South Carolina Treatment Needs Assessment

Adult Household Population Survey

March 2002

Prepared for

The South Carolina
Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

by

The Institute for Public Service and Policy Research
at the University of South Carolina

CSAT
Center for Substance
Abuse Treatment
SAMHSA

Produced under a contract funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment,
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report is one of a family of studies designed to determine the need for treatment of alcohol and other drug dependence and abuse in South Carolina. This study was conducted to determine the need for substance abuse treatment among the adult household population in South Carolina. For that purpose, telephone interviews were conducted with over 10,000 South Carolina adults age 18 or older to determine the extent of their use of and problems with alcohol and other drugs, as well as other topics related to alcohol and other drug problems.

The results of this survey show the expected patterns of use for the substances alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants and heroin or other opiates. Lifetime, past 12-month, and last 30-day use is greatest for alcohol, followed by marijuana and cocaine, with a relatively small percentage of the population reporting use of hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants or heroin and other opiates, particularly in the last 30 days. Reported use of the substances is generally higher among men, whites, and those 44 years of age or younger. Reported lifetime use of the substances tends to be similar across the health services areas of the state.

The pattern of dependence on these substances is similar to that for reported use. The highest level of lifetime dependence or abuse, as measured by DSM-IV criteria, was found for alcohol (7.1%), followed by marijuana (3.2%) and cocaine (1.1%); less than 0.7% of the South Carolina adult population exhibited a lifetime diagnosis of dependence or abuse on hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants or heroin and other opiates. Men, whites, and younger respondents were more likely to exhibit some form of lifetime substance dependence or abuse.

Less than six percent of the South Carolina adult population is in current need of treatment for substance dependence or abuse. Current need for treatment is highest for alcohol (4.7%), followed by marijuana (1.3%), cocaine (0.6%) and stimulants (0.2%). Only 0.1% of this population is in current need for treatment for dependence or abuse of hallucinogens, sedatives, inhalants or heroin.

Only 5.4% of those interviewed reported ever receiving treatment for alcohol or other drug use, and only 62 respondents reported having received such treatment in the past 12 months. Among those who were classified as exhibiting some type of substance dependence or abuse, there was little perceived need for treatment; only 24.5% of those identified as being in need of treatment reported that they wanted treatment.

SOUTH CAROLINA TREATMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

ADULT HOUSEHOLD POPULATION STUDY

The South Carolina Needs Assessment is comprised of four related studies: (1) a household survey of the general population age 18 years old and older; (2) a telephone survey of adolescents; (3) a survey of Medicaid-eligible individuals; (4) an analysis of available data on treatment utilization. The overall purpose of the family of studies conducted as part of this Needs Assessment project is to determine treatment need by developing estimates of the population 12 years old and older that would meet the criteria for a diagnosis of alcohol and drug dependence or abuse based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: Fourth Edition (DSM-IV). This report provides a summary of the results of a survey of the South Carolina adult population. In this report results will be presented for the complete sample and by age, race, gender, and health service area (a description of the health service areas used in these analyses is provided in Appendix A.)

METHOD

The Survey Research Laboratory (SRL) of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of South Carolina was contracted by the South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) to conduct the interviews for this study. The interviews were conducted by telephone.

The sample included 10,324 adults age 18 or older from across South Carolina in 1999-2000. Sampling for this study was done by means of random-digit dialing (RDD). RDD has been shown to be an efficient and cost-effective means for selecting representative samples for telephone interviewing. The sample was selected to be representative of the state and its health service areas. The respondents to be interviewed for this survey were selected from a random sample of households with telephones within the state. A total of 10,003 complete and 321 partial interviews were conducted. The sampling error for a sample of this size is ± 1.0%. The final response rate was 63.2%. Table 1 provides a breakdown of the sample by demographic characteristics.

TABLE 1

SAMPLE COMPOSITION - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FREQUENCY COUNTS

	Number	Frequency Percentage
Gender		
Male	5035	48.8
Female	5284	51.2
Age		
18 to 24	1297	12.6
25 to 44	4323	41.9
45 to 64	3018	29.2
65 or Older	1687	16.3
Race		
White	6986	68.3
Black	3138	30.7
Other	111	1.1
Race-Gender		
White Males	3472	34.3
White Females	3513	34.7
Black Males	1478	14.6
Black Females	1659	16.4
Region		
H.S.A. 1	2776	26.9
H.S.A. 2	3080	29.8
H.S.A. 3	2030	19.7
H.S.A. 4	2438	23.6

N = 10324

In the analyses reported in this document, these combined data have been weighted to produce representative estimates of the South Carolina adult population. The first weighting adjustment corrects for unequal probability of selection resulting from households that can be reached on more than one telephone number. The second weighting variable makes adjustments to the individual and area weights for underrepresentation of various demographic groups in the population due to either nonresponse or to the fact that certain households do not have a telephone and for overrepresentation of those groups for which supplemental cases were included. The degree of underrepresentation or overrepresentation was assessed by comparing the demographic data from the survey with population estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau's estimates of population as of July 1, 1999.

Interviewing for this study was conducted by the staff of the University of South Carolina's Survey Research Laboratory, using the Ci3 computer-aided telephone interviewing system. Interviewing began on September 16, 1999 and was completed on October 2, 2000. Most calls were made on weekdays between 9:00 AM and 9:30 PM, Saturdays between 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM, and Sundays between 3:00 PM and 8:00 PM.

Numbers that were never answered were attempted a minimum of six times with at least one of these attempts occurring during each of the following times: (1) weekdays between 9:00 AM and 12:00 PM; (2) weekdays between 12:00 PM and 4:00 PM; (3) weekdays between 4:00 PM and 7:00 PM; (4) weekdays after 7:00 PM; and (5) Saturday or Sunday. If contact was made at a number, but an interview not completed, call-backs were attempted until the interview was completed, the respondent refused, or the number was otherwise disposed (e.g., no eligible respondent; ill or senile). In those households where an interview was initially refused, an interviewing supervisor attempted to recontact the selected respondent and complete the interview. The response rate for this survey, as defined by the National Technical Center, was 63.2%.[1]

Throughout the data collection period supervisors used a silent monitor to evaluate interviewer performance. Specific attention was given to the interviewer's ability to select respondents appropriately, to gain cooperation from the selected individuals, to ask the questions as written and probe effectively, and to provide appropriate, non-directed feedback to the respondent.

The obvious advantage of collecting data through a telephone survey compared to face-to-face interviews is cost; the cost to conduct face-to-face interviews in a survey of this type is generally about three times that for telephone interviews.[2] Collecting these data by telephone allowed for the collection of data from a significantly larger number of individuals than would have been possible using face-to-face interviewing, resulting in smaller standard errors for the overall estimates of use of various substances and a larger number of individuals with rare characteristics.

While this approach has a number of advantages, it also has several limitations that need to be considered in assessing these results. The first of these involves population coverage. Collecting data by telephone limits the potential respondents to those living in households and excludes individuals, such as the homeless, those in correctional facilities, and those in treatment facilities, who may be more likely to experience problems with alcohol and other drug abuse. Moreover, according to 1990 census data, 9.1% of households in South Carolina do not have telephones and, consequently, had no chance of being included in this survey.

Although previous research has shown that groups that are less likely to have telephones have exhibited rates of substance use that are both higher and lower than the rates found for

[1]Stephanie Geller and Richard A. LaBrie, "Calculating the Response Rate for the Telephone Household Survey," National Technical Center for Substance Abuse Needs Assessment, Bulletin #10.
[2]Robert M. Groves and Robert L. Kahn, Surveys by Telephone: A National Comparison with Personal Interviews (New York: Academic Press, 1979), pp.185-193.

populations that are likely to own telephones, the general conclusion seems to be that "drug use is significantly higher among the population without telephones."[3] The second limitation of the telephone approach involves underreporting. A number of studies in which comparisons of substance use based on in-person and telephone interviews have been made found lower levels of reported use in the telephone condition. For example, Aquilino and LoSciuto found significantly lower levels of reported use of alcohol and marijuana when the data were collected by telephone.[4] Similarly, in a study of college students, Johnson, Hougland, and Clayton found "fairly large and consistent differences to substance use questions between university students interviewed in person and via telephone."[5] Gfroerer and Hughes found consistently lower estimates of both lifetime and past year marijuana and cocaine use in telephone surveys.[6] In general, respondent concerns over confidentiality produce underestimates of reports of sensitive behaviors such as those considered in this study. Despite these limitations, telephone surveys can provide comparatively reliable estimates of substance use and characteristics associated with such use. Given the significantly greater cost of collecting data through face-to-face procedures, the telephone procedure employed in this study is generally regarded as an effective means for collecting information of this type from the general population.

The objectives of this study were to:

(1) Measure the incidence and prevalence of substance use among the South Carolina adult population.

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[3]Joseph Gfroerer and Arthur Hughes, "Collecting Data on Illicit Drug Use by Phone," in Charles F. Turner, Judith T. Lessler and Joseph G. Gfroerer (eds.), Survey Measurement of Drug Use: Methodological Studies (Rockville, MD: National Institute of Drug Abuse, 1992), p. 289.

[4] William S. Aquilino, "Interview Mode Effects in Surveys of Drug and Alcohol Use: A Field Experiment," Public Opinion Quarterly, 58 (1996): pp. 210-240.

[5]Timothy P. Johnson, James G. Hougland, Jr., and Richard R. Clayton, "Obtaining Reports of Sensitive Behavior: A Comparison of Substance Use Reports from Telephone and Face-to-Face Interviews," Social Science Quarterly, 70 (March 1989), p.181.

[6]Gfroerer and Hughes, op. cit., p. 288.

(2) Identify sociodemographic factors that may be related to alcohol and other drug use among this population, including gender, age, race, and region of the State.

(3) Determine the prevalence of substance abuse and dependence diagnoses based on DSM-IV criteria and use this information in conjunction with that collected in the other phases of this project to estimate the overall need for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment services in the State.

(4) Estimate the extent to which alcohol and other drug users in this population have sought treatment, have been in treatment, or would seek treatment.

This study focused on the use of and need for treatment for eight substances – alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, sedatives, stimulants, inhalants and heroin or other opiates. In assessing treatment need, DSM-IV diagnostic criteria were used. The criteria for substance dependence are the occurrence of three or more characteristic symptoms within the same 12-month period. Symptoms are:

(1) Using a substance in larger amounts or over a longer period than originally intended.

(2) Persistent desire to use or unsuccessful attempts to control substance use.

(3) Spending a great deal of time in getting or taking the substance, or getting over its effects.

(4) Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of substance use.

(5) Continued use of substance despite knowledge of persistent problems caused or exacerbated by it.

(6) The development of significant tolerance of the substance.

(7) The development of withdrawal symptoms when intake of the substance is stopped or reduced.

(8) Use of the substance to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms.

The criteria for substance abuse are the occurrence of one or more characteristic symptoms within a 12-month period, and never having met the criteria for substance dependence for that class of substances. Symptoms are:

(1) Frequent intoxication or withdrawal when fulfilling role obligations.

(2) Frequent intoxication in hazardous situations.

(3) Frequent intoxication resulting in recurrent arrests.

(4) Continued use of substance despite knowledge of persistent interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by it.

The survey of the general adult population was conducted using the Substance Abuse Epidemiology and Services Research Questionnaire (SAESR) developed by the North Charles Research and Planning Group.[7] The instrument was designed to collect information on all essential aspects of measuring the need for substance abuse treatment. The instrument has modules on demographics, substance use, DSM-IV diagnoses of substance dependence and abuse, levels of needed care, previous treatment, demand for treatment, and barriers to treatment. The questionnaire measures use and treatment need for alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants, and heroin or other opiates. Questions concerning drug use are concerned with illegal drugs and the illicit use of prescription drugs, and not drugs that are used as prescribed.

The SAESR questionnaire incorporates the widely accepted diagnostic criteria presented in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental

[7] McAuliffe, William E., Richard LaBrie, Eric Sevigny, Scott Ronis, Ryan Woodworth, Kenneth Nielsen, Julie Finch, Carolina Sunshine, and Stephen Haddad. Substance Abuse Epidemiology and Services Research Questionnaire: Administration and Coding Guide. Cambridge, MA: North Charles Research and Planning Group; 1999.

Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV)[8] and operationalized in the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS IV)[9].

[8] American Psychiatric Association. (1994), Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fourth Edition): DSM-IV. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association.

[9] Robins, Lee, Linda B. Cottler, Kathleen K. Bucholz, and Wilson M. Compton. (1998). Diagnostic Interview Schedule for DSM-IV (DIS-IV), September 1998 Revised Version. St. Louis, MO: National Institute of Mental Health.

REPORTED SUBSTANCE USE

Table 2 and Figures 1 - 3 provide a description of lifetime, past 12 month, and last 30-day use of these substances. Tables 3 through 10 provide comparisons by age, race, gender, race-gender combination, and health service area.

The data in Table 2 show a typical pattern of substance use among the adult population. Alcohol is the substance that has been used by the highest percentage of adults in South Carolina; more than 80% report ever having tried alcohol, 51% have had at least one drink in the past 12 months, and 37% in the past 30 days. In addition, 22% of the respondents met the screening criteria for the alcohol diagnostic questions. These respondents reported heavier alcohol use (males who reported drinking five or more drinks in one day in the past year and females who reported two or more drinks per drinking day in the past year) and/or significant problems due to alcohol such as having gone to the hospital due to alcohol, having a self-reported alcohol problem, or ever having had treatment for alcohol use.

Marijuana is the next most frequently used substance, with 22.5% of the adult population reporting having used it at least once in their lifetime, 4.9% having used in the past 12 months, and 2.6% in the past 30 days. Slightly less than 6% of the respondents reported ever having used cocaine or crack, 0.8% have used it within the past 12 months, and 0.3% in the past 30 days. Hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants, and heroin show use by a smaller percentage of this population, with less than four percent of the respondents reporting lifetime use of these substances and correspondingly smaller percentages reporting use in the past 12 months and last 30 days.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ADULT POPULATION REPORTING SUBSTANCE USE -- LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND LAST 30 DAYS

	Ever Used	Used in Past 12 Months	Used in Past 30 Days
Alcohol	80.7	51.0	37.0
Marijuana	22.5	4.9	2.6
Cocaine	5.9	0.8	0.3
Hallucinogens	3.9	0.6	0.2
Stimulants	3.5	0.4	0.1
Sedatives	2.3	0.5	0.1
Inhalants	0.9	0.1	0.0
Heroin	0.8	0.2	0.1

