92.6	0.9	96.3	0.6	95.4	0.6	92.7	1.4	87.8	1.8
2002–2004	92.7	0.5	92.5	1.0	95.5	0.5	95.7	0.6	92.7	1.3	90.1	1.4
Needed treatment for illicit drug use												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	3.3	0.1	5.7	0.3	6.4	0.3	5.2	0.2	3.3	0.3	1.6	0.2
2011–2013	3.2	0.1	6.0	0.2	6.8	0.4	5.0	0.3	3.0	0.2	1.6	0.2
2010–2012	3.4	0.1	6.7	0.3	7.3	0.4	5.2	0.2	2.8	0.2	1.8	0.2
2009–2011	3.3	0.1	6.8	0.3	6.9	0.3	5.3	0.2	2.7	0.2	1.7	0.2
2008–2010	3.6	0.1	7.1	0.2	7.8	0.3	5.4	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.0	0.2
2007–2009	3.4	0.1	6.9	0.3	7.5	0.3	5.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	1.8	0.2
2006–2008	3.5	0.1	7.3	0.3	7.9	0.4	5.4	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.1	0.2
2005–2007	3.4	0.1	7.3	0.3	7.6	0.4	5.5	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.1	0.2
2004–2006	3.6	0.1	8.0	0.3	8.4	0.4	5.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.2	0.2
2003–2005	3.6	0.1	8.1	0.4	8.2	0.4	5.4	0.2	2.6	0.2	2.2	0.2
2002–2004	3.6	0.1	8.2	0.3	7.8	0.3	5.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.2	0.2
Did not receive treatment for illicit drug use (among those who needed treatment)												
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	78.6	1.1	87.0	1.8	92.9	1.4	84.3	1.5	70.8	3.3	64.6	5.2
2011–2013	79.5	1.2	87.2	1.6	91.6	1.5	84.6	1.5	73.5	3.6	64.4	5.3
2010–2012	80.8	1.2	89.2	1.4	89.8	1.4	84.5	1.4	76.3	3.6	67.9	4.9
2009–2011	80.9	1.0	90.2	1.4	89.3	1.4	84.4	1.7	74.0	4.0	67.2	5.1
2008–2010	82.1	1.2	92.7	0.8	90.8	1.0	85.8	1.6	74.1	2.7	71.9	4.7
2007–2009	83.1	1.4	91.9	1.1	91.2	1.1	87.1	1.4	76.1	3.0	71.8	5.0
2006–2008	82.5	1.4	90.6	1.4	91.6	1.2	85.7	2.1	73.3	4.3	74.1	4.2
2005–2007	81.5	1.2	87.7	1.5	90.4	1.0	84.0	2.0	75.0	4.4	69.9	3.7
2004–2006	81.6	1.1	88.2	1.3	90.1	1.1	82.8	2.1	76.4	3.8	70.7	4.1
2003–2005	83.7	1.1	90.1	1.1	90.4	1.2	84.6	1.7	85.2	3.0	69.6	3.8
2002–2004	82.8	1.3	90.3	1.3	90.1	1.2	86.1	2.0	81.8	3.2	70.9	4.5

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.

Table 4-2. Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2015.

Treatment Category and Year	Race/Hispanic Origin							
	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Non-Hispanic Other		Hispanic	
	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.	Percent	S.E.
Needed treatment for alcohol use								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	7.7	0.3	5.7	0.4	5.0	0.4	6.5	0.4
2011–2013	8.2	0.3	5.5	0.4	4.5	0.4	6.4	0.4
2010–2012	8.4	0.2	5.2	0.4	4.7	0.3	6.5	0.4
2009–2011	8.5	0.2	5.0	0.4	4.9	0.4	6.2	0.4
2008–2010	8.7	0.2	5.5	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.2	0.4
2007–2009	8.6	0.2	5.5	0.3	5.2	0.5	5.5	0.3
2006–2008	8.9	0.2	5.9	0.3	5.1	0.6	5.5	0.3
2005–2007	8.8	0.2	5.9	0.4	5.1	0.4	5.3	0.3
2004–2006	9.1	0.2	5.5	0.4	5.6	0.5	5.5	0.3
2003–2005	8.9	0.2	5.0	0.3	6.1	0.5	4.9	0.3
2002–2004	8.8	0.2	4.6	0.4	6.3	0.6	5.0	0.3
Did not receive treatment for alcohol use (among those who needed treatment)								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	92.0	0.9	93.6	1.3	94.2	1.4	95.3	1.2
2011–2013	93.4	0.9	95.1	1.1	93.2	1.9	94.2	1.5
2010–2012	93.1	0.9	95.1	1.2	93.4	2.2	93.8	1.6
2009–2011	92.7	0.8	91.5	2.0	93.1	2.1	94.2	1.3
2008–2010	92.6	0.7	88.5	2.2	93.7	1.7	96.1	1.0
2007–2009	93.8	0.6	87.8	2.2	94.1	1.3	95.8	1.1
2006–2008	94.0	0.6	88.4	2.2	94.8	1.3	94.9	1.2
2005–2007	93.7	0.6	85.6	2.8	94.2	1.4	94.5	1.5
2004–2006	93.6	0.5	85.8	2.9	92.3	2.0	94.4	1.4
2003–2005	93.1	0.5	87.7	2.7	91.0	2.2	94.4	1.4
2002–2004	92.9	0.6	93.7	1.6	89.2	2.9	92.3	1.8
Needed treatment for illicit drug use								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	3.8	0.2	3.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	2.3	0.2
2011–2013	3.6	0.2	3.4	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.5	0.2
2010–2012	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.3	2.0	0.2	3.1	0.3
2009–2011	3.5	0.1	3.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	3.0	0.3
2008–2010	3.9	0.1	3.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	3.0	0.2
2007–2009	3.8	0.1	3.1	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.4	0.2
2006–2008	3.9	0.1	3.3	0.3	2.8	0.4	2.6	0.2
2005–2007	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.3	3.0	0.4	2.4	0.2
2004–2006	3.9	0.1	3.7	0.3	3.0	0.4	2.7	0.2
2003–2005	3.9	0.1	3.8	0.3	3.0	0.3	2.5	0.2
2002–2004	3.8	0.1	3.5	0.3	2.9	0.3	2.9	0.2
Did not receive treatment for illicit drug use (among those who needed treatment)								
2013–2015	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
2012–2014	76.0	1.5	86.9	2.4	83.9	4.8	80.0	3.2
2011–2013	77.1	1.6	88.8	2.5	84.7	5.1	79.1	3.5
2010–2012	78.9	1.5	89.1	2.5	80.6	6.3	80.6	3.3
2009–2011	78.8	1.3	85.4	2.1	87.0	3.2	83.3	2.5
2008–2010	80.0	1.4	85.7	2.4	85.4	3.4	87.9	2.4
2007–2009	83.4	1.5	79.2	2.9	77.2	5.6	88.1	2.3
2006–2008	82.5	1.6	80.8	2.6	82.7	5.8	84.1	3.4
2005–2007	82.8	1.3	73.8	3.5	81.0	5.6	84.2	3.6
2004–2006	82.5	1.3	73.4	4.3	86.5	3.3	84.2	3.4
2003–2005	84.8	1.2	74.7	4.1	83.4	3.8	89.7	2.6
2002–2004	83.7	1.4	79.2	4.3	81.0	4.5	82.8	3.7

S.E. = standard error of the estimate; nc = not comparable due to methodological changes.