Figure 1
Reported Substance Use - Lifetime

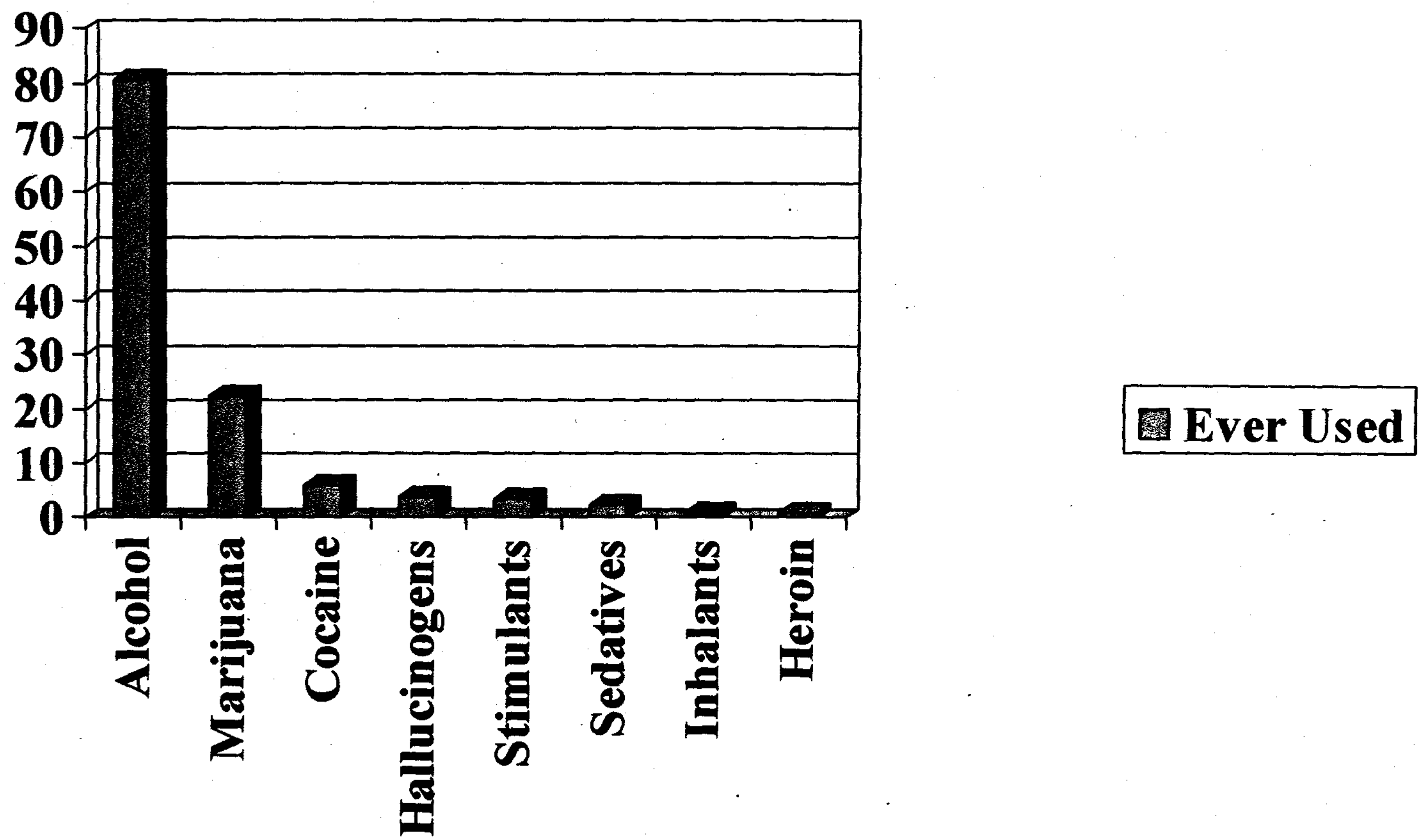


Figure 2
Reported Substance Use - Past 12 Months

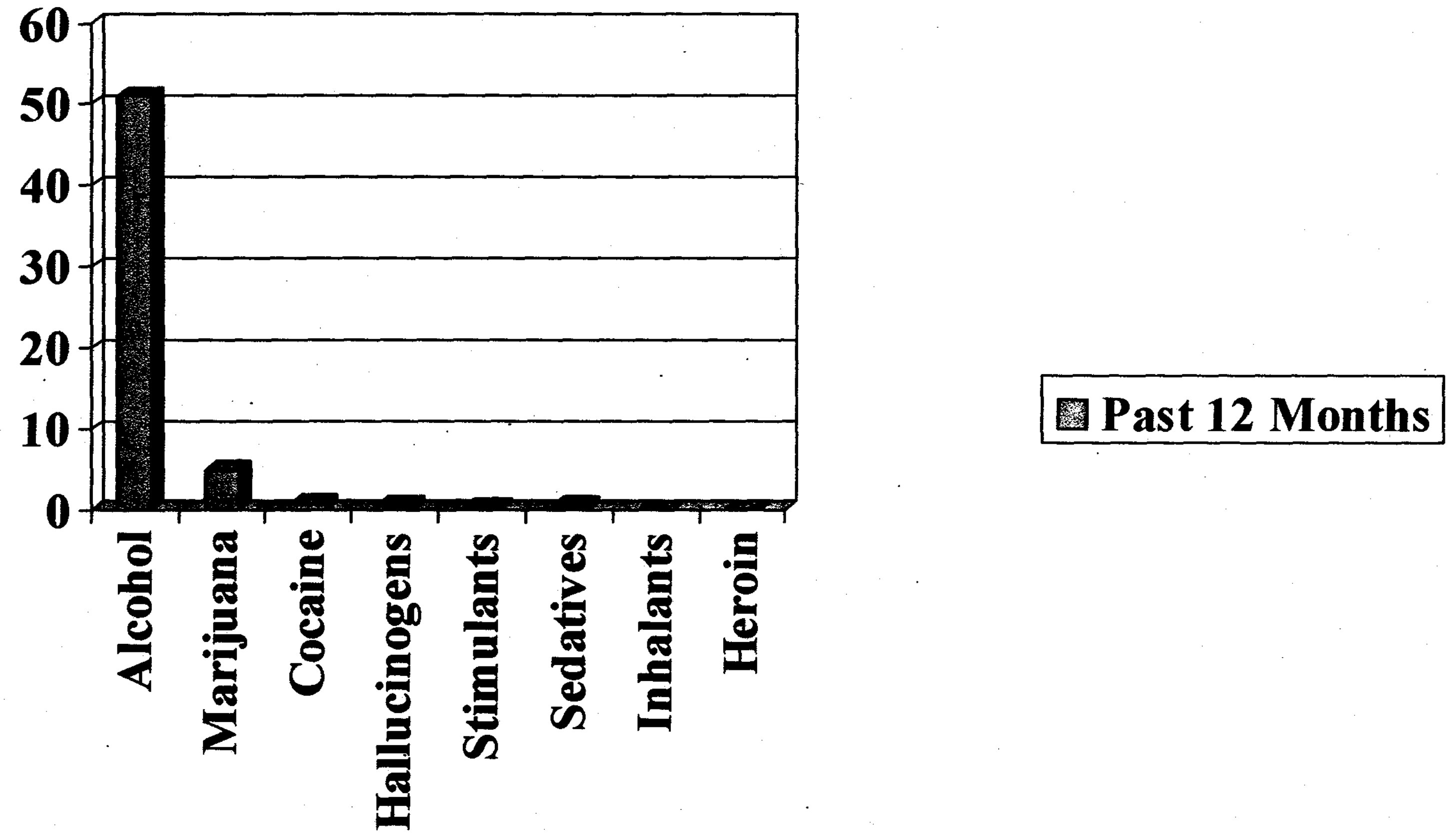
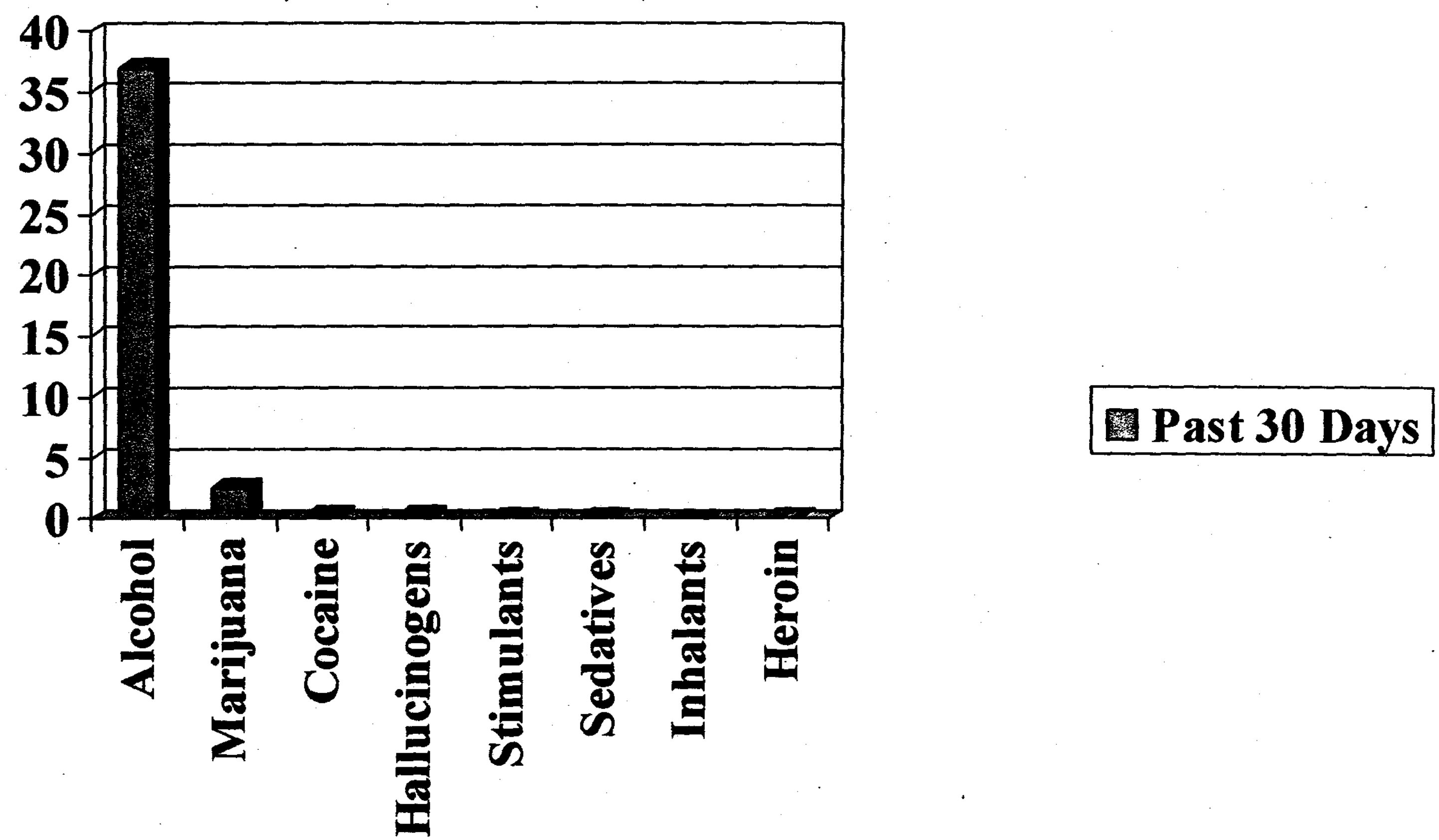


Figure 3
Reported Substance Use - Past 30 Days



The effect of background characteristics on use is similar across substances (Tables 3 through 10). Differences in reported lifetime substance use among males and females were statistically significant for all of the substances, with men significantly more likely than women to report lifetime use. Men were also statistically more likely to report past 12 month use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and hallucinogens, and past 30 day use of alcohol and marijuana.

Across age groups, respondents age 25 to 44 and 18 to 24 were generally more likely to report lifetime use of any of the substances. Respondents in the age group 24 to 44 were statistically more likely to report lifetime use of alcohol (88.0%), cocaine (9.8%), stimulants (5.2%), and sedatives (3.5%). Those in the 18 to 24 age group were more likely to report lifetime use of hallucinogens (7.5%) and past 12 month use of each of these substances -- alcohol (63.0%), marijuana (16.9%), cocaine (2.7%), hallucinogens (3.6%), stimulants (1.8%), sedatives (2.0%), inhalants (0.5%) and heroin or other opiates (0.6%). Those age 65 or older were much <u>less</u> likely to report past 30-day use of any of the substances compared to younger age groups. For example, only 20.2% of those 65 and older reported using alcohol in the last 30 days and no one in this age group reported past 12 month use of marijuana or cocaine or 30-day use of hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, or inhalants.

Although the number of respondents is small (n = 111), those who reported their race as something other than black or white were significantly more likely to report lifetime use of cocaine/crack (12.6%) as compared to 6.8% among whites and 3.9% for blacks. Other significant racial differences in lifetime use of these substances were largely an attribute of the less use among blacks compared to whites and those of other races. Lifetime use of hallucinogens for example, was reported by 1.1% of blacks, compared to 5.2% of whites and 6.3% of those of other races. Whites and those in the 'other' race category were more likely than blacks to report lifetime use of marijuana, stimulants, and sedatives, as well as past 12-month use of alcohol and hallucinogens. There were no statistically significant differences across race groups for past 30-day use of any of the substances, with the exception of alcohol. Whites (40.7%) and those in the 'other' race category (37.8%) were significantly more likely than blacks (29.2%) to report past 30-day use of alcohol.

When examining substance use by gender and race, the general pattern of use was for white males to be most likely to have ever used any of the substances, while black females were the least likely to report use of any of the substances. Significant differences among the race-gender combination subgroups for lifetime use were found for alcohol, marijuana and cocaine, with males significantly more likely than females to report lifetime use, regardless of race. White males were much more likely than black males or females of any race to have ever used hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants or heroin. White males were the most likely to report past 12 month use of alcohol and hallucinogens, while black males were the most likely to report past 12 month use of cocaine/crack. Males, regardless of race, were more likely than females to report past 12 month and/or past 30-day use of marijuana.

The only significant difference across the health service areas (H.S.A) was for alcohol, where respondents in H.S.A. 3 were significantly <u>less</u> likely to report alcohol use ever, in the past 12 months and past 30 days. Residents of this health service area were also less likely to report ever having used marijuana. Those in H.S.A. 1 were statistically more likely to report past 12 month sedative use.

Overall, among South Carolina's adult population, lifetime and most recent use is greatest for alcohol, followed by marijuana, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants, and heroin or other opiates. The general pattern is for males, whites, those in the 'other' race category, and those age 25 to 44 to be more likely to report ever having used any of these substances. Across regions of the state, there are virtually no differences in the reported lifetime, past 12 month, or last 30-day use of these substances, with the exception of alcohol, where those in H.S.A 3 were less likely than residents of other health service areas to report use.

TABLE 3

USE OF ALCOHOL -- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	80.7	51.0	37.0
Gender			
Male	**87.7**	**58.2**	**45.3**
Female	**74.0**	**44.3**	**29.1**
Age			
18 to 24	**79.3**	**63.0**	**43.6**
25 to 44	**88.0**	**60.6**	**44.3**
45 to 64	**80.7**	**45.5**	**33.2**
65 or older	**62.8**	**27.3**	**20.2**
Race			
White	**83.2**	**54.9**	**40.7**
Black	**75.6**	**42.8**	**29.2**
Other	**78.4**	**55.9**	**37.8**
Race-Gender			
White Males	**89.3**	**60.2**	**47.7**
White Females	**77.2**	**49.7**	**33.8**
Black Males	**84.4**	**53.5**	**40.0**
Black Females	**67.9**	**33.3**	**19.7**
Region			
H.S.A. 1	**80.5**	**48.5**	**35.4**
H.S.A. 2	**82.7**	**53.7**	**39.3**
H.S.A. 3	**74.9**	**44.7**	**30.8**
H.S.A. 4	**83.1**	**55.8**	**40.9**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 4

USE OF MARIJUANA -- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	22.5	4.9	2.6
Gender			
Male	**28.9**	**7.0**	**4.0**
Female	**16.5**	**3.0**	**1.2**
Age			
18 to 24	**35.0**	**16.9**	**8.9**
25 to 44	**32.7**	**5.6**	**2.7**
45 to 64	**14.7**	**1.6**	**1.0**
65 or older	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Race			
White	**24.0**	5.1	2.5
Black	**19.4**	4.7	2.6
Other	**26.1**	8.1	5.4
Race-Gender			
White Males	**29.4**	**7.0**	**3.7**
White Females	**18.6**	**3.2**	**1.3**
Black Males	**28.0**	**6.9**	**4.3**
Black Females	**11.9**	**2.7**	**1.1**
Region			
H.S.A. 1	**24.3**	5.3	2.5
H.S.A. 2	**24.4**	5.6	3.0
H.S.A. 3	**17.7**	3.4	2.0
H.S.A. 4	**22.3**	5.0	2.6

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 5

USE OF COCAINE -- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	5.9	0.8	0.3
Gender			
Male	**8.0**	**1.1**	0.4
Female	**4.0**	**0.4**	0.2
Age			
18 to 24	**5.9**	**2.7**	**1.2**
25 to 44	**9.8**	**0.9**	**0.3**
45 to 64	**3.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**
65 or older	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Race			
White	**6.8**	0.7	0.3
Black	**3.9**	0.8	0.4
Other	**12.6**	2.7	0.9
Race-Gender			
White Males	**8.8**	**0.9**	0.3
White Females	**4.8**	**0.5**	0.2
Black Males	**6.2**	**1.7**	0.7
Black Females	**1.7**	**0.1**	0.1
Region			
H.S.A. 1	5.7	0.8	0.3
H.S.A. 2	6.3	0.6	0.3
H.S.A. 3	4.7	0.6	0.2
H.S.A. 4	6.8	1.1	0.3

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 6

USE OF HALLUCINOGENS -- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	3.9	0.6	0.2
Gender			
Male	**5.7**	**0.9**	0.3
Female	**2.3**	**0.3**	0.1
Age			
18 to 24	**7.5**	**3.6**	1.3
25 to 44	**5.4**	**0.3**	0.1
45 to 64	**2.4**	**0.0**	0.0
65 or older	**0.1**	**0.1**	0.0
Race			
White	**5.2**	**0.8**	0.2
Black	**1.1**	**0.1**	0.1
Other	**6.3**	**1.8**	0.9
Race-Gender			
White Males	**7.2**	**1.1**	0.4
White Females	**3.2**	**0.4**	0.1
Black Males	**2.1**	**0.3**	0.2
Black Females	**0.3**	**0.0**	0.0
Region			
H.S.A. 1	4.1	0.9	0.3
H.S.A. 2	4.3	0.6	0.3
H.S.A. 3	2.8	0.2	0.0
H.S.A. 4	4.3	0.4	0.1

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 7

USE OF STIMULANTS -- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	3.5	0.4	0.1
Gender			
Male	**4.7**	0.5	0.2
Female	**2.3**	0.2	0.0
Age			
18 to 24	**3.3**	**1.8**	**0.5**
25 to 44	**5.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**
45 to 64	**2.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**
65 or older	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Race			
White	**4.7**	0.5	0.1
Black	**0.6**	0.1	0.0
Other	**6.3**	0.9	0.0
Race-Gender			
White Males	**6.2**	0.7	0.2
White Females	**3.2**	0.3	0.0
Black Males	**1.1**	0.1	0.0
Black Females	**0.2**	0.1	0.0
Region			
H.S.A. 1	3.9	0.6	0.1
H.S.A. 2	3.6	0.3	0.1
H.S.A. 3	2.9	0.1	0.0
H.S.A. 4	3.4	0.4	0.1

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 8

USE OF SEDATIVES-- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	2.3	0.5	0.1
Gender			
Male	**3.2**	0.7	0.2
Female	**1.4**	0.3	0.1
Age			
18 to 24	**3.0**	**2.0**	**0.6**
25 to 44	**3.5**	**0.5**	**0.1**
45 to 64	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**
65 or older	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Race			
White	**3.0**	0.6	0.2
Black	**0.5**	0.3	0.0
Other	**2.7**	1.8	0.9
Race-Gender			
White Males	**4.2**	0.7	0.3
White Females	**1.9**	0.4	0.1
Black Males	**0.9**	0.5	0.0
Black Females	**0.1**	0.1	0.0
Region			
H.S.A. 1	2.7	**1.0**	0.3
H.S.A. 2	2.2	**0.5**	0.1
H.S.A. 3	1.5	**0.2**	0.0
H.S.A. 4	2.4	**0.2**	0.1

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 9

USE OF INHALANTS -- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	0.9	0.1	0.0
Gender			
Male	**1.4**	0.1	0.1
Female	**0.5**	0.1	0.0
Age			
18 to 24	1.5	**0.5**	**0.3**
25 to 44	1.4	**0.0**	**0.0**
45 to 64	0.5	**0.0**	**0.0**
65 or older	0.1	**0.1**	**0.0**
Race			
White	1.2	0.1	0.1
Black	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other	0.9	0.0	0.0
Race-Gender			
White Males	**1.7**	0.1	0.1
White Females	**0.7**	0.1	0.0
Black Males	**0.5**	0.1	0.0
Black Females	**0.0**	0.0	0.0
Region			
H.S.A. 1	1.2	0.3	0.1
H.S.A. 2	0.8	0.0	0.0
H.S.A. 3	0.6	0.0	0.0
H.S.A. 4	1.0	0.0	0.0

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 10

USE OF HEROIN -- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Used	Past Twelve Months	Past Thirty Days
TOTAL	0.8	0.2	0.1
Gender			
Male	**1.3**	0.2	0.1
Female	**0.4**	0.1	0.0
Age			
18 to 24	1.2	**0.6**	0.2
25 to 44	1.0	**0.1**	0.0
45 to 64	0.8	**0.1**	0.1
65 or older	0.1	**0.1**	0.0
Race			
White	1.0	0.2	0.1
Black	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other	1.8	0.9	0.0
Race-Gender			
White Males	**1.6**	0.2	0.1
White Females	**0.4**	0.1	0.0
Black Males	**0.7**	0.2	0.1
Black Females	**0.1**	0.0	0.0
Region			
H.S.A. 1	0.8	0.3	0.1
H.S.A. 2	0.9	0.1	0.0
H.S.A. 3	0.6	0.2	0.1
H.S.A. 4	0.9	0.1	0.0

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

SYMPTOMS OF DEPENDENCE AND ABUSE

As outlined previously, DSM-IV diagnostic criteria were used in assessing treatment need for this population. The questions used to measure each of these symptoms asked initially about lifetime occurrence of the symptom. The wording of these questions and the criteria with which they are associated are provided on the following pages. The wording of the questions is that used for the drug diagnoses; wording of the alcohol diagnostic questions was somewhat different. Symptom occurrences for each of these eight substances are presented separately.

QUESTIONS USED TO MEASURE DSM-IV DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR TREATMENT

Dependence Symptoms

Taking a substance in larger amounts or over a longer period than originally intended.

- Have you often had days when you took a much larger amount of [qualifying drug] than you had intended to?
- Have you often continued to take [qualifying drug] over more hours or days than you had intended? (Asked only if response to prior question was 'no').

Persistent desire or unsuccessful attempts to control substance use.

- Have you ever tried to control or cut down on your use of [qualifying drug] but found you couldn't?
- Have there been times when you wished you could control or cut down on your use of [qualifying drug]? (Asked only if response to prior question was 'no').

Spending a great deal of time in getting or taking the substance, or getting over its effects.

- Has there ever been a period of a month or longer when you spent a great deal of time obtaining [qualifying drug], using it, or getting over its effects?

Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of substance use.

- Did you ever give up or greatly reduce important activities in order to get or use [qualifying drug] – activities like sports, work, school, or seeing relatives or friends?

Continued use of substance despite knowledge of persistent problems caused or exacerbated by it.

- Did using [qualifying drug] cause you any physical health changes like losing a lot of weight, numbness in your hands or feet, seizures, a persistent cough, eye problems, an injury or burn, your heart pounding, sexual difficulties, an overdose, an infection, or problems with veins?
  - Did you continue to use [qualifying drug] after you knew it caused those health problems?
- Have you continued to drink when your knew you had any (other) physical illness that could be made worse by drinking? (Alcohol only).

- Did your use of [qualifying drug] cause you psychological problems like: (characteristic symptoms for alcohol or qualifying drug).

  - Did you continue to use [qualifying drug] after you knew if caused those problems?

The development of significant tolerance of the substance.

- Did you ever find that you had to use a lot more [qualifying drug] than you used to in order to get the same effect?

- Did you begin to find that taking the same amount of [qualifying drug] had much less effect on you than before? (Asked only if the response to the prior question was 'no').

The presence of characteristic withdrawal symptoms when intake of the substance is stopped or reduced*, or use of the same or a related substance to relieve or avoid withdrawal.

- Within a few hours or days of stopping [qualifying drug] or cutting down on it, did you have any withdrawal symptoms like (characteristic withdrawal symptoms for qualifying drugs) And:

  - Did any of these withdrawal symptoms bother you a lot?

  - Did these withdrawal symptoms cause trouble for you at work or with family or friends? (Asked only if response to prior question was 'no').

- Have you ever taken [qualifying drug or other drug] to keep from having withdrawal symptoms from [qualifying drug] or to make those symptoms go away?

<u>**Abuse Symptoms**</u>

Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations.

- Did using [qualifying drug] sometimes keep you from taking care of children or doing household chores?

- Did using [qualifying drug] sometimes cause you to miss work, to lose a raise or promotion, or to get fired?

- Did using [qualifying drug] cause you to miss school, do poorly on tests or homework, or be suspended or expelled?

  - Was there any period of 12 months or less in your life when such problems at home, work or school happened more than once?

Recurrent substance abuse in hazardous situations.

- Have you been high on [qualifying drug] or feeling its after-effects in a situation where it increased your chances of getting hurt – for instance, when driving a car or boat, using knives or machinery, or guns, climbing or swimming?
    - Was there any period of 12 months or less in your life when you did that more than once?

Recurrent substance-related legal problems.

Did the police stop or arrest you more than once in any period of 12 months or less because of using [qualifying drug]?

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

- Did your use of [qualifying drug] cause problems between you and other people – like family or friends?
- Did you get into physical fights while using [qualifying drug]?
    - Did those problems happen more than once in any period of 12 months or less?
    - Did you continue to use [qualifying drug] after it caused these problems?

* No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for marijuana, hallucinogens, or inhalants, due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for those substances.

Alcohol

Table 11a provides a summary of the responses to the specific diagnostic items for alcohol. These figures indicate a substantial variation in the percentage of respondents who have experienced these different symptoms. The most frequently reported problem was having alcohol withdrawal symptoms (22.0%), followed by using more alcohol than intended (12.1%). The least frequently reported problems included continued use after a health problem (1.2%), recurrent arrests (1.1%), and using longer than intended (0.5%).

A number of significant differences on these items were found among demographic subgroups[4]. As shown in Table 11b, males were consistently more likely than females to report having alcohol dependence and/or abuse symptoms. A significantly higher percentage of males than females reported experiencing each of the symptoms that were included in this study. The most notable distinctions between males and females included having had withdrawal symptoms (29.8% vs. 14.7%), using more than intended (17.6% vs. 6.9%), and recurrent use in hazardous situations (7.9% vs. 2.3%).

Adults age 25 to 44 were the most likely to report ever having used alcohol (88%; Table 11c). Respondents in the 18 to 24 age group were generally more likely to report symptoms of dependence or abuse. For example, on the two most frequently reported symptoms – having had withdrawal symptoms and using more than intended – the percentages reporting these symptoms ranged from 8.2% and 3.4% for respondents age 65 or older to 32.7% and 19.7% for respondents age 18 to 24. With minor exceptions, the general pattern was for the highest percentage of reported symptoms to be found among those age 18 to 24, for this percentage to decline slightly among those age 25 to 44, for a significant decrease to occur among those age 45 to 64, and for

[4] Given the number of cases in this study, differences were reported as significant at the .001 level. In the following tables, significant differences are designated by bold type.

only a very small percentage of those age 65 or older to report any symptoms of alcohol dependence or abuse.

As demonstrated by figures presented in Table 11d, statistically significant differences by race were found for several of the symptoms of abuse or dependence. Whites and those from racial groups other than black or white were in general more likely to report having had any of the symptoms than were blacks. For example, the percentage who reported having had withdrawal symptoms was 24.9% among whites and 25.9% for those of other races, compared to 15.8% among blacks, while the percentage reporting more use than intended was 14.3% among those of other races, 13.6% among whites, and 8.9% for blacks. Similar differences across races were found for other symptoms.

In general, the race-gender differences (Table 11e) indicate that females regardless of race were significantly less likely than males to experience any of these problems. In particular, white and black males were significantly more likely than females to report ever having had withdrawal symptoms and using more than intended. Black females were particularly less likely to report symptoms of dependence or abuse related to alcohol use. For each symptom examined in this study, the lowest percentage reporting a problem is found among black females.

The only significant difference in reported symptoms across health service areas was having had withdrawal symptoms. Adults living in H.S.A. 3 were significantly less likely to report this symptom than respondents living in other health service areas of the state.

TABLE 11a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE:
ALCOHOL

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	80.7	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	51.0	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	37.0	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	5.0	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	1.8	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	22.0	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	1.3	10324
Used More than Intended	12.1	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.5	10324
Not Always Able to Quit	1.6	10324
Often Thought Should Quit	1.4	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	4.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	3.3	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	1.2	10324
Continued Use After Other Illness	1.3	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	3.5	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	2.8	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	5.0	10324
Recurrent Arrests	1.1	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	3.3	10324

TABLE 11b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: ALCOHOL
BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**87.7**	**74.0**	**10320**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**58.2**	**44.3**	**10319**
Used in Past 30 Days	**45.3**	**29.1**	**10319**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	**7.5**	**2.7**	**10321**
Same Amount had Less Effect	**2.8**	**0.9**	**10321**
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**29.8**	**14.7**	**10319**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	**1.9**	**0.8**	**10320**
Used More than Intended	**17.6**	**6.9**	**10319**
Used Longer than Intended	**0.8**	**0.2**	**10320**
Not Always Able to Quit	**2.2**	**0.8**	**10319**
Often Thought Should Quit	**1.9**	**0.8**	**10319**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**6.0**	**2.1**	**10319**
Gave Up Activities to Use	**4.8**	**1.8**	**10319**
Continued Use After Health Problem	**1.7**	**0.7**	**10320**
Continued Use After Other Illness	**1.9**	**0.8**	**10320**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**5.0**	**2.0**	**10320**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	**3.7**	**1.8**	**10318**
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**7.9**	**2.3**	**10321**
Recurrent Arrests	**1.9**	**0.3**	**10318**
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**5.0**	**1.8**	**10319**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 11c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: ALCOHOL
BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**79.3**	**88.0**	**80.7**	**62.8**	**10324**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**63.0**	**60.6**	**45.5**	**27.3**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	**43.6**	**44.3**	**33.2**	**20.2**	**10324**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**10.3**	**6.3**	**3.1**	**1.2**	**10324**
Same Amount had Less Effect	**2.5**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**0.6**	**10323**
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**32.7**	**27.9**	**16.7**	**8.2**	**10324**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	10324
Used More than Intended	**19.7**	**15.7**	**8.5**	**3.4**	**10322**
Used Longer than Intended	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	10324
Not Always Able to Quit	**2.6**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**10324**
Often Thought Should Quit	**2.8**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**10324**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**5.4**	**5.0**	**3.6**	**1.1**	**10324**
Gave Up Activities to Use	**4.1**	**4.4**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**10324**
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.5	10324
Continued Use After Other Illness	**2.3**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**10324**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**5.9**	**4.3**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**10324**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	**4.2**	**3.7**	**2.0**	**0.5**	**10323**
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**7.4**	**6.6**	**4.0**	**1.0**	**10324**
Recurrent Arrests	**1.2**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**10324**
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**4.3**	**4.6**	**2.7**	**0.6**	**10324**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 11d
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: ALCOHOL BY RACE

Usage History	White	Black	Other	N
Ever Used	**83.2**	**75.6**	**78.4**	**10234**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**54.9**	**42.8**	**55.9**	**10234**
Used in Past 30 Days	**40.7**	**29.2**	**37.8**	**10234**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Used More for Same Effect	**5.8**	**3.3**	**7.1**	**10234**
Same Amount had Less Effect	1.7	2.1	1.8	10236
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**24.9**	**15.8**	**25.9**	**10235**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	**1.6**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**10235**
Used More than Intended	**13.6**	**8.9**	**14.3**	**10235**
Used Longer than Intended	0.5	0.5	0.0	10235
Not Always Able to Quit	1.4	1.5	0.9	10235
Often Thought Should Quit	1.3	1.6	0.9	10236
Spent Too Much Time Using	**4.8**	**2.3**	**5.4**	**10235**
Gave Up Activities to Use	3.6	2.6	3.6	10235
Continued Use After Health Problem	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**10235**
Continued Use After Other Illness	1.6	0.8	0.0	10234
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	3.9	2.5	1.8	10236
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	3.2	1.8	2.7	10235
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**6.4**	**2.2**	**5.4**	**10235**
Recurrent Arrests	1.2	0.7	0.9	10234
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**4.0**	**1.9**	**2.7**	**10235**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 11e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: ALCOHOL
BY RACE-GENDER

Usage History	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Ever Used	**89.3**	**77.2**	**84.4**	**67.9**	**10122**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**60.2**	**49.7**	**53.5**	**33.3**	**10121**
Used in Past 30 Days	**47.7**	**33.8**	**40.0**	**19.7**	**10121**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**8.5**	**3.2**	**5.1**	**1.6**	**10122**
Same Amount had Less Effect	**2.4**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**0.7**	**10123**
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**32.5**	**17.4**	**23.5**	**8.9**	**10121**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	**2.3**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**10122**
Used More than Intended	**18.9**	**8.3**	**14.8**	**3.6**	**10123**
Used Longer than Intended	**0.8**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**10124**
Not Always Able to Quit	**2.1**	**0.9**	**2.7**	**0.6**	**10122**
Often Thought Should Quit	**1.7**	**0.9**	**2.6**	**0.8**	**10122**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**7.1**	**2.6**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**10120**
Gave Up Activities to Use	**5.0**	**2.1**	**4.3**	**1.2**	**10122**
Continued Use After Health Problem	**2.0**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**10122**
Continued Use After Other Illness	**2.2**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**10121**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**5.3**	**2.4**	**4.2**	**1.1**	**10121**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	**4.2**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**1.1**	**10119**
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**9.7**	**3.1**	**3.9**	**0.7**	**10121**
Recurrent Arrests	**2.1**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**10121**
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**5.8**	**2.2**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**10122**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 11f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: ALCOHOL
BY HEALTH SERVICE AREA

	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**80.5**	**82.7**	**74.9**	**83.1**	**10324**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**48.5**	**53.7**	**44.7**	**55.8**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	**35.4**	**39.3**	**30.8**	**40.9**	**10324**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	4.9	5.4	4.4	5.2	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.1	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**21.2**	**24.1**	**18.5**	**23.3**	**10324**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	10324
Used More than Intended	11.8	13.2	10.1	12.7	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	10324
Not Always Able to Quit	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	10324
Often Thought Should Quit	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.9	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.8	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	10323
Continued Use After Other Illness	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.4	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	3.1	2.8	1.9	3.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.5	10324
Recurrent Arrests	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	10324

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

Marijuana

The responses to the specific diagnostic items for marijuana are presented in Table 12a. As reported earlier, slightly less than one-fourth of South Carolina adults report ever having used marijuana, and a correspondingly smaller number report marijuana-related problems. The most frequently reported problems included inability to control use (10.9%), continued use after psychological problems (3.3%), and using more than intended (2.8%). Two percent or less of the adult population reported experiencing any of the other symptoms related to marijuana use.

Group differences on these diagnostic items for marijuana are reported in Tables 12b through 12f. As was the case for alcohol, males were more likely than females to report each of the symptoms, with significant differences found for most of the dependence and abuse symptoms, in particular being unable to control use (14.6% vs. 7.3%), using more than intended (4.1% vs. 1.5%), and spending too much time using (2.9% vs. 1.1%).

Age had a significant effect not only on use of marijuana, but also on reported symptoms. Respondents age 18 to 44 were consistently more likely to report having any of the dependence or abuse symptoms. The differences across age groups were significant for all of the symptoms except two – the same amount had less effect and recurrent arrests due to use – and in each case the pattern is the same, with the highest percentage reporting the symptom found among those 18 to 24, followed by a decline in reported symptoms as age increases.

Race was also a significant factor on the reporting of dependence or abuse symptoms for marijuana. Whites and those who reported their race as something other than white or black were significantly more likely than blacks to report several of the symptoms, in particular an inability to control use (other race, 16.2%; whites 11.9%; blacks, 8.6%). In addition, males regardless of race were more likely than females to have experienced any of the symptoms.

The only significant difference in reported symptoms of marijuana use by region was for being unable to control use. Residents of H.S.A. 3 were significantly less likely to report this symptom than were respondents from other areas of South Carolina.

TABLE 12a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: MARIJUANA

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	22.5	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	4.9	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	2.6	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	2.0	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.5	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	2.8	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.3	10324
Unable to Control Use	10.9	10324
Wished Could Control Use	1.1	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	2.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	1.4	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.7	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	3.3	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	1.2	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	2.1	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	1.6	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for marijuana due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

TABLE 12b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: MARIJUANA BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**28.9**	**16.5**	**10319**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**7.0**	**3.0**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	**4.0**	**1.2**	**10319**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	**2.7**	**1.2**	**10320**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.7	0.3	10320
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	**4.1**	**1.5**	**10321**
Used Longer than Intended	**0.5**	**0.1**	**10320**
Unable to Control Use	**14.6**	**7.3**	**10319**
Wished Could Control Use	**1.5**	**0.7**	**10319**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**2.9**	**1.1**	**10322**
Gave Up Activities to Use	**1.8**	**1.0**	**10320**
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.9	0.5	10319
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**4.4**	**2.3**	**10319**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	1.5	0.9	10319
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**2.9**	**1.3**	**10321**
Recurrent Arrests	0.2	0.0	10320
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**2.0**	**1.1**	**10320**

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for marijuana due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 12c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: MARIJUANA
BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**35.0**	**32.7**	**14.7**	**1.1**	**10324**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**16.9**	**5.6**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	**8.9**	**2.7**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**10324**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**5.5**	**2.6**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**10324**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Used Longer than Intended	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Unable to Control Use	**17.2**	**16.1**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**10324**
Wished Could Control Use	**2.6**	**1.3**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**10324**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**5.6**	**2.5**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**10324**
Gave Up Activities to Use	**3.2**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**10324**
Continued Use After Health Problem	**2.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**10324**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**7.6**	**4.7**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**10324**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	**3.0**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**3.9**	**3.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**10324**
Recurrent Arrests	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**4.3**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**10324**

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for marijuana due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 12d
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: MARIJUANA
BY RACE

	White	Black	Other	N
Usage History				
Ever Used	**24.0**	**19.4**	**26.1**	**10234**
Used in Past Twelve Months	5.1	4.7	8.1	10235
Used in Past 30 Days	2.5	2.6	5.4	10234
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Used More for Same Effect	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**10234**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.4	0.5	0.9	10235
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	2.9	2.3	5.4	10235
Used Longer than Intended	**0.3**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**10237**
Unable to Control Use	**11.9**	**8.6**	**16.2**	**10235**
Wished Could Control Use	**1.2**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**10236**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**2.2**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**10234**
Gave Up Activities to Use	1.6	1.0	0.0	10236
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.8	0.5	0.0	10234
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	3.8	2.0	4.5	10236
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**10236**
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**2.6**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**10235**
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	1.9	0.9	0.0	10235

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for marijuana due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold

TABLE 12e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: MARIJUANA
BY RACE-GENDER

	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**29.4**	**18.6**	**28.0**	**11.9**	**10121**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**7.0**	**3.2**	**6.9**	**2.7**	**10121**
Used in Past 30 Days	**3.7**	**1.3**	**4.3**	**1.1**	**10121**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**2.7**	**1.6**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**10121**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	10122
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	**4.3**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**1.1**	**10120**
Used Longer than Intended	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	10121
Unable to Control Use	**15.2**	**8.6**	**13.1**	**4.6**	**10121**
Wished Could Control Use	**1.7**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**10121**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**3.0**	**1.4**	**2.7**	**0.4**	**10123**
Gave Up Activities to Use	**1.9**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**10121**
Continued Use After Health Problem	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	10123
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**4.8**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**1.0**	**10121**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	**1.8**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**10122**
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**3.4**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**10121**
Recurrent Arrests	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	10120
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**2.4**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**10121**

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for marijuana due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 12f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: MARIJUANA
BY HEALTH SERVICE AREA

	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**24.3**	**24.4**	**17.7**	**22.3**	**10324**
Used in Past Twelve Months	5.3	5.6	3.4	5.0	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.6	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.2	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Used More than Intended	3.2	3.3	2.1	2.4	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	10324
Unable to Control Use	**11.7**	**11.9**	**8.4**	**10.7**	**10324**
Wished Could Control Use	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	3.8	3.6	2.8	2.7	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.6	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for marijuana due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

Cocaine/Crack

The results for these items for cocaine or crack are presented in Table 13a, with breakdowns by demographic characteristics presented in Tables 13b through 13f. The percentage of adult respondents reporting cocaine use in their lifetime was relatively small (5.9%), so the percentage that could have experienced any such problems is limited. As shown in Table 13a, the percentage of respondents who experienced any of these specific symptoms with cocaine was less than three percent. Among those who did report symptoms, the most frequently cited problems included being unable to control use (2.1%), using more than intended (1.3%) and having withdrawal symptoms (1.0%).

Across demographic subgroups, males were twice as likely as females to report ever having used cocaine and past 12-month use. Males were also significantly more likely to report having to use more than intended, being unable to control use, using more cocaine for the same effect, having to give up activities due to use, continued use after interpersonal problems, and recurrent use in hazardous situations.

None of the respondents age 65 or older reported ever having used cocaine, while those age 18 to 44 were more likely to report use, the dependence symptoms using more than intended and unable to control use, as well as a number of symptoms of abuse.

As previously discussed, respondents who reported their race as something other than black or white were the most likely to report ever having used cocaine (12.6%), followed by whites (6.8%) and blacks (3.9%). Those in the other race category were also more likely to report the symptom unable to control use (5.4%), followed by whites (2.4%) and blacks (1.4%).

While men were more likely than women to report several of these symptoms, as noted above, taking race into account specifies the groups in which these symptoms are more likely to occur. When gender and race are considered in combination (Table 13e), it is black males who are found to have the highest percentage reporting a number of these symptoms, including using more cocaine to achieve the same effect.

There were no significant differences across health service areas with the exception of reporting recurrent arrests due to cocaine, with only respondents in H.S.A. 4 (0.2%) reporting such a problem.

TABLE 13a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: COCAINE/CRACK

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	5.9	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.8	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	10294
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	0.9	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	1.0	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.4	10324
Used More than Intended	1.3	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	10324
Unable to Control Use	2.1	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.3	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.8	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.8	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.7	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.9	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.6	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.7	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.8	10324

TABLE 13b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: COCAINE/CRACK BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**8.0**	**4.0**	**10319**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**1.1**	**0.4**	**10320**
Used in Past 30 Days	0.4	0.2	**10320**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	**1.3**	**0.6**	**10319**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.1	10319
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	1.2	0.7	10319
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.4	0.4	10319
Used More than Intended	**1.8**	**0.9**	**10319**
Used Longer than Intended	0.2	0.1	10318
Unable to Control Use	**2.9**	**1.4**	**10319**
Wished Could Control Use	**0.5**	**0.2**	**10320**
Spent Too Much Time Using	1.1	0.6	10320
Gave Up Activities to Use	**1.1**	**0.5**	**10321**
Continued Use After Health Problem	1.0	0.5	10318
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	1.2	0.6	10320
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.7	0.4	10320
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**1.0**	**0.4**	**10319**
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**1.1**	**0.5**	**10319**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 13c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: COCAINE/CRACK
BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**5.9**	**9.8**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**10324**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**2.7**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**10324**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**1.1**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**10324**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**0.7**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**10324**
Used More than Intended	**1.4**	**2.2**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**10324**
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	**2.2**	**3.3**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**10324**
Wished Could Control Use	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**10324**
Spent Too Much Time Using	**0.8**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**10324**
Gave Up Activities to Use	**0.9**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**10324**
Continued Use After Health Problem	**0.6**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**1.1**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**10327**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	**0.5**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**0.7**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**10324**
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**0.8**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**10324**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 13d
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: COCAINE/CRACK
BY RACE

	White	Black	Other	N
Usage History				
Ever Used	**6.8**	**3.9**	**12.6**	**10235**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.7	0.8	2.7	10234
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.4	0.9	10234
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Used More for Same Effect	0.9	1.1	1.8	10234
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	1.0	0.8	2.7	10235
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.5	0.2	0.0	10234
Used More than Intended	1.3	1.3	2.7	10234
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.9	10234
Unable to Control Use	**2.4**	**1.4**	**5.4**	**10235**
Wished Could Control Use	0.3	0.4	0.9	10235
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.8	0.8	0.9	10234
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.8	0.8	0.9	10234
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.7	1.0	1.8	10236
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.9	0.8	1.8	10234
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.6	0.4	0.0	10234
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.8	0.4	1.8	10235
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.2	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.8	0.9	0.9	10235

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 13e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: COCAINE/CRACK BY RACE-GENDER

Usage History	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Ever Used	**8.8**	**4.8**	**6.2**	**1.7**	**10123**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**0.9**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**10121**
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	10122
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**1.1**	**0.6**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**10122**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10120
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	10122
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	10122
Used More than Intended	**1.5**	**1.0**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**10122**
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	10122
Unable to Control Use	**2.9**	**1.9**	**2.6**	**0.5**	**10122**
Wished Could Control Use	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	10121
Spent Too Much Time Using	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.3	10122
Gave Up Activities to Use	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	10122
Continued Use After Health Problem	**0.7**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**10121**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**1.0**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**10123**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1	10122
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	10121
Recurrent Arrests	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10122**
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	**0.9**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**10122**

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 13f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: COCAINE/CRACK
BY REGION

	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	5.7	6.3	4.7	6.8	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	10324
Used More than Intended	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	10324
Unable to Control Use	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.5	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	10324
Recurrent Arrests	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**10324**
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	10324

Significant differences across subgroups are in bold.

Hallucinogens

Table 14a presents the hallucinogen-related symptoms for the complete sample, while the results for subgroups are provided in Tables 14b through 14f. As with cocaine, the small number of respondents who have used hallucinogens in their lifetime (3.9%) results in a very small percentage who have experienced any of these symptoms. As shown in Table 14a, the highest percentage reporting any of these hallucinogen-related problems was 1.7% for being unable to control use. For the remaining items, 0.6% or less of respondents reported experiencing these symptoms.

Significant differences were found across all of the demographic subgroups except health service area for the dependence symptoms 'inability to control use' and 'continued use after a psychological problem'. Males, in particular white males, and respondents age 18 to 24 were significantly more likely than black males, females and older respondents to report ever having used hallucinogens and these two dependence symptoms.

Across age groups, respondents age 18 to 24 years of age were also significantly more likely than older respondents to report having to use more hallucinogens for the same effect, the same amount having less effect, and recurrent use in hazardous situations (Table 14c).

White males were also significantly more likely than black males or females regardless of race to report that using the same amount of heroin had less effect and recurrent use in hazardous situations (Table 14e).

There were no significant differences across health service regions.

TABLE 14a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HALLUCINOGENS

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	3.9	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.6	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.2	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	0.2	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.2	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	10324
Unable to Control Use	1.7	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.1	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.2	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.6	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.4	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for hallucinogens due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

TABLE 14b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HALLUCINOGENS BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**5.7**	**2.3**	**10319**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**0.9**	**0.3**	**10318**
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.1	10320
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	0.3	0.1	10319
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.2	0.0	10319
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.3	0.2	10320
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.0	10319
Unable to Control Use	**2.4**	**0.9**	**10320**
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	0.0	10319
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	0.2	10319
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	0.1	10320
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.2	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**0.9**	**0.2**	**10319**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.2	10320
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.6	0.2	10319
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.3	0.2	10319

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for hallucinogens due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 14c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HALLUCINOGENS BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**7.5**	**5.4**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**10324**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**3.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10324**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10324**
Same Amount had Less Effect	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**10324**
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	----	----	----	----	----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	----	----	----	----	----
Used More than Intended	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	**4.6**	**1.9**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**10324**
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**1.5**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**10324**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for hallucinogens due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 14d
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HALLUCINOGENS BY RACE

	White	Black	Other	N
Usage History				
Ever Used	**5.2**	**1.1**	**6.3**	**10234**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**0.8**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**10235**
Used in Past 30 Days	0.2	0.1	0.9	10235
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Used More for Same Effect	0.3	0.1	0.0	10235
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.0	0.0	10235
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	----	----	----	----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	----	----	----	----
Used More than Intended	0.3	0.1	0.0	10235
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.0	0.0	10234
Unable to Control Use	**2.2**	**0.4**	**2.7**	**10235**
Wished Could Control Use	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	0.1	0.0	10235
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	0.1	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**10234**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.0	0.0	10234
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.5	0.1	0.9	10236
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.3	0.0	0.0	10233

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for hallucinogens due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 14e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HALLUCINOGENS BY RACE-GENDER

	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**7.2**	**3.2**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**10123**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**1.1**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10123**
Used in Past 30 Days	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	10123
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	10123
Same Amount had Less Effect	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10122**
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	10121
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10121
Unable to Control Use	**3.1**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**10121**
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	10122
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	10122
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**10121**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	10122
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10121**
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10121
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	10123

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for hallucinogens due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 14f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HALLUCINOGENS BY REGION

Usage History	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Ever Used	4.1	4.3	2.8	4.3	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for hallucinogens due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

Stimulants

The stimulant-related symptoms for the complete sample are presented in Table 16a and subgroup results are provided in Tables 16b through 16f. As with the other drugs, a very small percentage of respondents experienced any of these symptoms due to the small number of respondents who reported having ever used stimulants (3.5%). As shown in Table 16a, the percentage reporting any of these stimulant-related problems ranged from 1.8% for unable to control use to 0.0% for the symptoms 'same amount had less effect' and 'recurrent arrests'.

As with hallucinogens, significant differences were found across all of the demographic subgroups with the exception of health service area for the dependence symptom 'unable to control use'. Whites, in particular white males, and respondents age 25 to 44 were significantly more likely than blacks, females, and respondents age 18 to 24 and those 45 or older to report this dependence symptom.

Across age groups, respondents age 25 to 44 were also significantly more likely to report having had withdrawal symptoms and continued use after psychological problems compared to the other age groups.

Whites were more likely than non-whites to report continued use after psychological problems.

The abuse symptom 'recurrent use in hazardous situations' was reported significantly more frequently by white males than black males or females, regardless of race.

There were no significant differences across health service regions.

TABLE 16a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: STIMULANTS

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	3.5	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.4	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	0.4	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.4	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.2	10324
Used More than Intended	0.4	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	10324
Unable to Control Use	1.8	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.4	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.4	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.5	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.3	10324

TABLE 16b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: STIMULANTS
BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**4.7**	**2.3**	**10320**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.5	0.2	10319
Used in Past 30 Days	0.2	0.0	10320
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	0.4	0.4	10320
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	10320
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.5	0.4	10319
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.2	0.2	10319
Used More than Intended	0.5	0.4	10319
Used Longer than Intended	0.2	0.1	10319
Unable to Control Use	**2.5**	**1.2**	**10318**
Wished Could Control Use	0.3	0.1	10319
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	0.3	10319
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	0.2	10320
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.4	0.4	10320
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.4	0.5	10319
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.2	10320
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.7	0.3	10318
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.3	0.3	10320

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 16c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: STIMULANTS BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**3.3**	**5.2**	**2.9**	**0.2**	**10233**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**1.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10235**
Used in Past 30 Days	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10235**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**10324**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	10324
Used More than Intended	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	**2.1**	**2.7**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**10324**
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	10323
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**10324**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	10323

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 16d
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: STIMULANTS
BY RACE

	White	Black	Other	N
Usage History				
Ever Used	**4.7**	**0.6**	**6.3**	**10235**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.5	0.1	0.9	10235
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	0.0	10235
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Used More for Same Effect	0.5	0.2	0.0	10234
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.1	0.0	10233
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.6	0.2	0.0	10235
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.3	0.0	0.0	10235
Used More than Intended	0.5	0.2	0.0	10234
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Unable to Control Use	**2.5**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**10235**
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	0.1	0.0	10235
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.4	0.1	0.0	10235
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.3	0.1	0.0	10234
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.5	0.1	0.0	10234
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**10235**
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.1	0.0	10235
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.6	0.2	0.0	10235
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.4	0.1	0.0	10234

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 16e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: STIMULANTS BY RACE-GENDER

	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**6.2**	**3.2**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**10122**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.7	0.3	.01	0.1	10123
Used in Past 30 Days	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	10121
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	10122
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	10121
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	10122
Used More than Intended	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	10122
Used Longer than Intended	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10123
Unable to Control Use	**3.4**	**1.7**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**10122**
Wished Could Control Use	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	10122
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	10123
Continued Use After Health Problem	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**10123**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	10121
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	10122
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**10122**
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10121
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	10121

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 16f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: STIMULANTS
BY HEALTH SERVICE AREA

	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	10324
Used More than Intended	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	10236
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	10324

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

Sedatives

Sedative-related symptoms for the entire sample are shown in Table 17a and subgroup results are provided in Tables 17b through 17f. The most common symptom was having had withdrawal symptoms (1.7%)

Significant differences were found for lifetime use and the dependence symptom 'withdrawal' across all of the subgroups, except health service area. White males and younger respondents were more likely to report lifetime use, having had withdrawal symptoms and being unable to control use, compared to females, blacks, and respondents age 45 or older.

The youngest respondents (age 18 to 24) were more likely than older respondents to report past 12 month, past 30-day use, and the dependence symptom of having to use more for the same effect.

Those living in health service area 1 were more likely to report past 12 month use and the dependence symptom of continued use after health problems than those living in other areas of the state.

TABLE 17a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: SEDATIVES

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	2.3	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.5	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	0.2	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	1.7	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.1	10324
Used More than Intended	0.2	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	1.1	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.1	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.2	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.3	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.2	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	10324

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 17b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: SEDATIVES BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**3.2**	**1.4**	**10319**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.7	0.3	10319
Used in Past 30 Days	0.2	0.1	10319
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	0.3	0.1	10320
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	10319
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**2.5**	**1.0**	**10319**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.1	0.1	10320
Used More than Intended	0.3	0.2	10319
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	10319
Unable to Control Use	**1.6**	**0.7**	**10320**
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.1	10319
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.2	0.2	10318
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.1	10319
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.1	10319
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.3	0.2	10319
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.0	0.2	10319
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.3	0.2	10319
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	0.2	10320

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 17c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: SEDATIVES
BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**3.0**	**3.5**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**10324**
Used in Past Twelve Months	**2.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10324**
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10324**
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**2.8**	**2.4**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**10324**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Used More than Intended	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	**2.2**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**10324**
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	10324

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 17e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: SEDATIVES
BY RACE-GENDER

	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**4.2**	**1.9**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**10123**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	10122
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	10121
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	10122
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**3.1**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**10122**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10121
Used More than Intended	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	10123
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Unable to Control Use	**2.1**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**10122**
Wished Could Control Use	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10122
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	10121
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	10122
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	10121
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	10122
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10121
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10121

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 17f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: SEDATIVES
BY HEALTH SERVICE AREA

	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	2.7	2.2	1.5	2.4	10323
Used in Past Twelve Months	**1.0**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**10324**
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Used More than Intended	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**10324**
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	10324

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

Inhalants

Only 0.9% of the entire sample reported ever having used inhalants, resulting in a very small percentage who have experienced any dependence or abuse symptoms (Table 18a). Subgroup results are provided in Tables 18b through 18f. The most common symptom was unable to control use (0.3%).

The only significant difference across subgroups was for lifetime use. Males, whites and those in the other race category were more likely to report lifetime use of inhalants than females or blacks. There were no significant differences across demographic subgroups for reported symptoms of dependence or abuse.

TABLE 18a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: INHALANTS

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	0.9	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.1	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.0	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.1	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	0.3	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.1	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.0	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for inhalants due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

TABLE 18b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: INHALANTS
BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**1.4**	**0.5**	**10319**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.1	0.1	10319
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	10319
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	0.0	0.1
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.1	0.0	10319
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	10319
Unable to Control Use	0.4	0.2	10319
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.0	10319
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.1	0.0	10319
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.2	0.1	10320
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.0	10319
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.1	0.0	10319
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	0.0	10319

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for inhalants due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 18c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: INHALANTS BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.1	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for inhalants due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 18d
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: INHALANTS BY RACE

	White	Black	Other	N
Usage History				
Ever Used	1.2	0.2	0.9	10235
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	0.0	10235
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Unable to Control Use	0.4	0.1	0.0	10235
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.1	0.0	0.0	10235
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.1	0.1	10235
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.2	0.1	0.0	10235
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.0	0.0	10235
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.1	0.0	0.0	10235
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for inhalants due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 18e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: INHALANTS
BY RACE-GENDER

	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**1.7**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**10121**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10122
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10122
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Unable to Control Use	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	10122
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10121
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10121
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10121
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10122

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for inhalants due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 18f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: INHALANTS
BY HEALTH SERVICE REGION

Usage History	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Ever Used	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Used More than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	10324

*No withdrawal symptom questions were included in the set of diagnostic questions for inhalants due to the lack of recognized withdrawal symptoms for this substance.

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

Heroin and Other Opiates

Only 0.8% of respondents reported ever having used heroin or other opiates. This small percentage of reported lifetime use resulted in very low percentages of respondents reporting dependence or abuse symptoms as well. Having withdrawal symptoms (0.7%) was the most common symptom reported, followed by an inability to control use (0.3%) (Table 19a).

Two significant differences were noted for use of heroin. Males were more likely than females to report lifetime use (Table 19b) and the youngest respondents (age 18 to 24) were the more likely to report past 12-month use compared to older respondents (Table 19c). In addition there were two significant differences across subgroups for symptoms of dependence or abuse of this substance. Males were found to be more likely than females to report that the same amount of heroin had less effect (Table 19d) and white males were more likely to report withdrawal than blacks and females (Table 19e).

TABLE 19a
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HEROIN AND OTHER OPIATES

	Total %	N
Usage History		
Ever Used	0.8	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.2	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.7	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.1	10324
Used More than Intended	0.2	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	0.3	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.1	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.1	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)		
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.1	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	10324

TABLE 19b
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HEROIN AND OTHER OPIATES BY GENDER

	Male	Female	N
Usage History			
Ever Used	**1.3**	**0.4**	**10319**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.2	0.1	10319
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	10319
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Used More for Same Effect	0.0	0.0	10319
Same Amount had Less Effect	**1.1**	**0.4**	**10319**
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.2	0.0	10319
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.3	0.1	10320
Used More than Intended	0.0	0.0	10320
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	10319
Unable to Control Use	0.5	0.2	10319
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.0	10319
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.2	0.0	10318
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.1	0.1	10319
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)			
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.0	10319
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.2	0.1	10319
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	0.0	10319
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	0.1	10319

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 19c
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HEROIN AND OTHER OPIATES BY AGE

	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10235**
Used in Past 30 Days	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	10122
Dependence Symptoms					
Used More for Same Effect	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	10323
Used More than Intended	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10324
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10324
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	10324

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 19d
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HEROIN AND OTHER OPIATES BY RACE

	White	Black	Other	N
Usage History				
Ever Used	1.0	0.4	1.8	10235
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.2	0.1	0.9	10235
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.1	0.1	10235
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	0.2	0.0	10235
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.8	0.4	0.9	10234
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.1	0.2	0.0	10235
Used More than Intended	0.2	0.2	0.0	10235
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	10234
Unable to Control Use	0.4	0.1	0.9	10234
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.1	0.1	0.0	10234
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.1	0.0	10234
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.1	0.1	0.0	10235
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)				
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.1	0.0	10234
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.2	0.1	0.0	10235
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	10235
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.2	0.1	0.0	10235

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 19e
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HEROIN AND OTHER OPIATES BY RACE-GENDER

	White/ Male	White/ Female	Black/ Male	Black/ Female	N
Usage History					
Ever Used	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**10122**
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	10122
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10121
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	10122
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	**1.2**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**10123**
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	10121
Used More than Intended	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	10122
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10122
Unable to Control Use	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	10122
Wished Could Control Use	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	10122
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	10121
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	10122
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	10122
Recurrent Arrests	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10122
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	10122

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 19f
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE: HEROIN AND OTHER OPIATES BY HEALTH SERVICE AREA

Usage History	H.S.A 1	H.S.A. 2	H.S.A. 3	H.S.A. 4	N
Ever Used	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	10324
Used in Past Twelve Months	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	10324
Used in Past 30 Days	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	10324
Dependence Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Used More for Same Effect	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	10324
Same Amount had Less Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Had Withdrawal Symptoms	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	10324
Used to Avoid Withdrawal Symptoms	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	10323
Used More than Intended	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	10324
Used Longer than Intended	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10324
Unable to Control Use	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	10324
Wished Could Control Use	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10324
Spent Too Much Time Using	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	10323
Gave Up Activities to Use	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	10323
Continued Use After Health Problem	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	10323
Continued Use After Psychological Problem	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	10324
Abuse Symptoms (Ever Experienced)					
Recurrent Use After Failing Obligations	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	10323
Recurrent Use in Hazardous Situations	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	10324
Recurrent Arrests	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10324
Continued Use After Interpersonal Problems	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	10324

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

LIFETIME DIAGNOSES

This section presents information concerning the percentage of respondents who met the criteria for a lifetime diagnosis of dependence or abuse of the substances of interest. The DSM-IV criteria for substance dependence is that the person experienced three or more of the seven dependence symptoms within the same 12-month period. If a survey respondent reported meeting that criterion for a substance at any time in his or her lifetime, the respondent was considered to have a lifetime dependence diagnosis for the substance. A respondent was considered to have a lifetime abuse diagnosis if he or she had one or more of the four abuse symptoms for a substance within a 12-month period, and had never met the criteria for dependence for that substance.

Table 20 and Figure 4 provide the percentage of survey respondents who met the criteria for a lifetime diagnosis of dependence or abuse. As these data demonstrate, 9.2% of the respondents met DSM-IV criteria for a lifetime diagnosis of dependence or abuse for any substance; 7.1% for dependence or abuse of alcohol; 3.2% for dependence or abuse of marijuana; 1.1% for cocaine; 0.4% for hallucinogens; 0.6% for stimulants; 0.3% for sedatives; 0.1% for inhalants; and 0.2% for heroin. Estimates of the percentage of respondents with a lifetime diagnosis of dependence or abuse by demographic characteristics are presented in Tables 21 and in Figures 5 through 9. Consistent with the patterns of reported substance use, white males and younger respondents are more likely to have a lifetime diagnosis for dependence or abuse.

Table 22 provides a breakdown of the percentage of respondents with a lifetime diagnosis of dependence or abuse by substance and demographics. As shown in this table, males are more likely than females to have a lifetime diagnosis for all substances, and significantly more likely to have a diagnosis for alcohol, marijuana or cocaine dependence or abuse. In addition, respondents in the 18 to 24 age group are most likely to have a lifetime diagnosis, followed by those in the 25 to 44 age group. The 18 to 24 year old respondents were also significantly more likely than older respondents to ever have qualified for a diagnosis of dependence or abuse for alcohol, marijuana or hallucinogens.

Blacks were less likely than whites or those of another race to have a lifetime diagnosis of dependence or abuse for any substance. Whites and those in the 'other' race category were significantly more likely than blacks to have a lifetime diagnosis for alcohol. Whites were significantly more likely than non-whites to have a lifetime diagnosis for marijuana or stimulants.

There were no significant differences in rates of lifetime dependence or abuse across health service areas of the state.

TABLE 20

DSM IV LIFETIME DIAGNOSES

Substance	Lifetime Dependence	Lifetime Abuse	Lifetime Diagnosis
Alcohol	3.0	4.1	7.1
Marijuana	1.4	1.9	3.2
Cocaine/Crack	0.7	0.4	1.1
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.3	0.4
Stimulants	0.3	0.3	0.6
Sedatives	0.1	0.1	0.3
Inhalants	0.1	0.0	0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.2
Any Substance	4.3	6.1	9.2

Figure 4
DSM-IV Diagnosis of Lifetime Dependence and Abuse

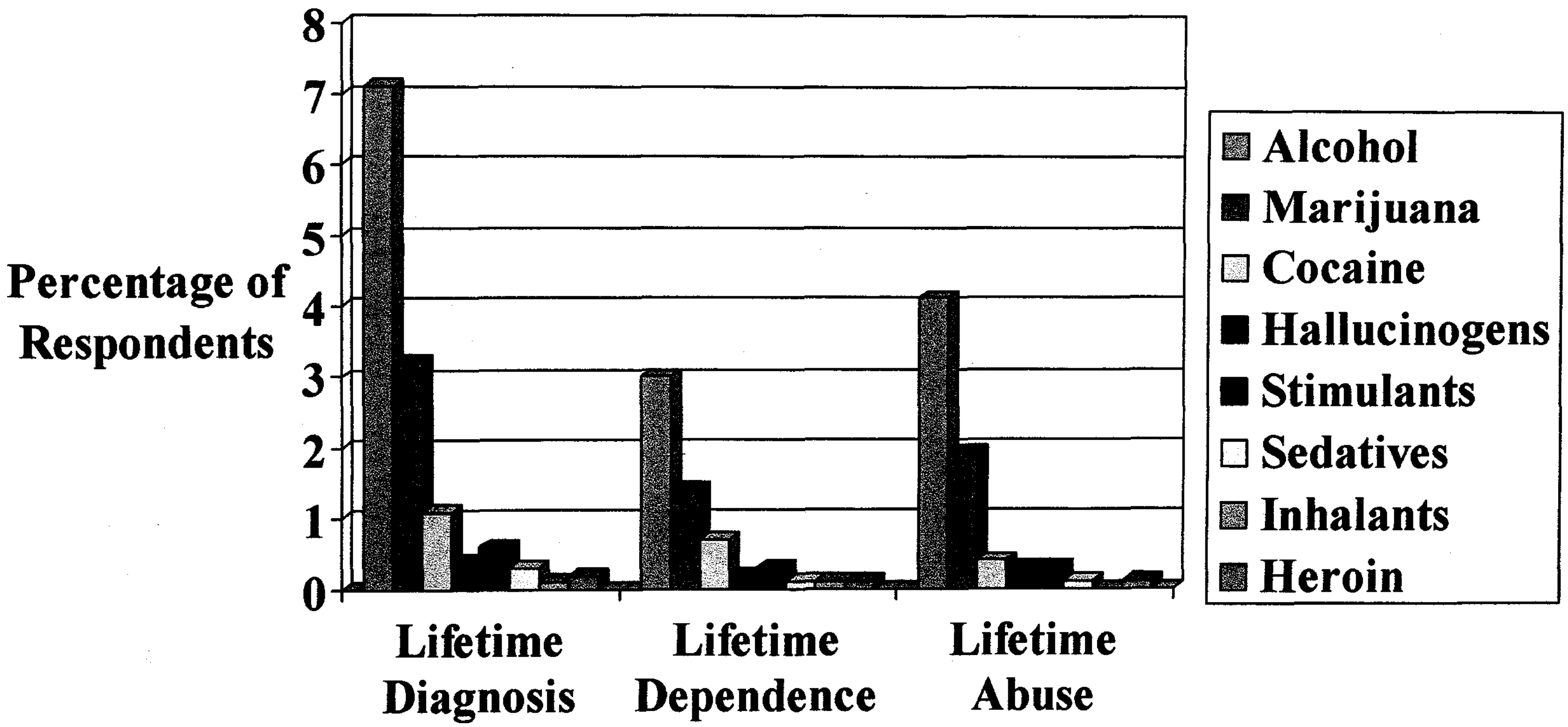


TABLE 21

LIFETIME DSM-IV DIAGNOSIS BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	Lifetime Diagnosis of Dependence	Lifetime Diagnosis of Abuse	Lifetime Diagnosis
TOTAL	4.3	6.1	9.2
Gender			
Male	**6.1**	**9.3**	**13.5**
Female	**2.6**	**3.1**	**5.1**
Age			
18 to 24	**7.5**	**9.4**	**14.8**
25 to 44	**5.6**	**8.6**	**12.5**
45 to 64	**3.1**	**4.1**	**6.4**
65 or older	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.5**
Race			
White	**5.0**	**7.2**	**10.8**
Black	**2.8**	**3.6**	**5.4**
Other	**4.5**	**7.2**	**10.8**
Race-Gender			
White Males	**6.7**	**10.6**	**15.3**
White Females	**3.3**	**4.0**	**6.4**
Black Males	**4.7**	**6.2**	**9.2**
Black Females	**1.1**	**1.3**	**2.1**
Region			
H.S.A. 1	4.5	6.6	9.5
H.S.A. 2	4.0	7.0	9.7
H.S.A. 3	3.8	4.8	7.5
H.S.A. 4	4.9	5.6	9.5

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

Figure 5
Diagnoses by Gender

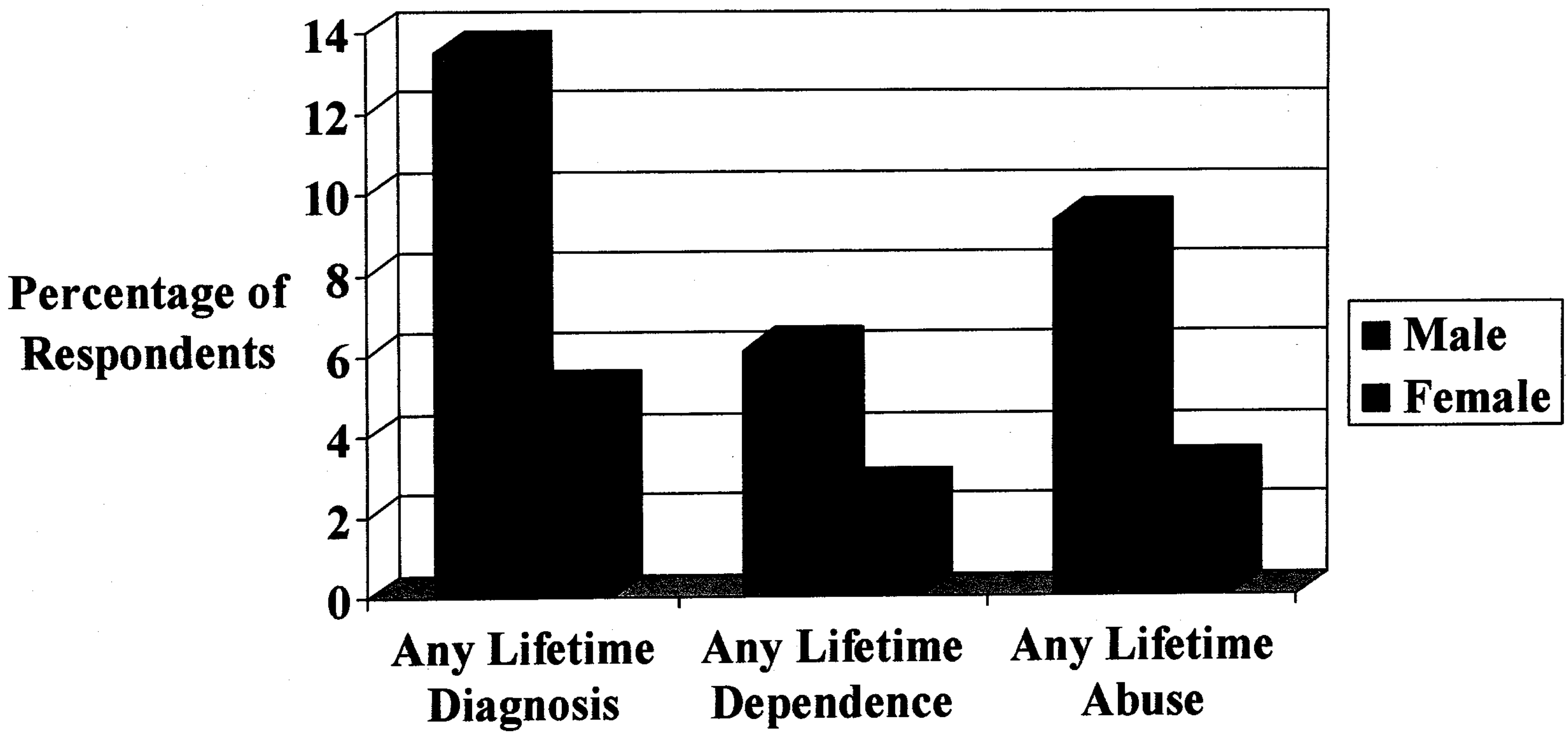


Figure 6
Diagnoses by Age

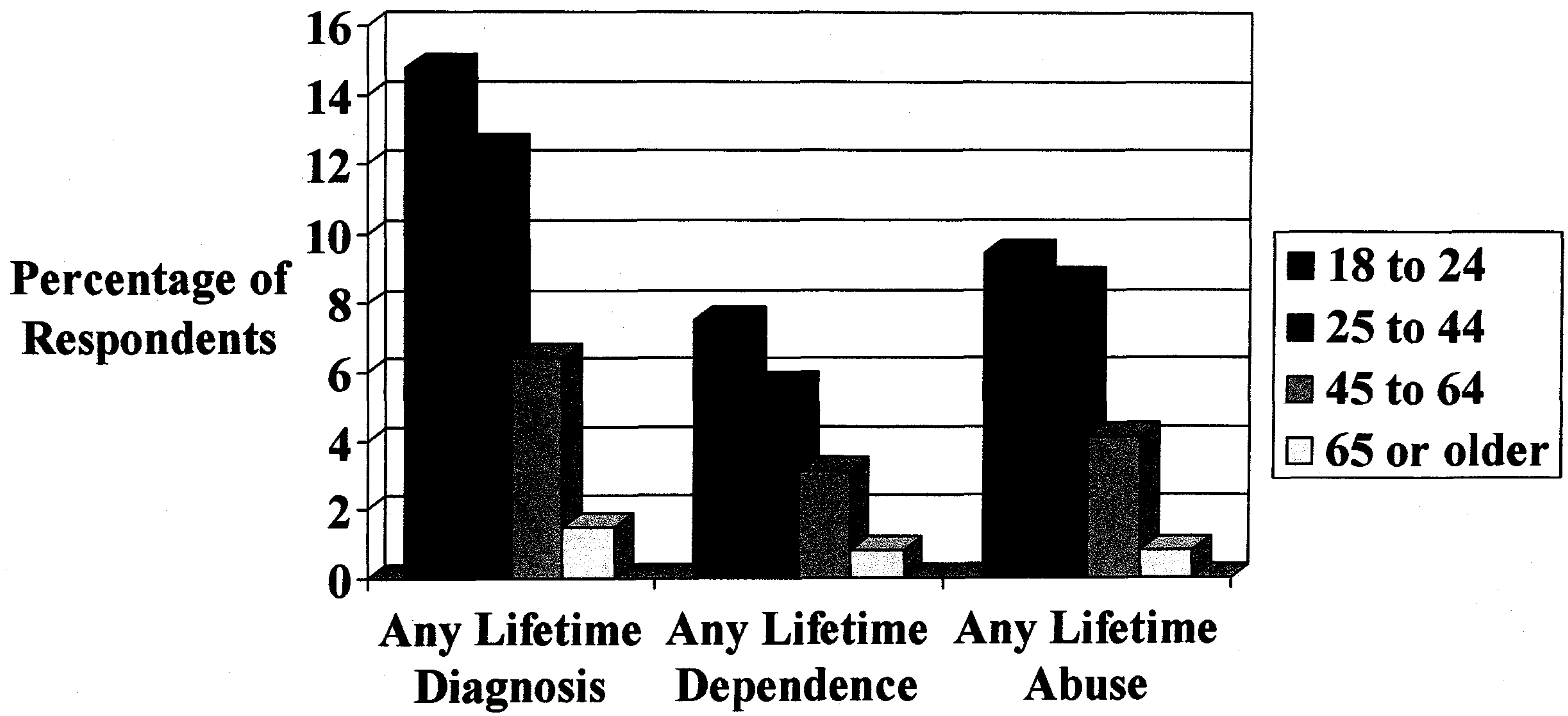


Figure 7
Diagnoses by Race

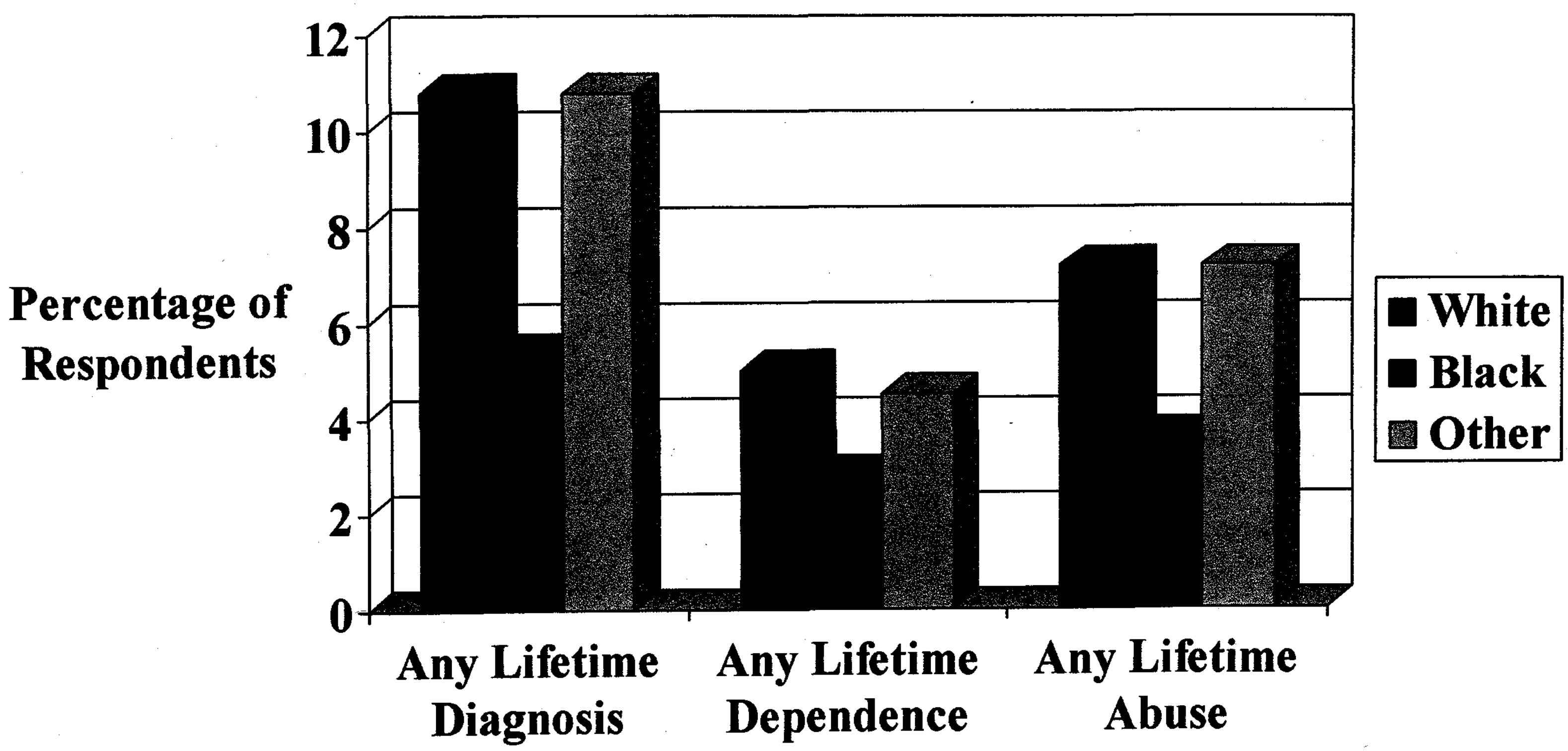


Figure 8
Diagnoses by Race-Gender

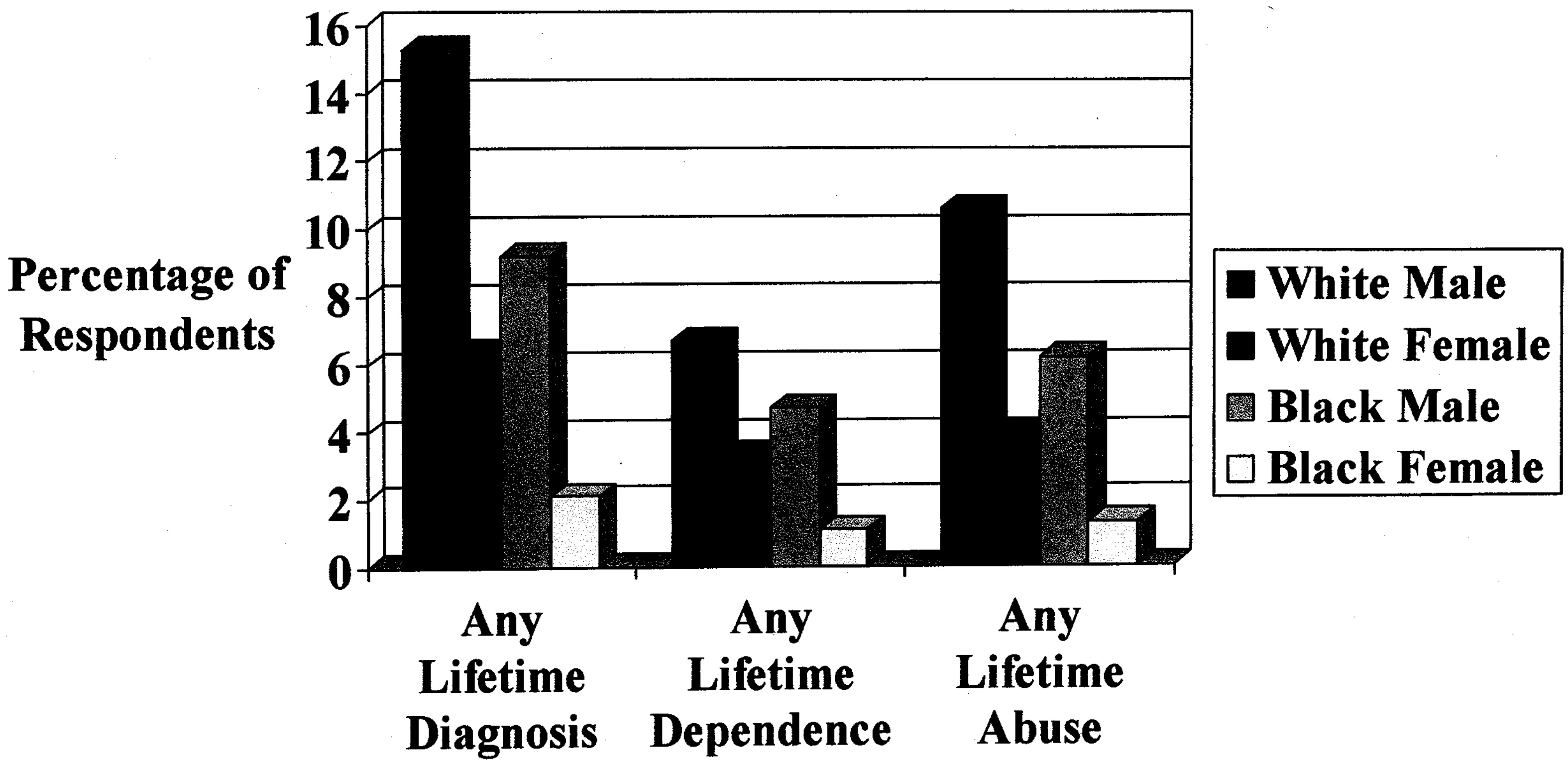


Figure 9
Diagnosis by Heath Service Area

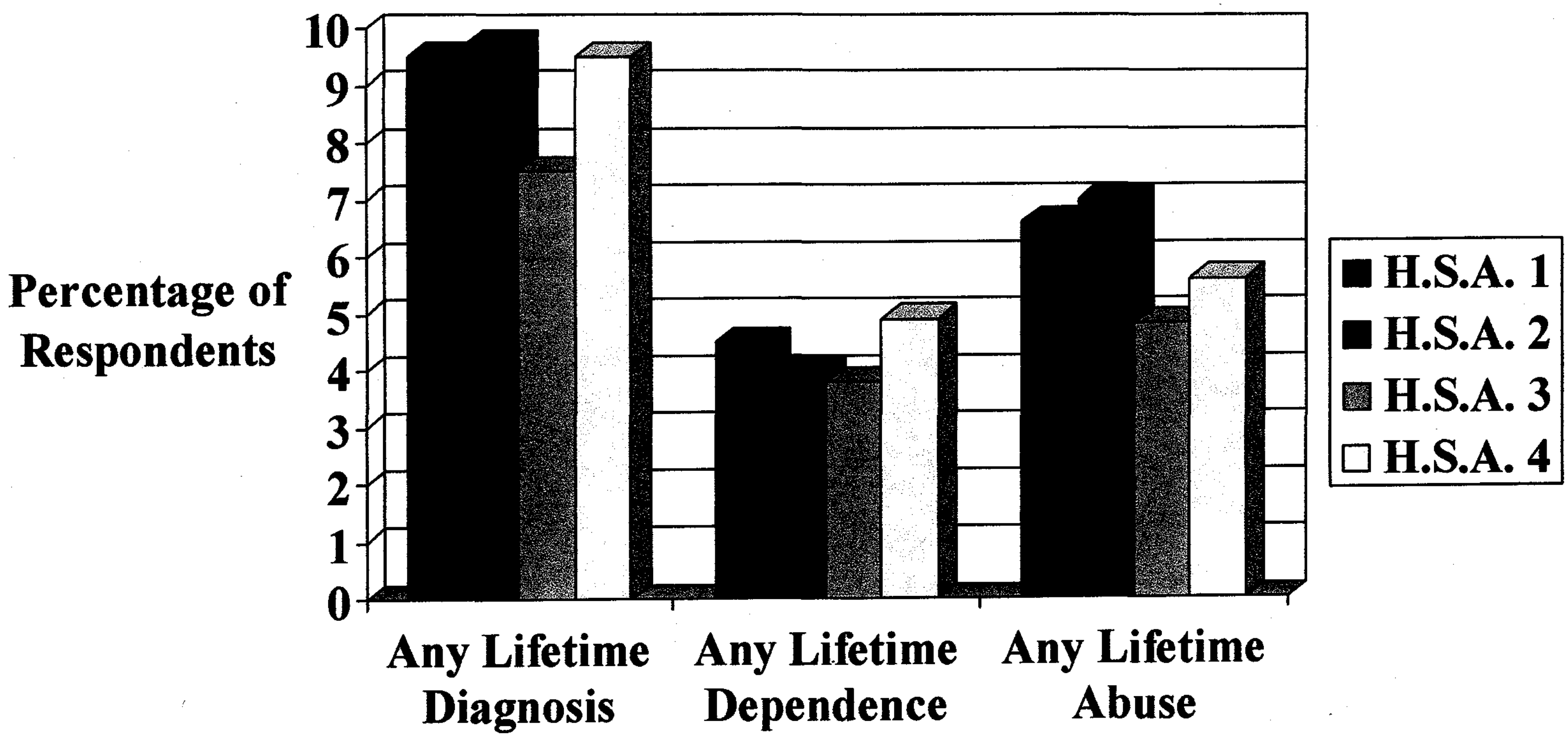


TABLE 22

LIFETIME DSM-IV DIAGNOSIS OF DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE BY SUBSTANCE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine/ Crack	Hallu- cinogens	Stimulants	Sedatives	Inhalants	Heroin	Any Substance
TOTAL	7.1	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	9.2
Gender									
Male	**10.9**	**4.3**	**1.5**	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	**13.5**
Female	**3.5**	**2.2**	**0.7**	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	**5.1**
Age									
18 to 24	**10.6**	**7.5**	**1.3**	**0.9**	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	**14.8**
25 to 44	**9.5**	**4.6**	**1.8**	**0.5**	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	**12.5**
45 to 64	**5.3**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	**6.4**
65 or older	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	**1.5**
Race									
White	**8.5**	**3.9**	1.1	0.6	**0.8**	0.3	0.2	0.2	**10.8**
Black	**4.0**	**1.7**	1.0	0.1	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	0.2	**5.4**
Other	**7.2**	**2.7**	1.8	0.9	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**10.8**
Race-Gender									
White Males	**12.7**	**5.0**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**1.1**	0.4	0.1	0.3	**15.3**
White Females	**4.4**	**2.9**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.6**	0.3	0.1	0.1	**6.4**
Black Males	**6.9**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**0.9**	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	0.3	**9.2**
Black Females	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	0.0	**2.1**
Region									
H.S.A. 1	7.0	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.5
H.S.A. 2	7.7	3.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.7
H.S.A. 3	5.8	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	7.5
H.S.A. 4	7.6	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.5

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

CURRENT NEED FOR TREATMENT

In estimating the current need for treatment, the purpose was to determine the percentage of respondents who would have been in need of treatment at any time during the prior 12 months. For a dependence diagnosis, that would include not just respondents who could say at the time of the interview that they had experienced three dependence symptoms in the prior 12-month period, but those who would have responded in that way if they had been interviewed at any time in the prior 12 months. As a result, a respondent was considered to be in need of treatment for a dependence diagnosis if he or she had experienced three or more symptoms in a 12-month period at any time in the two years prior to the interview. In addition, a respondent who met the criteria for a lifetime dependence diagnosis, and who was not in sustained full remission from dependence at the time of the interview, was considered to be in need of some level of treatment in the past year. An individual was considered to be in need of treatment due to a diagnosis of abuse if he or she had experienced an abuse symptom more than once in a 12-month period at any time during the two years prior to the interview.

Table 23 presents estimates of the percentage of respondents with a current need for treatment based on a dependence or abuse diagnosis by substance. Need for treatment is greatest due to a diagnosis for alcohol dependence or abuse (4.7%), followed by marijuana (1.3%), cocaine (0.6%) and stimulants (0.2%). Only 0.1% of the respondents met the criteria for current need for treatment for hallucinogens, sedatives, inhalants, or heroin. Overall it is estimated that 5.7% of the South Carolina adult household population has need for treatment for one or more of these substances based on DSM-IV criteria. Table 24 and Figures 10 through 14 display estimates of current need for treatment for any substance for different demographic subgroups. There were significant differences among males and females and the race-gender combination of current need for treatment based on a dependence diagnosis, such that males, regardless of race, were much more likely to meet those criteria than females. Respondents age 18 to 24 were also significantly more likely than older respondents to be diagnosed as currently in need of treatment.

Estimates of current treatment need based on a dependence diagnosis for each substance by demographic subgroups are presented in Table 25. Differences in dependence on alcohol between males and females, across age categories, and by race-gender combination were significant. More specifically, males regardless of race and respondents age 18 to 24 were more likely than females and older respondents to have a current dependence diagnosis for alcohol. Males were also more likely than females to have a diagnosis of current dependence on marijuana. Respondents in the 18 to 24 age category were also significantly more likely than older respondents to be diagnosed as being currently dependent on marijuana, cocaine, and sedatives.

Table 26 presents estimates of current treatment need based on an abuse diagnosis for these substances for the complete sample and by subgroups. The highest percentage of abuse was found for alcohol (1.7%), followed by marijuana (0.5%). Among subgroups, a significant difference was found between males and females for alcohol, with males more likely to have a current diagnosis of abuse. Across age groups, those age 18 to 24 were more likely than older respondents to have a current diagnosis of abuse for three of the substances – alcohol, marijuana and sedatives. Those respondents residing in H.S.A. 1 were significantly more likely to have a current abuse diagnosis for marijuana and stimulants than those living in other health service areas.

TABLE 23

CURRENT NEED FOR TREATMENT

Substance	Dependence	Abuse	Total
Alcohol	3.0	1.7	4.7
Marijuana	0.8	0.5	1.3
Cocaine/Crack	0.5	0.1	0.6
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stimulants	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sedatives	0.1	0.0	0.1
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.1
Any Substance	3.9	2.1	5.7

TABLE 24

CURRENT NEED FOR TREATMENT: ANY SUBSTANCE
DSM IV DIAGNOSIS OF DEPENDENCE AND ABUSE - CURRENT NEED FOR TREATMENT

	Current Need for Treatment due to Dependence	Current Need for Treatment due to Abuse	Current Need for Treatment Total
TOTAL	3.9	2.1	5.7
Gender			
Male	**5.7**	**3.4**	**8.5**
Female	**2.2**	**0.9**	**2.9**
Age			
18 to 24	**7.2**	**6.9**	**12.5**
25 to 44	**4.9**	**2.4**	**7.0**
45 to 64	**2.9**	**0.7**	**3.5**
65 or older	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.9**
Race			
White	**4.5**	2.3	**6.4**
Black	**2.7**	1.7	**4.1**
Other	**2.7**	2.7	**4.5**
Race-Gender			
White Males	**6.2**	**3.7**	**9.3**
White Females	**2.8**	**0.9**	**3.5**
Black Males	**4.7**	**2.8**	**7.0**
Black Females	**0.9**	**0.7**	**1.5**
Region			
H.S.A. 1	3.7	2.3	5.6
H.S.A. 2	3.7	2.4	5.8
H.S.A. 3	3.5	1.6	4.8
H.S.A. 4	4.7	1.8	6.2

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

Figure 10
Current Treatment Need by Gender

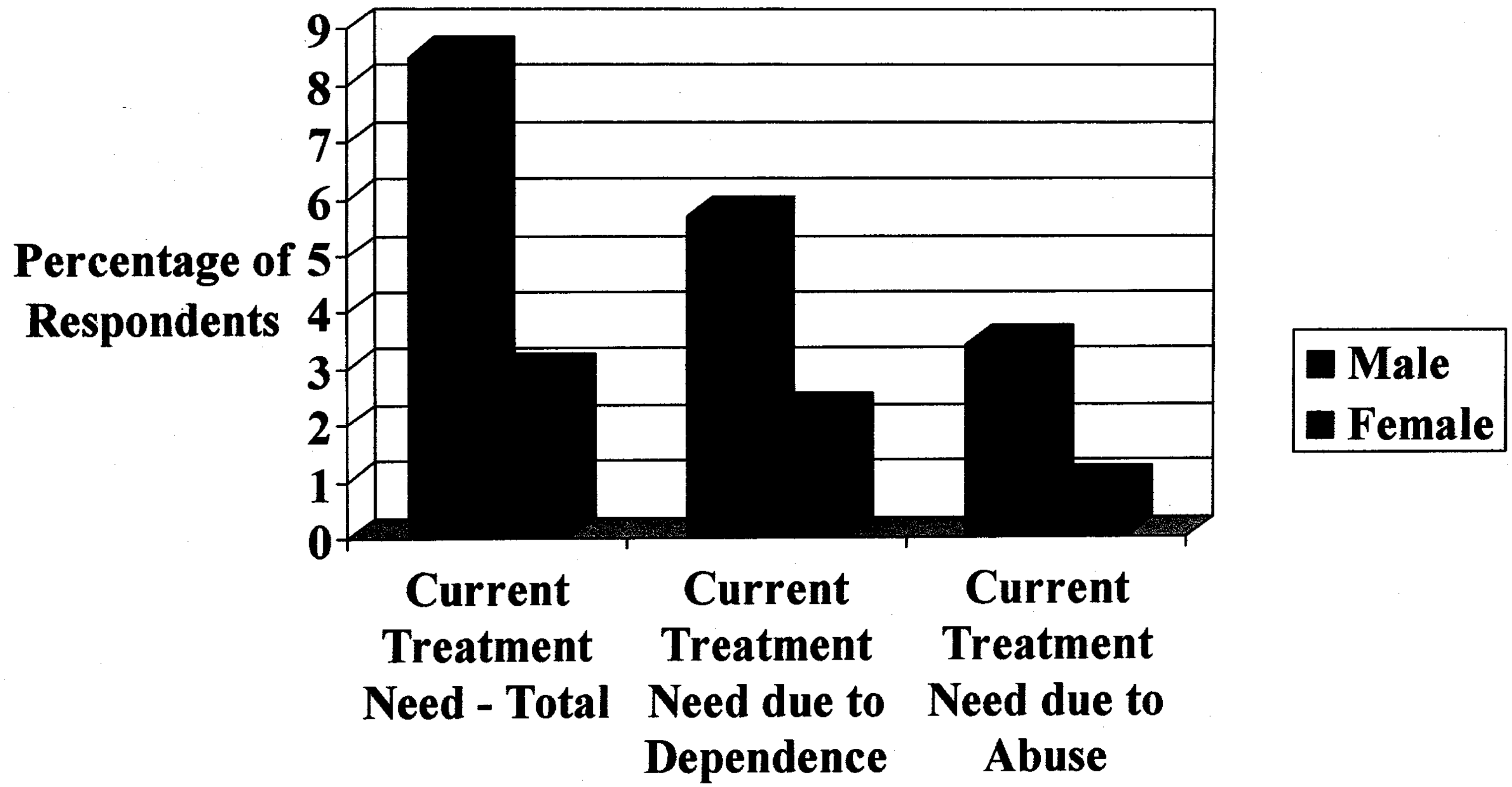


Figure 11
Current Need for Treatment by Age

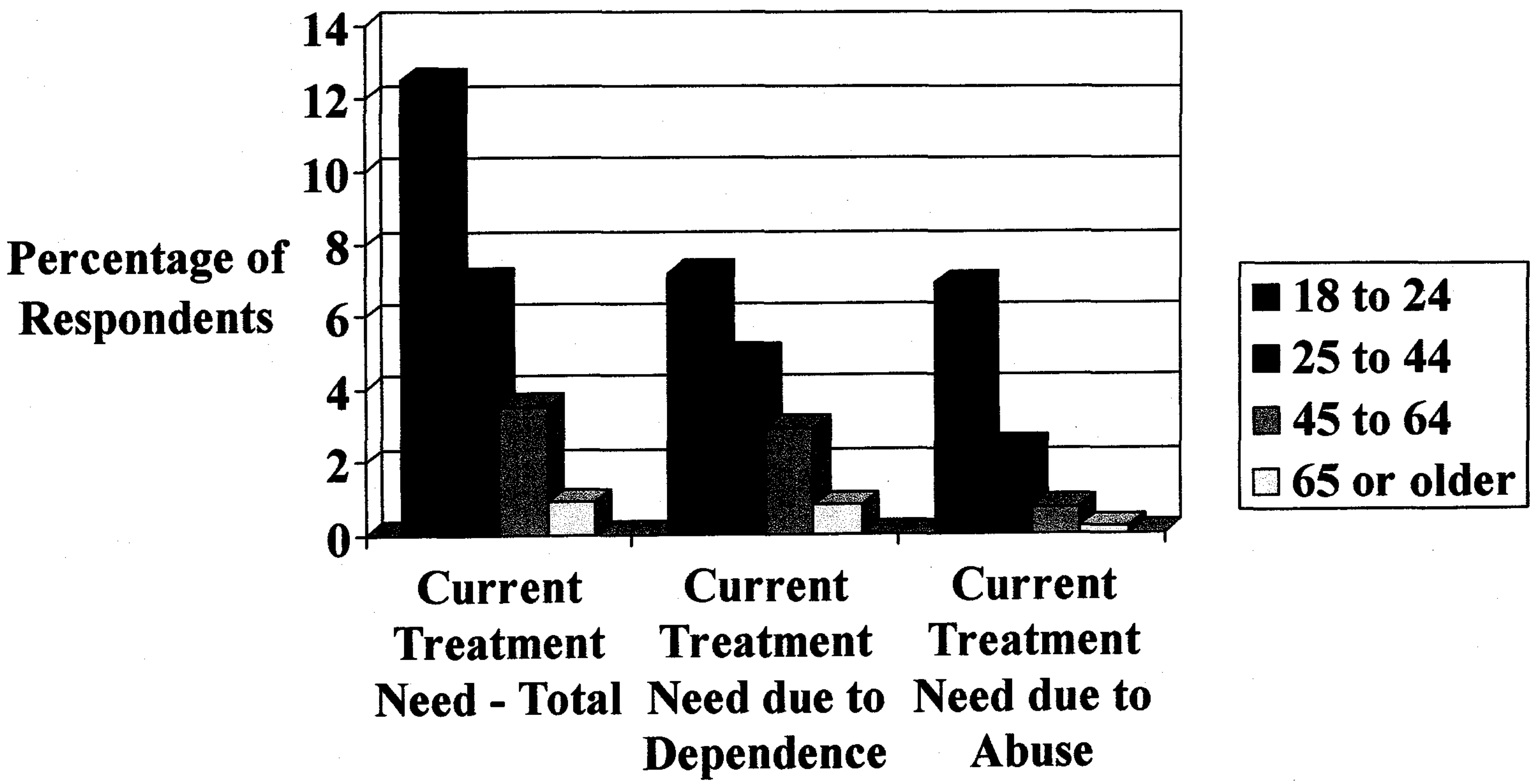


Figure 12
Current Treatment Need by Race

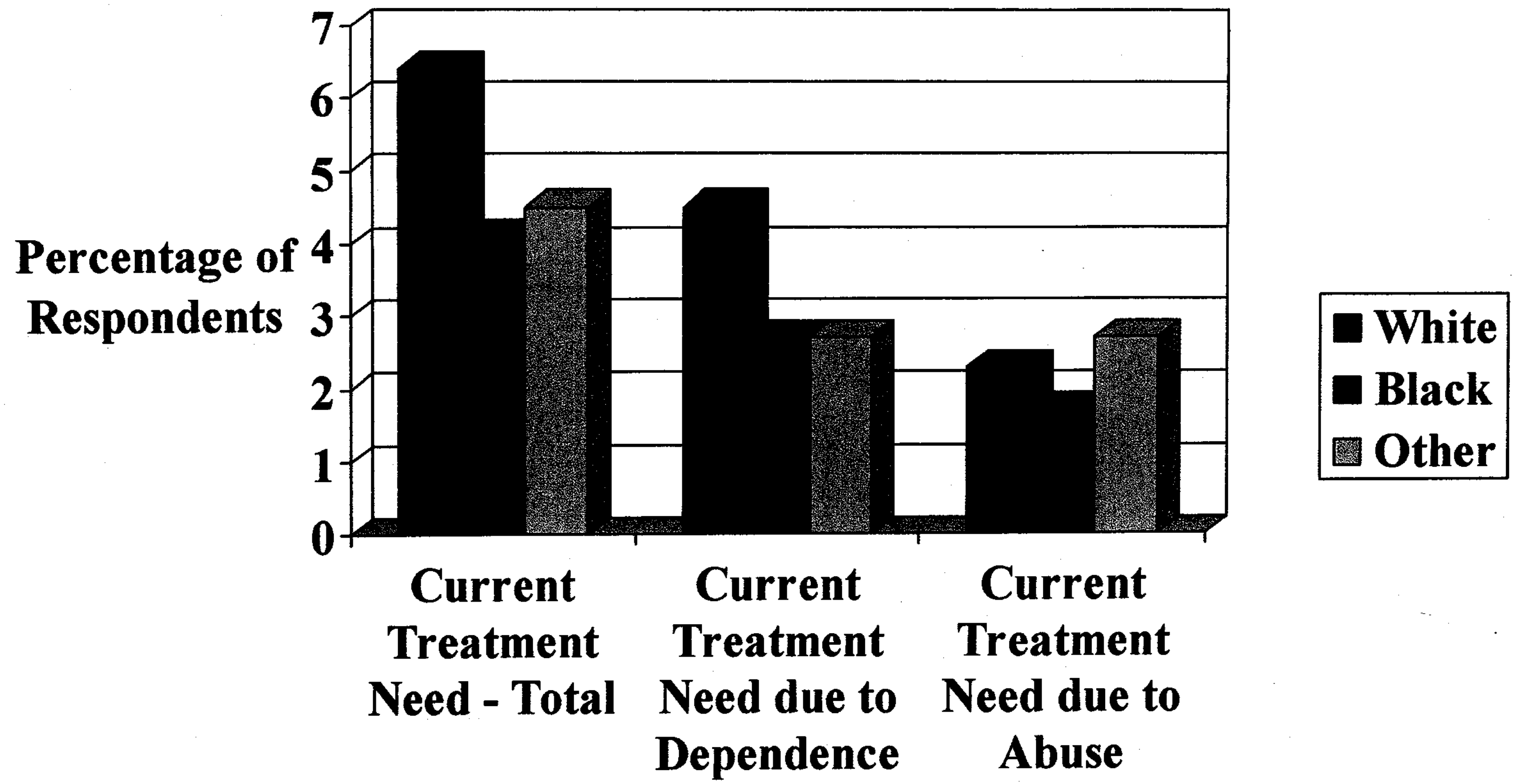


Figure 13
Current Treatment Need by Race-Gender

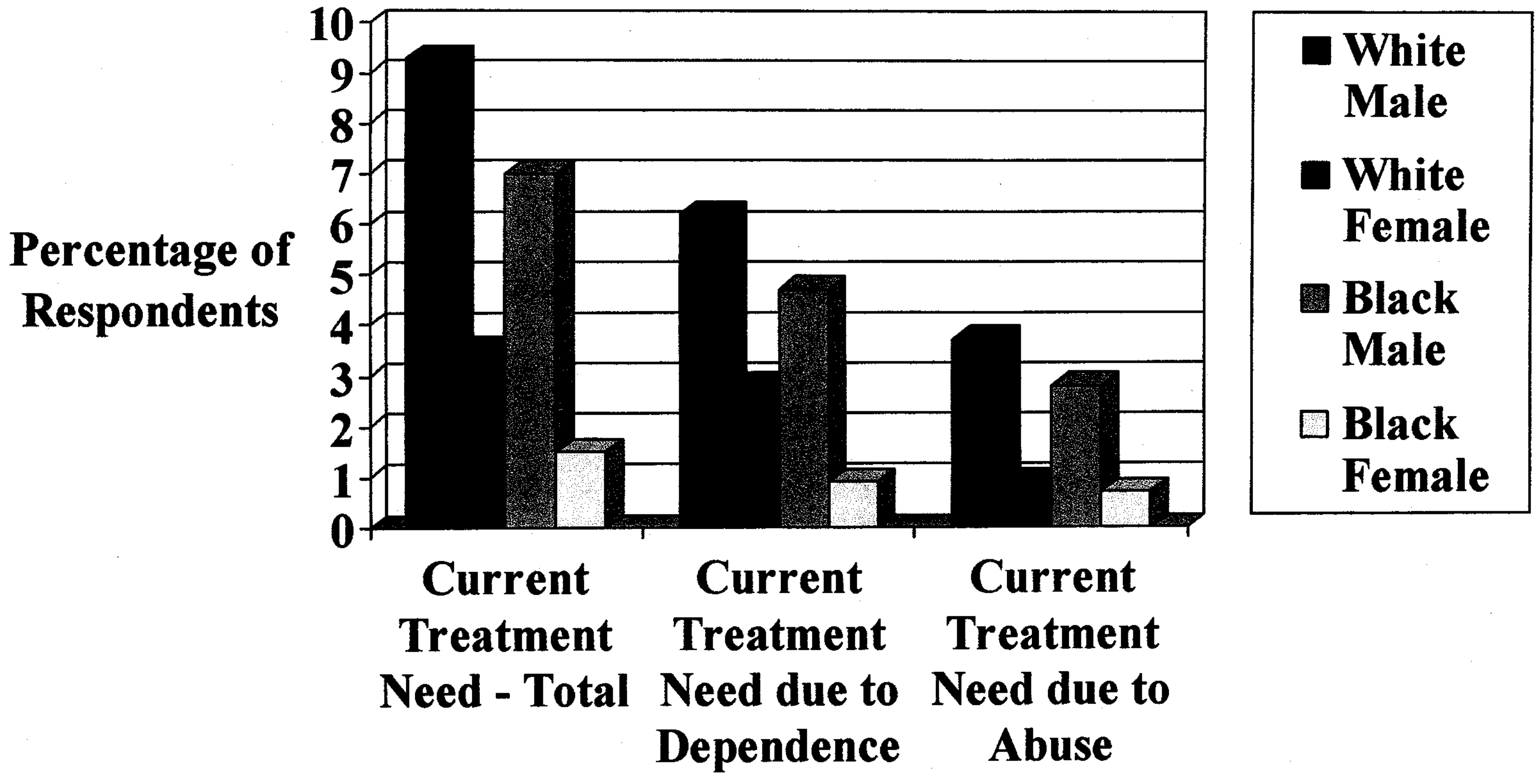


Figure 14
Current Treatment Need by Health Service Area

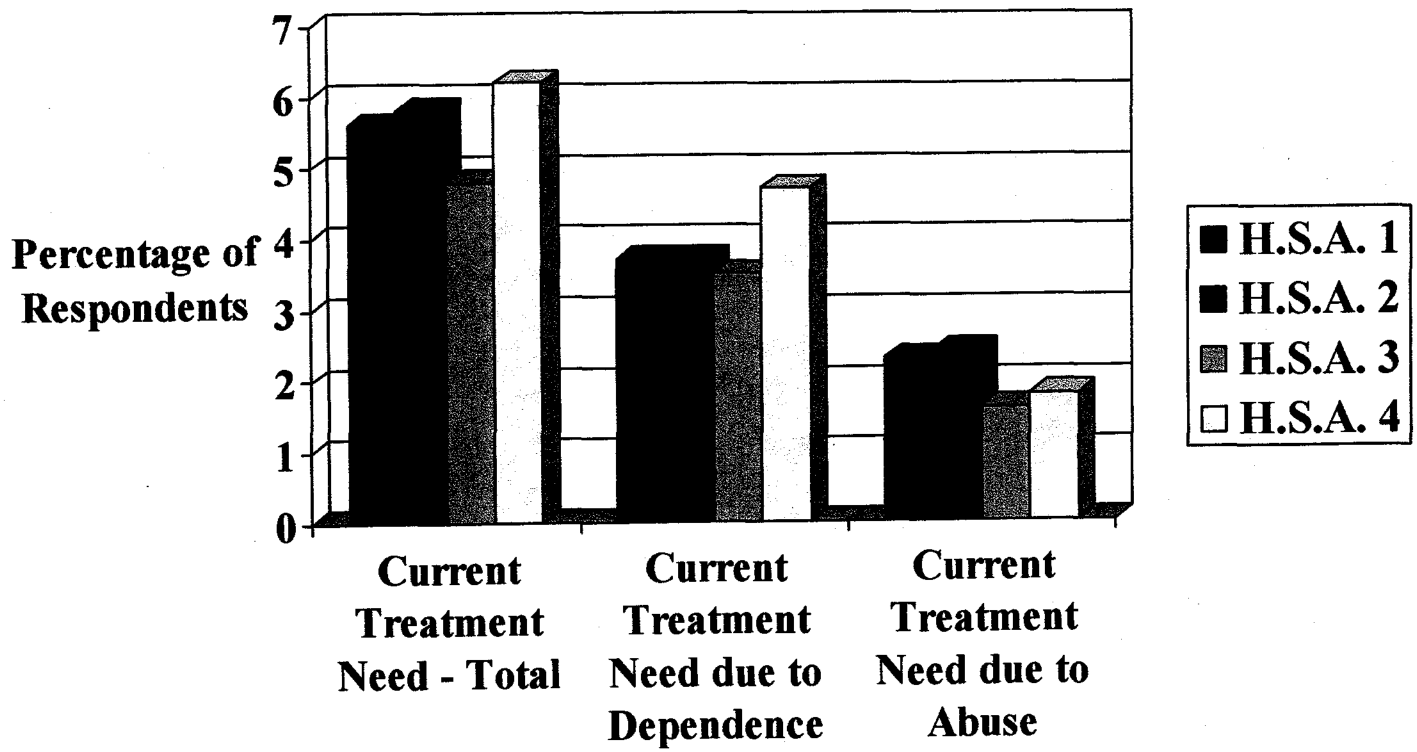


TABLE 25

DSM-IV DIAGNOSIS OF CURRENT SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine/ Crack	Hallu-cinogens	Stimulants	Sedatives	Inhalants	Heroin
TOTAL	3.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender								
Male	**4.3**	**1.2**	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Female	**1.8**	**0.5**	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age								
18 to 24	**4.4**	**3.2**	**0.9**	0.2	0.2	**0.5**	0.1	0.2
25 to 44	**3.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**	0.1	0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.1
45 to 64	**2.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.1
65 or older	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.1	0.0
Race								
White	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race-Gender								
White Males	**5.0**	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
White Females	**2.2**	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black Males	**3.1**	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Black Females	**0.8**	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Region								
H.S.A. 1	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
H.S.A. 2	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
H.S.A. 3	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
H.S.A. 4	4.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TABLE 26

DSM-IV DIAGNOSIS OF CURRENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY DEMOGRAPHICS

	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine/ Crack	Hallu-cinogens	Stimulants	Sedatives	Inhalants	Heroin
TOTAL	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender								
Male	**2.9**	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	**0.5**	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age								
18 to 24	**5.1**	**2.3**	0.2	0.4	0.2	**0.2**	0.2	0.0
25 to 44	**2.0**	**0.4**	0.1	0.0	0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0
45 to 64	**0.6**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0
65 or older	**0.1**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.2
Race								
White	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race-Gender								
White Males	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
White Females	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Black Males	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black Females	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Region								
H.S.A. 1	1.4	**0.9**	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	0.1	0.0	0.1
H.S.A. 2	2.0	**0.5**	0.1	0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0
H.S.A. 3	1.5	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	0.0
H.S.A. 4	1.6	**0.2**	0.1	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0

Significant differences among subgroups are in bold.

TREATMENT EXPERIENCE

Another aspect of assessing treatment need for substance dependence and abuse among the South Carolina adult population is the extent to which respondents have previously sought treatment and their perceived need for such treatment. As shown in Table 27, 5.4% of respondents reported ever receiving any treatment for alcohol or other drug problems. The percentage who reported receiving specific types of treatment ranged from 0.2% reporting having lived in a halfway house to 4.1% for other types of help, such as from an employee assistance counselor or minister.

Table 28 provides the percentage of subgroups that reported ever receiving any treatment for alcohol or other drug use. Significantly more males, regardless of race, and respondents age 25 to 44 reported having ever received treatment than did females and those in other age groups.

Sixty-two respondents reported receiving treatment in the last 12 months for drinking or drug problems at a number of locations, and there was no particular type of facility to which they turned for treatment. Fifteen of these respondents reported receiving treatment at a general hospital, nine at a state psychiatric hospital, five at a private psychiatric hospital, nine at Morris Village (a state substance abuse inpatient hospital), three at the Palmetto Center or Holmesview, four at a private inpatient rehabilitation facility, fourteen at a county alcohol and drug abuse commission run program, two at a private outpatient treatment program and four at some other treatment facility (three respondents identified multiple treatment).

There is evidence that those who are diagnosed as dependent are more likely to have received treatment than are those who do not meet the DSM-IV criteria for dependence, though a large majority of those who met the criteria for dependence in the past 12 months have not received treatment. Among those who met the criteria for current alcohol dependence, for example, 11.6% have received treatment in the past 12 months.

TABLE 27

TREATMENT HISTORY

	%
Ever Received Any Treatment	5.4
Received Detoxification	1.0
Received Residential Rehabilitation	0.9
Lived in a Halfway House	0.2
Received Outpatient Treatment or Counseling	1.6
Attended a Meeting of Any Self-Help Group	3.0
Received Other Types of Help	4.1

TABLE 28

EVER RECEIVED TREATMENT BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Ever Had Treatment
TOTAL	5.4
Gender	
Male	**8.3**
Female	**2.7**
Age	
18 to 24	**4.8**
25 to 44	**7.5**
45 to 64	**4.9**
65 or older	**1.5**
Race	
White	5.6
Black	5.0
Other	5.4
Race-Gender	
White Males	**7.8**
White Females	**3.4**
Black Males	**9.2**
Black Females	**1.3**
Region	
H.S.A. 1	5.5
H.S.A. 2	5.2
H.S.A. 3	5.3
H.S.A. 4	5.7

Significant difference among subgroups are in bold.

PERCEIVED NEED FOR TREATMENT

In determining perceived need for treatment, respondents were asked if, in the past 12 months, there were any types of treatment that they did not receive but would have sought if treatment had been readily available. As shown in Table 29, 1.4% of the adult population in South Carolina responded that they would have sought some type of treatment if it had been available. Of the 583 respondents who were identified as currently in need of treatment, 143 (24.5%) reported wanting treatment. Furthermore, of the 559 respondents who reported ever receiving treatment, 26 (4.6%) said they would have sought additional treatment if available. Among the various types of treatment options, there is no particular type of treatment that would have been sought, with the percentage ranging from 0.7% who would have sought a halfway house to 1.8% who would have sought some other type of help such as individual counseling or medication. Overall, there does not appear to be a great deal of perceived need for treatment among this population.

Respondents who said they would have sought treatment if readily available indicated a variety of reasons as to why they did not receive treatment. The most frequently cited barrier to treatment was lack of insurance or other ability to pay for treatment. Other barriers frequently mentioned included that the treatment was not available at convenient times, no treatment services were within reasonable travel distance, a lack of transportation, too much red tape, did not want others to know about their substance abuse problems, no counselors of similar ethnic background available, did not meet admission requirements, and the facility did not provide special services such as child care, assistance with housing, mental health care and family/employment counseling.

TABLE 29

TREATMENT WANTED -- PAST TWELVE MONTHS

	%
Would Have Sought Any Type of Treatment	1.4
Would Have Sought Detoxification	0.9
Would Have Sought Residential Rehabilitation	0.7
Would Have Sought a Halfway House	0.6
Would Have Sought Outpatient Treatment or Counseling	1.0
Would Have Sought a Self-Help Group	0.9
Would Have Sought Other Types of Help	1.1

SUMMARY

The results of this survey demonstrate that among the South Carolina adult population, substance use is greatest for alcohol, followed by marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants, and heroin and other opiates. Use of these substances varies across demographic subgroups. The most consistent pattern across substances was that males, particularly white males, and younger respondents (age 18 to 44) were more likely than females or older respondents to report ever having used any of the substances. In general, use of these substances were very similar across health service areas of the state.

The pattern of problems associated with use parallels the results for reported use. Alcohol-related problems were reported by the highest percentage of respondents, followed by problems associated with marijuana use. Problems associated with cocaine, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, inhalants, and heroin were experienced by only a small percentage of the adult population. In general, white males were much more likely than black males and females regardless of race, to experience problems with any of the substances. Respondents age 18 to 44 were also more likely than older respondents, particularly those age 65 or older, to report problems resulting from the use of these substances. Reports of problems associated with substance use were similar across health service areas of the state.

Based on DSM-IV criteria, 9.2% of South Carolina adults have a lifetime diagnosis of substance dependence or abuse. In general, white males and those age 18 to 44 are more likely to have a lifetime diagnosis than black males, females regardless of race and older respondents. Also based on DSM-IV criteria, 5.7% of South Carolina adults are in current need for treatment for alcohol or substance dependence or abuse. Males, regardless of race, and those age 18 to 24 are the most likely to be diagnosed as in need of treatment.

Approximately 5.4% of the respondents had ever received any type of treatment for alcohol or other drug use. Only 62 of the 10,324 respondents reported having had treatment in the past 12 months. Males, regardless of race, and those age 25 to 44 were more likely than females and those age 18 to 24 or over age 45 to have ever received treatment. There were no significant differences across health service areas in terms of treatment rates.

Only 1.4% of the respondents said they would have sought treatment for substance dependence or abuse in the past 12 months if treatment were readily available. This perceived need ranged across different types of treatment, from halfway house programs to individual counseling. No exceptional need for a particular type of treatment was identified in these data.

Finally, respondents who would have liked treatment or additional treatment cited a variety of barriers to receiving treatment, with the most common reason given being lack of insurance or other ability to pay for treatment.

APPENDIX A

HEALTH SERVICE AREAS
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The four Health Service Areas used for this report are made up of the following counties:

H.S.A. 1

Anderson
Cherokee
Greenville
Oconee
Pickens
Spartanburg
Union

H.S.A 2

Abbeville
Chester
Edgefield
Fairfield
Greenwood
Kershaw
Lancaster
Laurens
Lexington
McCormick
Newberry
Richland
Saluda
York

H.S.A. 3

Chesterfield
Clarendon
Darlington
Dillon
Florence
Georgetown
Horry
Lee
Marion
Marlboro
Sumter
Williamsburg

H.S.A. 4

Aiken
Allendale
Bamberg
Barnwell
Beaufort
Berkeley
Calhoun
Charleston
Colleton
Dorchester
Hampton
Jasper
Orangeburg

South Carolina Health Service Areas